"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Increasing cloudiness, warmer, probably snow; Wednesday, clearing; brisk southeasterly winds.
For full weather report see Page 22.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,107. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1913.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

SCOTT FINDS SOUTH POLE; THEN PERISHES WITH FOUR MEN IN ANTARCTIC BLIZZARD; BODIES FOUND AFTER EIGHT MONTHS

ARMED TRUCE IN MEXICO CITY; MADERO RETURNS

Called Upon by Diaz for His Resignation, the President Cries, "I Will Die First!"

REBEL LEADER INSISTENT

Says He Held Off to Prevent Slaughter, but the Federals Have Not Done the Same.

BATTLE PREDICTED TO-DAY

Both Sides Have Been Strengthening Their Positions and Seeking Reinforcements.

FOREIGNERS NOT MOLESTED

Executions Take Place at the Palace—Son of Reyes Kills Himself.

NORTHERN GENERALS WAITING

Washington Hurries Warships to Convenient Ports to Watch Events in Republic.

General Diaz to The Times.

By Cable to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—The revolt is in progress and in a few hours will have to be decided. All the chances are in our favor. I will protect all your citizens and properties.

FELIX DIAZ.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—The city at 10 o'clock to-night was quiet.

The Federals and Revolutionists still held their positions. The Government was taking ammunition to the palace under a heavy guard.

Gen. Diaz says he delayed battle in order to avoid slaughter of non-combatants, but as the Government has not refrained from hostile movements he has about lost patience.

Fighting, it is expected, will begin at daybreak.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—An armed truce prevailed between the Federals and the revolutionists all day.

Gen. Diaz still held the arsenal and had practical control of all the heavy artillery. He is equipped with rifles and machine guns and has an unlimited supply of ammunition. According to reports, he is arming and drilling several hundred men in the arsenal.

A conference was held this morning between Gen. Diaz, two of his suporters, and Cabinet Ministers at a café in the centre of the city. What occurred at the conference was not made public, but after it was over a red flag was raised on the arsenal, and war without quarter was declared.

Several cannon were taken from the arsenal last night to the suburbs. They were placed where they would command the Chapultepec Castle. Officers in the castle say they will raze it if necessary to save it.

The movements of President Madero are kept secret. It is reported that he went to Cuernavaca last night and returned to the city at dawn this morning. Gen. Felipe Angeles, commander of Cuernavaca, it is said, is at Contreras, twelve miles south of the capital, with about a thousand Madero troops.

Gen. Angeles, it is said, has some heavy artillery.

The populace is maintaining neutrality.

A small riot in the Colonia del Carmen early this morning was stopped by mounted police.

The number of dead has not been reported, as it is impossible to pass the lines.

Genovevo de la O and Felipe Neri, rebel leaders from the State of Mexico, occupy a position within ten miles of the capital at Tlalpam and Xicpimilco, awaiting the orders of Gen. Diaz to enter the capital. Tlalpam is five miles beyond the Country Club. Foreigners are leaving that place.

Messengers were sent to Gen. Diaz this morning, protesting loyalty to him and asking permission to enter and join his forces. He sent an officer with instructions to take the positions and wait further orders.

Higinio Aguilar and Gaudencio de la

Continued on Page 8.

ANTEDILUVIAN WHISKEY
When you drink—in justice to health and body, drink Antediluvian. Luyties Bros., N. Y. —Adv.

EDISON 66 YEARS OLD TO-DAY

Wife Will Make Him Quit Work Long Enough to Dine with Friends.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 10.—Thomas A. Edison, who will be 66 years old to-morrow, will pass the day just as he does the other 364 in the year, with the exception of an occasional Sunday, when he yields to the insistence of Mrs. Edison and goes to church. He will work in the laboratory and offices, but has promised to "knock off" in the evening to be the guest at a family dinner party which Mrs. Edison is arranging.

The employes of the works will observe the day by wearing buttons or pins bearing the numerals "66." The workers at the Edison plant are grateful because since Edison took charge of the commercial branches in December many of the pay envelopes of the humbler employes have been fattened.

The production of the kinetophone, the further perfection of the storage battery, and the development of the disk phonograph record are among the achievements of the inventor during the past year. For his storage battery Edison received the Rathenau medal, donated by Emile Rathenau of Berlin.

"I feel like twenty-five," said Edison this afternoon. "I'm sure I'm going to keep right at it, too, for a good many years more."

POPE DECORATES EDITORS.

Medals to Cardinal for Those Who Compiled Catholic Encyclopedia.

Cardinal Farley received from Pope Pius X. yesterday the "Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice," an important decoration, to be bestowed upon the Board of Editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia. The order was instituted by Pope Leo XIII., July 17, 1888, and the decoration was made a permanent distinction only in October, 1898. It is to reward those, who, in a general way, deserve well of the Pope. The medal is made of gold, silver, and bronze. It is cross shaped, made rectangular in form by fleurs de lis, fixed in the angles of the cross. In the centre of the cross is a small medal with an image of its founder, Pope Leo XIII. The ribbon is purple, with delicate lines of white and yellow on each border. The decoration is worn on the right side of the chest.

The Board of Editors of the Catholic Encyclopedia consists of Charles G. Herbman, Ph. D., L. L. D., Professor of Latin Language and Literature at the College of the City of New York; Edward A. Pace, Ph. D., D. D., Professor of Philosophy at the Catholic University in Washington; Conde B. Pallen, Ph. D., L. L. D., of New Rochelle; Mgr. Thomas J. Shahan, D. D., rector of the Catholic University, Washington, and the Rev. J. J. Wynnee, S. J.

Dr. Pallen has just returned from Rome, where he presented the Pope with a set of the Vatican edition of the encyclopedia.

LEFT CHANGE FOR $50 BILL.

Clerks Wonder if Their Customer Was Absent-Minded or Crazy.

All day yesterday the clerks at the Broadway and Thirtieth Street store of Hackett Carhart & Co. expected to see a wild-eyed man run in and demand if any one had seen on Saturday a perfectly good $50 bill. No such person turned up, and last night as the employes put out the lights they wondered if there really could be any one in this city who cared so little for money.

On Saturday afternoon a customer asked to be shown some neckties. He seemed perfectly rational and betrayed no more than the proper amount of interest in the adornment of his person. He selected ties worth $4.50 and handed the salesman a $50 bill. This was sent on its way to the cashier for change and the ties were wrapped up. The man took his parcel, put it in his pocket, and quit the store. When the salesman received the change he had gone. The man ran out into Broadway, but the customer had disappeared.

The salesman reported the incident and the cashier decided at once that the note must be a counterfeit. But examination proved that it was genuine.

SOON TO WED, DISAPPEARS.

Rockfellow's Friends Unable to Account for His Sudden Departure.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 10.—Rowland C. Rockfellow, son of the late Mayor George W. Rockfellow, disappeared from his home on Saturday, leaving two notes for his mother, who was prostrated by his absence. His wedding to Miss Rae Warnock, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Warnock, was set for Tuesday night, Feb. 18, and one of the letters addressed to his mother said:

"I wil inot be responsible for any debts unless contracted by myself." The wedding invitations had been issued when the young man disappeared.

Mrs. Rockfellow said to-day that she could not account for her son's action. She exhibited the other note he had left, which read:

Dear Mother: I have been a good boy. I am not dishonest, but I can't help going away. Don't blame me.

W. R. Causbrook, district manager of the Public Service Corporation's local office, where Rockfellow was employed as cashier, said this afternoon that his accounts were correct. His fiancee, Miss Warnock, said she had not had any quarrel with Rockfellow. The first intimation she had had of his absence, she asserted, was on Saturday night when he failed to appear at a dinner party given to them.

WILSON WON'T SEE CASTRO.

Declines Request of ex-President of Venezuela for an Interview.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Representatives of ex-President Castro of Venezuela came to Trenton to-day to obtain an interview for the General with President-elect Wilson. Castro wished to see the Governor, but Mr. Wilson declined to receive him on the ground that he would not mix in any affairs of the Taft Administration before his inauguration as President.

Castro has been building hopes on the possibility of friendly action by Mr. Wilson. He has said that if Mr. Wilson was President instead of Mr. Taft he would have no trouble in obtaining admission to this country. When Mr. Wilson visited Ellis Island some time ago the ex-President expressed much regret that he had been unable to see him. One of Mr. Wilson's companions on that trip, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, did ask Commissioner Williams to let the Governor's party talk with Castro, but Mr. Williams refused the request curtly. Mr. Wilson seemingly did not know of Mrs. Harriman's request at the time it was made.

TRY MALT BREAKFAST FOOD. Most nourishing, delicious and economical breakfast cereal.—Adv.

SCOTT'S LAST MESSAGE TO THE WORLD.

Not Faulty Organization, but Misfortune, Caused the Disaster Which He Foresaw—Asks Aid for Families of the Dead.

Copyright, 1913, by The New York Times Co.

MESSAGE TO THE PUBLIC.

The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune in all the risks which had to be undertaken. One, the loss of pony transport in March, 1911, obliged me to start later than I had intended, and obliged the limits of stuff transported to be narrowed. The weather throughout the outward journey, and especially the long gale in 83 degrees south, stopped us. The soft snow in the lower reaches of the glacier again reduced the pace.

We fought these untoward events with will and conquered, but it ate into our provisions reserve. Every detail of our food supplies, clothing and depots made on the interior ice-sheet and on that long stretch of 700 miles to the pole and back worked out to perfection. The advance party would have returned to the glacier in fine form and with a surplus of food but for the astonishing failure of the man whom we had least expected to fail. Seaman Edgar Evans was thought to be the strongest man of the party, and Beardmore glacier is not difficult in fine weather. But on our return we did not get a single completely fine day. This, with a sick companion, enormously increased our anxieties. I have said elsewhere that we got into frightfully rough ice, and Edgar Evans received a concussion of the brain. He died a natural death, but left us a shaken party, with the season unduly advanced.

But all the facts above enumerated were as nothing to the surprise which awaited us at the Barrier. I maintain that our arrangements for returning were quite adequate, and that no one in the world would have done better in the weather which we encountered at this time of the year. On the summit, in latitude 85 degrees to 86 degrees, we had minus twenty to minus thirty. On the Barrier, in latitude 82 degrees, 10,000 feet lower, we had minus thirty in the day and minus forty-seven at night pretty regularly, with a continuous headwind during our day marches.

These circumstances came on very suddenly, and our wreck is certainly due to this sudden advent of severe weather, which does not seem to have any satisfactory cause.

I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through, and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickening of a second companion, Capt. Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and, finally, but for the storm which has fallen on us within eleven miles of the depot at which we hoped to secure the final supplies. Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow!

We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton camp with fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. For four days we have been unable to leave the tent, the gale blowing about us. We are weak.

Writing is difficult, but for my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardships, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past. We took risks. We knew we took them. Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last.

But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honor of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for. Had we lived, I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions, which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman.

These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely, surely, a great, rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent on us are properly provided for.

March 25, 1912. (Signed) R. SCOTT.

INDICT WALSH, NEWELL AND FOYE

True Bills Found Against Police Captain and Lawyer on Bribery Charge.

WHITMAN AFTER HOCHSTIM

Ready Now to Indict One of the Heads of Syndicate Running Disorderly Hotels.

WALDO HUNTING DOWN GRAFT

Big Police Official Reported Called for Examination To-day—Costigan Aids Curran Inquiry.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury returned indictments yesterday against Police Capt. Thomas W. Walsh, Patrolman Charles E. Foye, and Edward J. Newell, the lawyer. Walsh and Newell were charged with bribery and against the lawyer there was a second indictment charging him also with misdemeanor. The first bill found against Newell a fortnight ago was dismissed and the new ones returned. Foye was charged with perjury because of his sworn testimony before the Curran Committee that Chairman Curran had tried to persuade him not to press a charge against a saloonkeeper whom he had arrested.

The witnesses against Walsh and Newell were Thomas J. Dorian and Nathan J. Michaels, the managers of the Hotel Avenel; George A. Sipp, and Patrolman Eugene Fox. All of them were willing witnesses except Michaels. Sipp's story, covering five years of paying graft to Capt. Walsh for protection, was corroborated by Dorian before the Curran Committee, and then Dorian fled the city. District Attorney Whitman made a long and fruitless effort to find him. It was learned that he was receiving his weekly pay from the hotel syndicate that employed him, and a search began for evidence to show that these payments were really made to keep Dorian away.

Mr. Whitman threatened to proceed against the syndicate and to indict Dorian. Then Dorian returned and told a story to Mr. Whitman that not only confirmed the confession made by Fox, but gave information that showed that the disorderly hotel syndicate had paid graft to the police for many years in the many districts in which they owned hotels. It was discovered that there were several of these hotels in various sections of the city. Yesterday Mr. Whitman said that he was ready to submit enough evidence before the Grand Jury to indict at least one of the leading spirit of the syndicate.

Whitman After Hochstim.

The man that Mr. Whitman is after is Max Hochstim, who, with Philip Blau, Jacob Spielberg, and a man named Fromberg, composed the Baltic Hotel Company that owns the Hotel Avenel and other hotels of the same character. Mr. Whitman learned yesterday that Mrs. Hochstim owns thirty-nine shares of the Baltic Hotel Company, and that Hochstim owns one share. The sixty other shares are scattered. Some of the information against the syndicate was gathered yesterday in the course of the investigation in connection with police graft bearing upon the cases directly aimed against Walsh and Newell.

The moment the indictment against Newell was returned Justice Goff issued a bench warrant for his arrest. It was served by Detective Flood of Mr. Whitman's office, who found Newell in his office at 42 Broadway. He was brought before Justice Goff and his bail on the bribery charge was fixed at $2,000, while the $1,000 on which he was held on the misdemeanor charge was continued. A surety company furnished the bail, and Newell went about his business. Foye is away on a vacation. He will be taken into custody this morning as soon as he returns and bail will be set. If he fails to furnish it he will be locked up. No action was taken against Capt. Walsh because of his illness. As soon as he is physically able to go abroad he will be arraigned and released on bail.

W. M. K. Olcott, Newell's lawyer, had a talk with Mr. Whitman between the time of Newell's indictment and his arraignment in court. Before Mr. Whitman went home last night it was said that there were prospects that Newell would tell all he knew of his connection with Sipp and Capt. Walsh.

It was explained that if he told all he knew it would be to the effect that a well known lawyer handed him $1,000 to give to Sipp in return for Sipp's promise to remain out of this State until after Jan. 1, 1914; that he held out $300 to pay himself for the services he had rendered Sipp while the latter was a prisoner at Atlantic City on the charge made against him by the police and that the money came originally from Capt. Walsh. But if Newell's story goes beyond this transaction it might reach a point where the system of the police to get legal services from certain influential sources, directly or indirectly, would be uncovered.

Newell Proved Obdurate.

When Newell was indicted first for a misdemeanor, under Section 2,441 of the

Continued on Page 9.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.
THE STANDARD S. R. OF THE SOUTH.
Trains Daily to Florida, Cuba, South. 9:15 A.M., 12:38 noon, 3:34, 9:30 P.M. 1218 B'way. —Adv.

USHER'S WHISKY IS THOROUGHLY MATURED in bond before shipment.—Adv.

Genuine crystal pebble eyeglasses, the cool kind that never mist. SPENCER'S, now 7 Maiden Lane.—Adv.

Death Wipes Out Brave Party on Return Trip to Winter Quarters

LEAVES MESSAGE TO PUBLIC

Disaster Not Due to Faulty Organization, but to Misfortune, His Last Word.

THREE BODIES IN ONE TENT

There Scott, Wilson, and Bowers Succumbed to Starvation and Exhaustion.

OATES BRAVED DEATH ALONE

Knowing His Fate, He Marched Out Into the Blizzard—"Brave Soul," Wrote Scott.

EVANS KILLED BY A FALL

Storm Wrecked Last Hope of Saving Themselves When Only 11 Miles from a Food Depot.

REACHED POLE JAN. 18, 1912

Found Amundsen's Records There—Perished March 29, 1912, and Bodies Were Found in the Following November.

By Lieut. E.R.G.R. EVANS, R.N.

Second in Command of the Scott Expedition.

Copyright, 1913, by The New York Times Co. All Rights Reserved.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHRISTCHURCH, New Zealand, Feb. 10.—Capt. Robert F. Scott's antarctic ship, the Terra Nova, on Jan. 18, this year, arrived at Cape Evans, the base on McMurdo Sound, where it was to meet the explorers on their return from the expedition in search of the south pole and bring them back, if they were ready. It was learned from the shore party found at this base that Capt. Scott and the four men with him had reached the pole on Jan. 18, 1912, but all had perished on the return journey, about the end of March. Their bodies were not found until a searching party discovered them on Nov. 12, nearly eight months after the disaster.

Capt. Scott, Dr. Edward A. Wilson, chief of the scientific staff, and Lieut. H. R. Bowers had made their way back to within 155 miles of Cape Evans, when they were caught in a blizzard and were overcome about March 29. They were then within eleven miles of One Ton Depot, where they would have found shelter and supplies.

Previously Petty Officer Edgar Evans and Capt. L. E. G. Oates of the Inniskillen Dragoons, who had been in charge of the ponies and dogs, had succumbed. Evans was the first to give way, dying from concussion of the brain due to a fall on Feb. 17. Oates died from exposure on March 17.

Found Amundsen's Records.

The records of Capt. Scott were recovered by a relief expedition. They showed that he and his party had reached the south pole on Jan. 18, 1912. There they found the tent and records left by Capt. Roald Amundsen when he quit the pole on Dec. 17, 1911.

Six other men of the Scott expedition who had been through a perilous experience were found to be safe and well. They composed Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell's expedition, which had been sent to make geological investigations to the east of Cape Evans. The Terra Nova had been unable to take the men off the year before on account of ice, and they were left to spend another Winter in the antarctic. In this party were Dr. Levick, Priestly, Abott, Browning, and Dickerson.

Relief Party Had to Return.

Before the Terra Nova sailed for New Zealand last March Surgeon Atkinson, who had been left in charge of the western party until Capt. Scott's return, dispatched Garrard and Demetri with two dog teams to assist the southern party, whose return to Hut Point was expected about March 10, 1912. Atkinson would have accompanied this party, but was kept back in medical charge of Lieut. Evans, the second in command, who, it will be remembered, nearly died from scurvy.

This relief party reached One Ton Depot on March 3, but was compelled to return on March 10, owing primarily to the dog food running short, also to persistent bad weather and the poor condition of the dogs after the strain of a hard season's work. The dog teams returned to Hut Point on March 16, the poor animals being mostly frostbitten and incapable of furthe work.

Garrard collapsed through an overstrained heart. His companion was also sick. It was impossible to communicate with Cape Evans, the ship having sailed on March 4, and the open sea lying between Atkinson and Keohane.

The only two men left sledged out to Corner Camp to render any help that might be wanted by the southern party. They fought their way out to Corner Camp against the unusually severe weather, and, realizing that they could be of no assistance, they were forced to return to Hut Point after depoting one week's provisions.

In April, when communication with Cape Evans was established, a gallant attempt to relieve Lieut. Campbell was made by Atkinson, Wright, Williamson, and Keohane. This party reached Butter Point, when they were stopped by open water. Their return was exciting and nearly ended in disaster, owing to the sea ice breaking up.

Search Party's Journey.

The search party left Cape Evans after the Winter on Oct. 30 last. The party, which was organized by Surgeon Atkinson, consisted of two divisions, Atkinson taking the dog teams with Garrard and Demetri, and Mr. Wright being in charge of a party including Nelson, Gran, Lashley, Crean, Williamson, Keohane, and Hooper, with seven Indian mules. They were provisioned for three months, as they expected an extended search.

One Ton camp was found in order, and all provisioned.

Proceeding along the old southern route, Wright's party sighted Capt. Scott's tent on Nov. 12. Within it were found the bodies of Capt. Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Lieut. Bowers. They had saved their records, hard pressed as they were.

From these papers the following information was gleaned:

The first death was that of Seaman Edgar Evans, petty officer

Capt. Robert Falcon Scott.

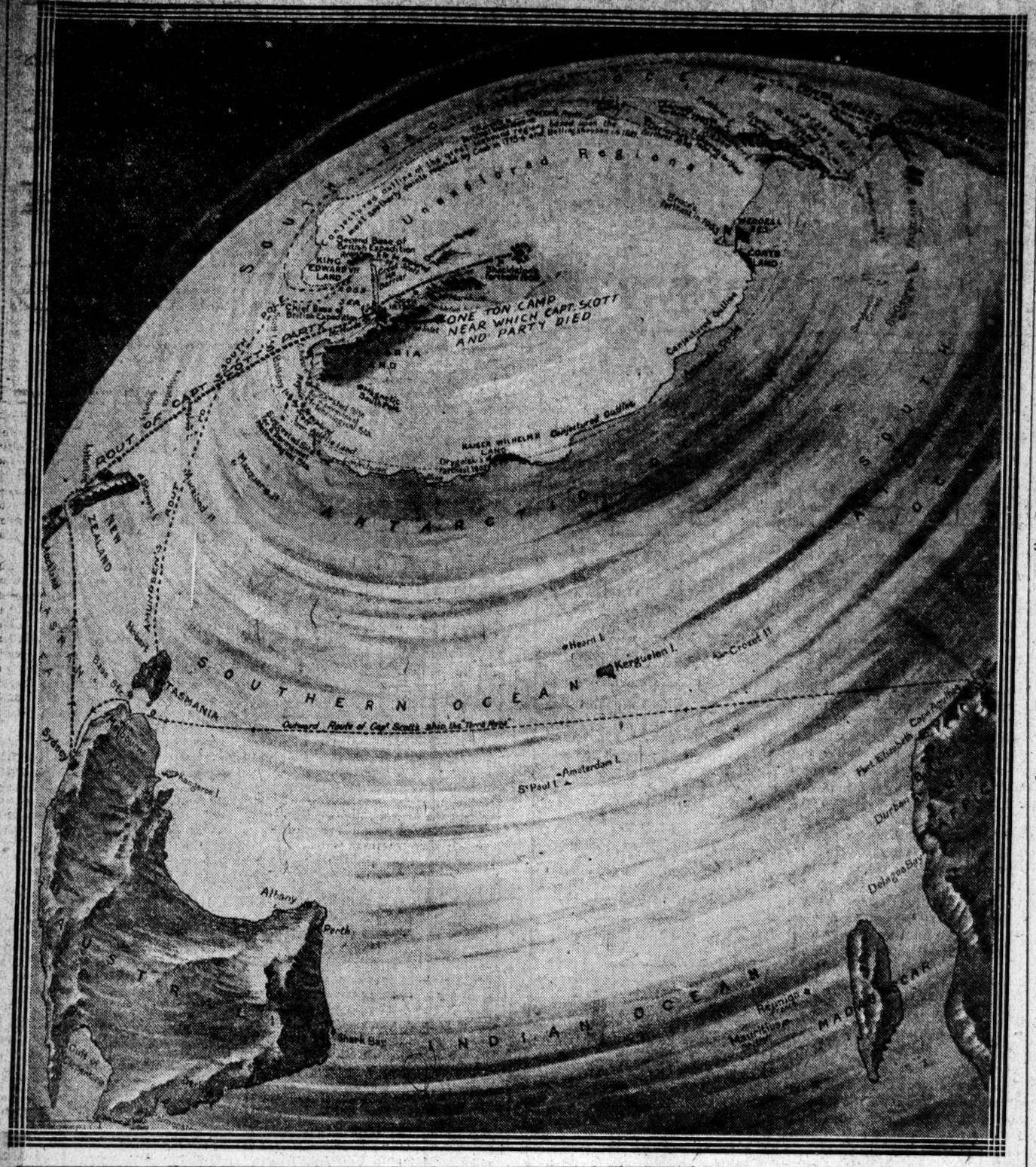
The continuation of the authentic narrative of Capt. Scott's expedition will appear exclusively in The New York Times to-morrow.

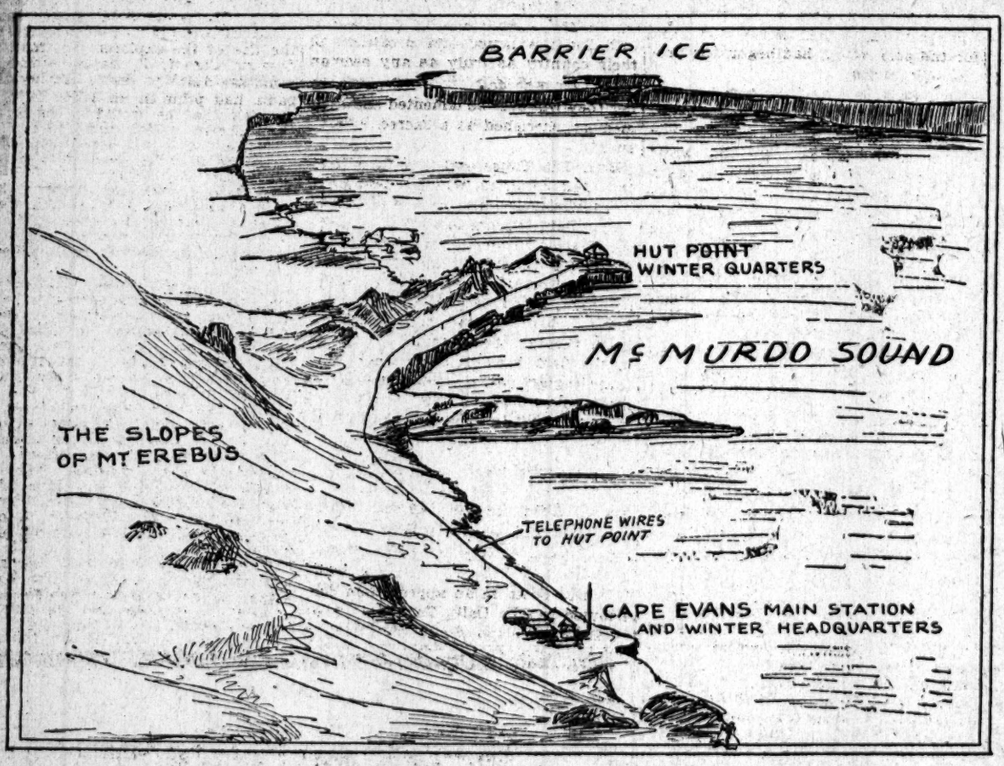
All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER, 50c. per case of 6 glass-stoppered bottles.—Adv.

Shortest, quickest, and best line: Say D. A H. to any New York Central Agent. 3 trains week days—2 Sundays—New Grand Central Terminal. —Adv.

Map of Capt. Scott's Route, Showing Point at Which He Died.




BARRIER ICE
HUT POINT WINTER QUARTERS
Mc MURDO SOUND
THE SLOPES OF MT EREBUS
TELEPHONE WIRES TO HUT POINT
CAPE EVANS MAIN STATION AND WINTER HEADQUARTERS

Where the Survivors of the Scott Party Were Found.

of the Royal Navy, official number 160,225, who died on Feb. 17 at the foot of the Beardmore Glacier. His death was accelerated by a concussion of the brain sustained while traveling over the rough ice some time before.

Capt. L. E. G. Oates of the Sixth Inniskillen Dragoons was the next lost. His feet and hands had been badly frostbitten from exposure on the march. Although he struggled on heroically, on March 16 his comrades knew that his end was approaching. He had borne his intense suffering for weeks without complaint, and he did not give up hope to the very end.

Oates Went Out to Die.

Capt. Scott wrote in his diary this tribute to Capt. Oates:

"He was a brave soul. He slept through the night, hoping not to wake, but he awoke in the morning. It was blowing a blizzard. Oates said: 'I am just going outside and may be some time.' He went out into the blizzard, and we have not seen him since."

Another passage read: "We knew that Oates was walking to his death, but, though we tried to dissuade him, we knew it was the act of a brave man and an English gentleman."

On March 16 Oates was really unable to travel, but the others could not leave him and he would not hold them back. After his gallant death Scott, Wilson and Bowers pushed on northward when the abnormally bad weather would permit them to proceed. They were forced to camp on March 1, in latitude 79 degrees 40 minutes south, longitude 169 degrees 23 minutes east, eleven miles south of the big depot at One Ton Camp.

This refuge they never reached, owing to a blizzard, which is known from the records of the party at Cape Evans to have lasted nine days, overtaking them. Their food and fuel gave out and they succumbed to exposure.

In Capt. Scott's diary Surgeon Atkinson found the following, which is quoted verbatim:

Scott's Message to the World.

"Message to the public:

"The causes of this disaster are not due to faulty organization, but to misfortune in all the risks which had to be undertaken.

"One, the loss of the pony transport in March, 1911, obliged me to start later than I had intended and obliged the limits of the stuff transported to be narrowed.

"The weather throughout the outward journey, and especially the long gale in 83 degrees south, stopped us. The soft snow in the lower reaches of the glacier again reduced the pace.

"We fought these untoward events with a will, and conquered, but it ate into our provisions reserve.

"Every detail of our food supplies, clothing, and depots made on the interior ice sheet and on that long stretch of 700 miles to the pole and back worked out to perfection.

Strongest Man First to Go.

"The advance party would have returned to the glacier in fine form and with a surplus of food but for the astonishing failure of the man whom we had least expected to fail. Seaman Edgar Evans was thought the strongest man of the party, and the Beardmore Glacier is not difficult in fine weather. But on our return we did not get a single completely fine day. This, with a sick companion, enormously increased our anxieties.

"I have said elsewhere that we got into frightfully rough ice, and Edgar Evans received a concussion of the brain. He died a natural death, but left us a shaken party, with the season unduly advanced.

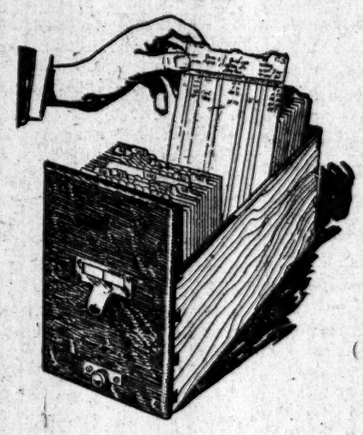
"But all the facts above enumerated were as nothing to the surprise which awaited us on the Barrier. I maintain that our arrangements for returning were quite adequate, and that no one in the world would have done better in the weather which we encountered at this time of the year. On the summit, in latitude 85 degrees to 86 degrees, we had minus twenty to minus thirty. On the Barrier in latitude 82 degrees, 10,000 feet lower, we had minus thirty in the day and minus forty-seven at night pretty regu-

Continued on Page 3.

Velvet
For me!

10¢ TINS
The Smoothest Tobacco
Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.

B



1,000 Accounts

Look into this, Mr. Cassidy

That old-fashioned book ledger of yours—have you ever stopped to think how much lost time and waste motion it causes? Do so! And get a shock.

Two-thirds of your time is spent in *finding* the place to make the entry; one-third in making the entry.

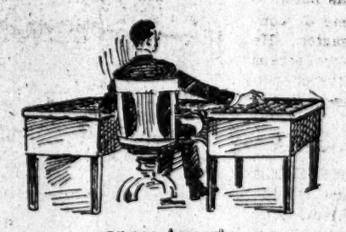
With L. B. Card Ledgers you can cut the finding time in two.

Any good bookkeeper—and you are that—can do nearly as much work in six hours with L. B. Card Ledgers as in eight hours with book ledgers.

L. B. Card Ledgers are flexible. Unlike loose-leaf ledgers, they expand or contract readily. They're compact. They're safe—postings are so easily proved that a bookkeeper is foolish not to prove daily. Then his trial balance is a cinch. They're more easily handled than loose-leaf ledgers, and cost less.

Call at our office, Mr. Cassidy, and let us SHOW you.

Remember! Nearly a third of the time saved! Flexible! Compact! Safe! Easily handled! Inexpensive!



15,000 Accounts

Library Bureau

Manufacturing Distributors of
Card and Filing Systems Office, Library and Bank Equipment
Unit Cabinets of Wood and Steel for Cards and Filing
316 Broadway, New York
Telephone, 1400 Worth
Salesrooms in leading cities in the United States, Canada, Great Britain and France

ARAB
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
10¢ says:
"This brisk weather for mine. I'm a busy little Dime, buying ARABS, and the cold keeps me hustling."
"The Charm of Egypt"

Builds up the vital forces and prevents a degeneracy of the blood vessels of the brain and helps to keep the arteries of the body young and pliable.

Evans Ale

taken with your meals will keep the human clock in good running order and up to the maximum efficiency.
Your Grocer or Dealer.

A Garbageless City

Take your garbage cans off the sidewalk—it's only right and decent.

Similar offences less dreadful have been outlawed in New York.

Have some civic pride.

Burn your garbage and waste.

A Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner will do the job *economically*.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

"I use Sanatogen—and always derive great benefit from it."
Extract from a letter from
His Grace Archbishop of Bombay

THERE are times in every man's or woman's life when the strain upon nerve and brain becomes too heavy, when nerve starvation manifests itself in disturbed sleep, poor digestion and a general run-down feeling. It is then that Sanatogen comes as the friend in need to revitalize and uplift the nervous system, to infuse new strength and endurance. Every day, in every land, thoughtful people avail themselves of the splendid tonic and upbuilding properties of Sanatogen under just such conditions. Hall Caine frankly states "that on more than one occasion Sanatogen has benefited him." Nearer home, the Hon. Wm. C. Adamson, Chairman of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, reports that he has found Sanatogen "valuable to restore wasted energies and to compose the nerves of cases of long-sustained effort and exhaustion."

And remember that more than 16,000 members of the medical profession have recorded in writing their observations of the beneficial action of Sanatogen.

Write for a Free Copy of "Nerve Health Regained"

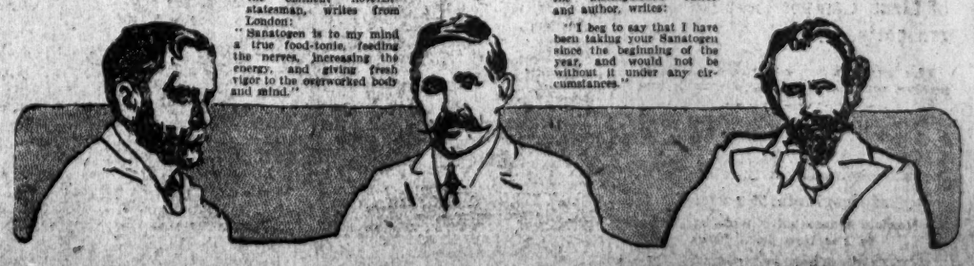
If you wish to learn more about Sanatogen before you use it, write for a copy of this booklet, beautifully illustrated and comprising facts and information of the greatest interest.

Sanatogen is sold by good druggists everywhere, in three sizes, from $1.00.

THE BAUER CHEMICAL COMPANY 26 Irving Place, New York

Sir Gilbert Parker, M. P., the eminent novelist-statesman, writes from London:
"Sanatogen is to my mind a true food-tonic, feeding the nerves, increasing the energy, and giving fresh vigor to the overworked body and mind."

Max Pemberton, the distinguished editor and author, writes:
"I beg to say that I have been taking your Sanatogen since the beginning of the year, and would not be without it under any circumstances."



SCOTT FINDS POLE, THEN PERISHES

Continued from Page 2.

larly, with continuous headwinds during our day marches.

"It is clear that these circum stances came on very suddenly, and our wreck is certainly due to this sudden advent of severe weather, which does not seem to have had any satisfactory cause.

The Final Disaster.

"I do not think human beings ever came through such a month as we have come through, and we should have got through in spite of the weather but for the sickening of a second companion, Capt. Oates, and a shortage of fuel in our depots, for which I cannot account, and, finally, but for the storm which has fallen on us within eleven miles of this depot, at which we hoped to secure the final supplies.

"Surely misfortune could scarcely have exceeded this last blow!

"We arrived within eleven miles of our old One Ton camp with fuel for one hot meal and food for two days. For four days we have been unable to leave the tent, the gale blowing about us. We are weak.

"Writing is difficult, but for my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardships, help one another, and meet death with as great a fortitude as ever in the past. We took risks. We knew we took them. Things have come out against us, and therefore we have no cause for complaint but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last.

"But if we have been willing to give our lives to this enterprise, which is for the honor of our country, I appeal to our countrymen to see that those who depend on us are properly cared for. Had we lived I should have had a tale to tell of the hardihood, endurance, and courage of my companions which would have stirred the heart of every Englishman.

"These rough notes and our dead bodies must tell the tale, but surely, surely, a great rich country like ours will see that those who are dependent on us are properly provided for.

(Signed) R. SCOTT.

March 25, 1912.

A Cross Over Their Graves.

Surgeon Atkinson and his party gathered the records and effects of the dead men and read the burial service over their bodies and erected a cairn and cross to their memory over the inner tent in which they buried them. A record of the finding of their bodies was left attached to the cross

The party then searched for twenty miles south, endeavoring to discover the body of Capt. Oates. It was not found, but another cairn and record were left in the vicinity to his memory.

It should here most certainly be noted that the southern party nobly stood by their sick companions to the end, and in spite of their distressing condition they had retained every record and thirty-five pounds of geological specimens, which proved to be of the greatest scientific value. This emphasizes the nature of their journey.

The search party then turned northward, having decided to direct their efforts next to the relief of Lieut. Campbell and the northern party.

The remainder of this tragic narrative will be published tomorrow.

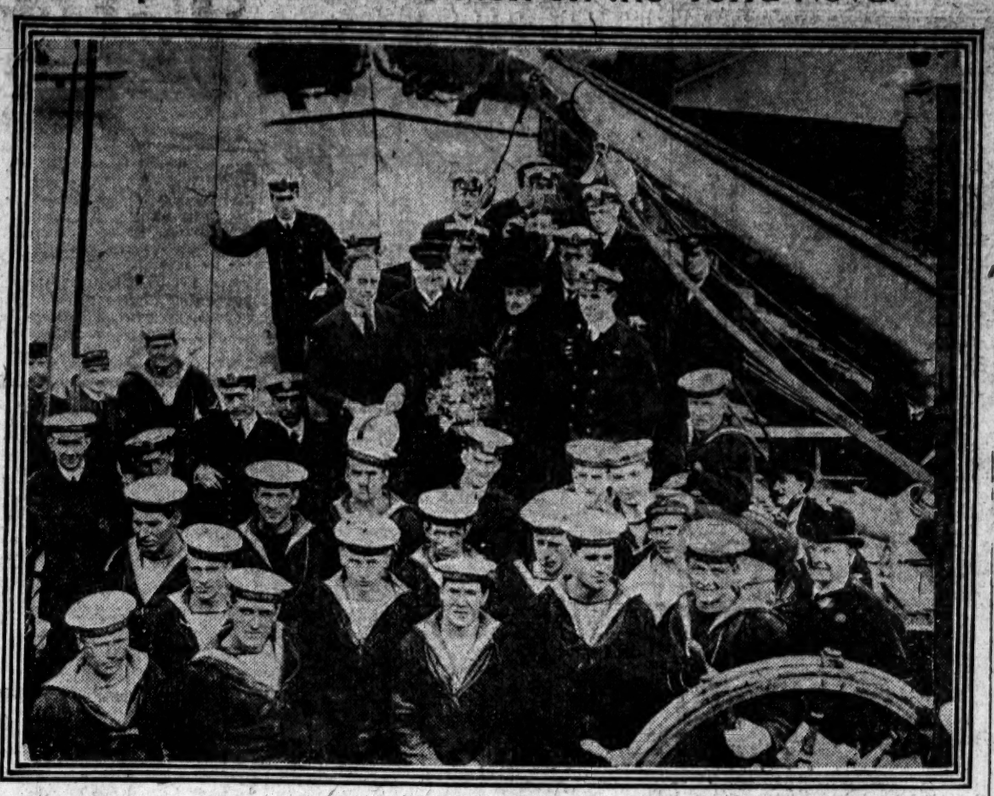
INTENSE GRIEF IN LONDON.

News Announced at Special Meeting of Geographical Society.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.—News of the death of Capt. Robert F. Scott,

Capt. Scott and His Men on the Terra Nova.



one of the most heroic and intrepid explorers who ever adventured into the arctic or antarctic, in a disaster which is described as the greatest and most tragic in the history of polar exploration since the death of Sir John Franklin, was received here yesterday and has come as a terrible shock to the English nation.

The news was received with consternation in naval and exploration circles and was the one theme of conversation yesterday in all the clubs. The tragedy is regarded as all the more sad because fate overtook the explorers after they had reached the goal of their ambition, the south pole.

The members of the Royal Geographical Society met with heavy hearts last night at a special meeting of the society. Half an hour before the meeting began the theatre was packed. A notable figure present was Sir Allen William Young, the veteran arctic explorer. He was navigating officer of the Fox, which went to look for Franklin in 1857.

Profound silence fell upon the audience as the Chairman, Douglas W. Freshfield, Vice President of the society, rose to speak of Capt. Scott's fate. His voice faltered several times in the course of his speech, while his hearers listened with bowed heads.

They met, he said, under the shadow of a great calamity. He was not in a position to give any complete or consecutive account of the disaster. He could only piece together such scraps of information as, through the courtesy of the Central News, had been put into his hands.

Tells the Society of the Tragedy.

Mr. Freshfield then announced that not only had Capt. Scott lost his life, but also Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lieut. H. R. Bowers, Capt. L. E. G. Oates, and Petty Officer E. Evans.

Capt. Scott's party, said Mr. Freshfield, found Capt. Amundsen's tent and records at the south pole. On the return trip, about March 29, 1912, eleven miles from One-Ton Depot, a blizzard overwhelmed them. They had suffered greatly from hunger and exposure, and the death of Scott, Bowers, and Wilson was virtually due to that. They died soon after the blizzard swept down on the party.

Oates died from exposure a few days later. The death of Evans resulted from a fall. The other members of the expedition were reported to be in good health. A searching party discovered the bodies and records some time later. Mr. Freshfield went on to say:

"We know no more to-night. To-morrow, doubtless, will make the sad story clear. We shall learn how their comrades learned of the deaths of the pioneers and how their records were recovered, for it is evident, from the fact that we learn they found Capt. Amundsen's records, that their own must have been preserved.

"No arctic or antarctic party, I believe, was ever sent out better equipped or better fitted by the gallantry or experience of its members, from Capt. Scott downward, to meet with the ordinary perils of the pole, but arctic travel would not be what it is—a training ground for the highest qualities of the British race—if these perils were altogether avoidable.

"And of all the dangers of the region of snow and ice there is none so terrible, so overwhelming, as the blizzard. Even on European mountains it has counted its victims by the thousand. We can imagine how these terrors are multiplied a hundredfold on the icy uplands 10,000 feet above sea level in the heart of the antarctic. Under these conditions, unless shelter is at hand, human powers, even the toughest, cannot long maintain the struggle against the malignant forces of nature. The end must come, and as a rule it comes speedily and not unmercifully."

"Farewell to a Band of Heroes."

More formal expression of the society's deep regret and heartfelt sympathy must be left to a later day, said Mr. Freshfield, adding:

"All I can say to-night is, farewell to a band of heroes whose names will shine as examples of the endurance which is the highest form of courage and as noble evidence of the qualities of Englishmen. Not once or twice in our rough island story have these qualities been shown, but never more conspicuously than by the members of this ill-fated expedition.

"Capt. Scott lives in all our minds, and will live in our memories as the ideal of the English sailor of our age, a man intellectually gifted as well as brave and resourceful in all emergencies, full of scientific zeal and enthusiasm.

"Nor do his companions deserve less honor. They were equal in their daring, their endurance, their deaths. Of their accomplished work we shall hear hereafter. For the moment we can think only of the price that has been paid for it."

A message of sympathy to the Royal Geographical Society from the King was read. In it his Majesty said:

"I am deeply grieved to hear the very bad news you give me of the loss of Capt. Scott and four of his party just when we were hoping shortly to welcome them home on their return from their great and arduous undertaking. I heartily sympathize with the Royal Geographical Society in the loss to science and discovery through the death of these gallant explorers. Please send me further particulars."

To a press representative after the meeting Sir Allen Young said he had never himself experienced a blizzard of the kind that would overwhelm such a plucky party.

Dr. W. Bruce of the Oceanographical Laboratory, Edinburgh, who achieved considerable distinction in antarctic exploration, regards the reports that scurvy broke out among the supporting party after it left Capt. Scott as rather significant. He says this might indicate that Scott's advance party was also afflicted with scurvy, and consequently weakened and unable to resist the severity of an antarctic blizzard as a healthy party would have done.

Expedition Splendidly Equipped.

The Scott expedition was the finest ever sent into the southern regions. It comprised a splendid band of devoted scientists. It was in October, 1909, that Capt. Scott made public his project for reaching the pole. At a Mansion House meeting in support of his scheme he gave a detailed statement of the objects of the expedition. The amount he asked for was £40,000, ($200,000.) The sum was based on the cost of the discovery expedition, which cost £92,000, out of which £51,000 was expended on building the Discovery. That left about £40,000, which kept the Discovery expedition for three years and a quarter.

Out of the £40,000 which he trusted he would obtain, said Capt. Scott, he proposed to purchase a ship for £12,000, and he hoped with the remaining £28,000 to pay the same expenses as were paid for in the Discovery expedition for £40,000. The main items of expenditure were salaries and ship expenses.

It was quite possible, Capt. Scott said, to man a ship to-morrow and equip an expedition with gentlemen who would be prepared to go without salary at all, but it was no use to take a geologist who knew no geology or a cook who could not cook. Every man was worthy of his hire, and the best policy was to pay good wages, facing the position manfully.

Capt. Scott said to the meeting: "My supporters, or the country at large, need never fear that the dignity of the country will suffer from anything which may be done by our expedition. We may fail, but they shall have no reason for doubting the story which we tell."

These words read ominously in the light of yesterday's tragic messages.

Scott's belief, as disclosed at the same meeting, was that the majority of the British people, while envying no nation what it possessed, would dearly like to see the Union Jack floating at the south pole. He said it was not his wish to bring another exploration into the international arena, but he was strongly of the opinion that such an expedition should form the subject of national enterprise.

Dec. 22, 1911, was fixed by Capt. Scott as the date on which he intended, if possible, to plant the British flag at the south pole. Every detail of the voyage and the subsequent march over the ice, so far as such matters could be arranged beforehand, had been mapped out, all dates had been fixed, and these Capt. Scott mentioned in the course of a lecture at the Royal Institution.

He said, however, that he was too familiar with unexpected happenings on such an adventure to suppose that plans could be exactly, or even closely, followed, and he did not wish it to be supposed that he failed to contemplate the possibility of circumstances that might upset some, if not all, of his calculations.

The whole-hearted sympathy of the British nation goes out to Mrs. Scott, now on the high seas between San Francisco and New Zealand, where she expects to meet her husband and where news of the calamity awaits her.

MRS. R. F. SCOTT.

CAPT. ROBERT SCOTT LIEUT. H. R. BOWERS L. E. G. OATES E. A. WILSON

Four of the Five Men Lost in the Scott Expedition.

SCOTT'S MOTHER TOLD.

His Wife Went to Fetch Him—Little Son Waiting for Return.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—"I am going to fetch him home."

These were Mrs. Scott's farewell words to Peter, her blue-eyed, fair-haired boy, aged 3½ years, when she started for New Zealand on Jan. 4.

"I will get to New Zealand at the end of next month," ran one of her last communications to England, and she wistfully added: "I hope you don't miss Peter as much as I do."

Peter, who has already begun to take a great interest in antarctic exploration, would look at a photograph of his father, whom, of course, he does not remember seeing in person, and would talk with his mother about him. He would study the map of the antarctic regions, helping his mother with tiny flags placed in it to indicate the progress of the expedition. He also had a map of his own, and his mother would show him "where daddy is," and teach him the names of the places.

The boy was quite excited when he was told that his father would be home soon, and, after Mrs. Scott left England, he solemnly announced to some members of the household:

"Mother has gone to fetch him back. Then she is going to bring him home, and then I am going to meet him at the station."

In 1911, in order that Scott might see how his son was progressing, Mrs. Scott had cinematograph pictures taken of Peter at play in the garden. These were sent out to the first base of the expedition, but whether Scott ever saw them is not known.

The last message Mrs. Scott received from her husband came in March of last year, dispatched before the dash for the pole which had begun the previous November.

Mrs. Scott is a great favorite in social circles, not only for her accomplishments, but also because of her charm of disposition. She had great faith in her husband's ability to reach the South Pole, and when the news was received of Amundsen's success she calmly remarked to a friend she would await Scott's return.

Her boy, who is described as the image of his father and a bright, cheerful little fellow, is now staying with Capt. Scott's aged mother.

The news of Scott's death reached his relatives through cablegrams to newspapers. Lady Elison Macartney, the explorer's sister, was the first to hear of his fate and she broke the news to her mother gently by telephone. Mrs. Scott has not felt any apprehension for the fate of her son, and bore up very bravely, her grief being somewhat tempered by the fact that he died in an effort to advance the world's knowledge.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Scott, widow of the antarctic explorer, had a good time in San Francisco while she was waiting for the steamer Aorongi to sail for New Zealand. She received many invitations to social functions and she was bade good-bye by Mayor Rolph. Just before the steamer sailed she said:

"Capt. Scott will not reach civilization for at least two months. Consequently, I expect to reach the antipodes in ample time to greet him and hear his story of his three years' experience in the south pole regions. Our meeting probably will take place at one of the South New Zealand ports.

"Of course, you all know as much about my husband's doings during his absence in the South as I do, but I am confident that, while Capt. Amundsen beat his expedition to the pole, it was no fault of Capt. Scott. No one will be quicker to congratulate Capt. Amundsen, especially as he has endured the same hardships as Capt. Amundsen and can so readily appreciate the emotions of that sturdy Norwegian when he realised he had won the race to the south pole."

MEAGRE NEWS IN LONDON.

Times Again Denies That Scott and Amundsen Raced for the Pole.

LONDON, Tuesday, Feb. 11.—The press and public are entirely dependent upon THE NEW YORK TIMES-Central News copyrighted dispatches for news of the fate of Capt. Scott, and further details are anxiously awaited. The newspapers devote many columns to the expedition and to Capt. Scott's career, while their editorial articles contain many tributes to the lost explorers. The Times says:

"Never since the loss of Franklin has such a disaster befallen British polar explorers. * * * It is possible for us in this temperate clime to realize something of the horror, terror and irresistible vehemence of an antarctic blizzard if we recall the description which we gave on Nov. 19 last from the pen of Dr. Simpson, who was for a time lent by the Indian Government to be chief physician of the expedition. He tells of a gale which blew continuously for six days 'at over-gale strength' more than thirty-eight miles an hour, rising at different times to fifty-two, sixty-six and eighty miles an hour, the temperature marking between 31 and 35 degrees below zero.

"We shall never know what degree of violence was attained by the blizzard which was fatal to Capt. Scott, but it may be assumed that it was as bad as this or worse.

"In judging Capt. Scott and his friends, let us put out of our minds all gossip which from time to time has been circulated about a race between him and his friendly rival, Capt. Amundsen. That this explorer should have diverted his course from the north to the south pole was an accident, and so was the almost simultaneous arrival of the Danish vessel and the Terra Nova in those southern waters.

"As long since pointed out in these columns by one of Capt. Scott's companions, Herbert Ponting, he never raced, never headed a mere dash to the pole. He went forward with a scientific expedition, and if he had not had the misfortune to lose nine of his nineteen invaluable ponies he might very probably have arrived first, and, what is of much more importance, might not have found it necessary to send that memorable dispatch when the Terra Nova first came to fetch him away: 'I am staying in the antarctic another year in order to continue and complete my work.'"

The Daily Mail says: "It is a tragedy as overpowering, as moving in the dignity and heroism of its victims, as Franklin's end in the arctic more than sixty years ago. Victory is swallowed up in death. Scott and his companions died for the honor and greatness of their country as truly as any seaman or soldier who falls in battle, and by her they will ever be lamented and their memory cherished as a sacred inheritance."

Both The Times and The Daily Mail end their editorials with an adaptation of Tennyson's famous lines on Franklin.

The Daily Chronicle says: "To-day the deepest sympathy of England and the world will go out to Mrs. Scott in the heart-breaking bereavement which has fallen upon her. It will be something to her to know that the sympathetic thought of an Empire is with her in the dark hour of sorrow and trial, that England says 'Well done' of a life spent in England's service, and that in saying that the best that can be said is said."

A FRIEND'S TRIBUTE.

Such a Death as the Explorer Would Have Desired, He Writes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An intimate friend of Scott, in an appreciation contributed to The Daily Telegraph, says:

"Robert Falcon Scott met such a death as he himself would have desired. He met his fate on the heights of the southern iceland, which, as he told me often, he had come to love.

"He himself would be the last to regret his end and the manner of its coming, for it came, it appears, after the task which he had set himself had been accomplished.

"A quiet man who loved not talking of himself, a man who endured more hardship than falls to the usual lot even of mariners, he appreciated greatly the calmness of his own English home. No one but Robert Falcon Scott and one other can have any idea of the wrench he must have felt at parting from the wife he but lately married, even though it was to go on the quest the fulfilment of which was the dream of his life.

"I remember sitting with him in his pretty little drawingroom on the first floor of his tiny house in Buckingham Palace Road the night after the news of Shackleton's successful rush to the South had come through. He had just come in from a day's hard work at the Admiralty, and he was enthusiastic in his quiet way over the success of his one-time lieutenant and former colleague. From the little table he picked up his pipe. Mrs. Scott brought it a map of the South Polar regions, and, seated before the fire in a deep armchair, with his wife kneeling on the rug beside him, her head resting against the husband who was soon to leave her forever, he traced on the map the route which Shackleton and his men must have followed, sometimes with his finger, sometimes with his pipe, and, as he traced step by step the perilous journeys, he described the awesome nature of the Antarctic peril. Man's great joy in achievement came out as he talked, while the wife's love of and pride in her husband became more and more manifest as the talk went on. For three hours we sat and chatted, and all the time the longing to go South again kept coming uppermost.

"Are you going again?" I asked him, and he shook his head gently as he looked at his wife, but in his eyes shone the fire of the explorer—the man who does not like to be beaten—while one could see that Mrs Scott, like her husband, had pride in his being first, and one felt that he would go again, and that his wife, loving him so dearly that she would put his reputation before her affection, would cheer him forth on the dangerous journey.

"Within a very few weeks I knew Scott was going south again, but I know and Mrs. Scott knows also that the journey was resolved upon one evening when we sat and talked of Shackleton.

"In his direct honesty this big seaman had much of the schoolboy in him, and it was with something of schoolboy's shamefacedness he admitted to me some weeks later he was making arrangements to give up his Admiralty appointment so as 'to make another try for the pole.'

"One fly there was in amber, and that I learned when he admitted to me with a wry smile that all the appliances which were being taken were not British, the gyroscopic compass, which was a part of the equipment, being of foreign manufacture. His men, however, were British right through, and his pride in them was great, almost beyond belief.

"Aptly was he christened Falcon, for, like the falcon, he aimed high, and is happy in his death, inasmuch as his quarry was reached and the end came too late to rob him of victory."

Play No Favorites

Get every mile of tire service that your money will buy. For seven years a Written Guarantee of 5000 Miles has been given with

AJAX TIRES

Non-Skid Plain Tread

Tires verbally guaranteed for 3500 miles cost the same as Ajax. Specify Ajax and get 1500 miles—gratis.

AJAX-GRIEB RUBBER CO.
1790 Broadway, New York
Factories: Trenton, N. J.

FLORIDA
Winter Tours
February 20, March 6
ROUND $50 TRIP
From NEW YORK
SPECIAL PULLMAN TRAINS
To and from Jacksonville on February Tour; to Jacksonville only on March Tour.
Independent Travel in Florida
Tickets for February Tour good for two weeks, including date of tour; tickets for March Tour good until May 31.
Full particulars of C. STUDDS, D. P. A., WM. PEDRICK, Jr., A. D. P. A., 263 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
Pennsylvania R. R.

"Better Desks"

WE issue our own catalog of Business Furniture—over 160 illustrations of what we actually have.

Simply ask for "Catalog 1011" on your business letterhead.

Chas. E. Matthews
275 Canal St. A Few Steps East of Bway or West of Subway

Weber and Heilbroner
Announce
That the Assortments and Sizes in their Annual Clearance Sale
of
Winter Suits and Overcoats
are still sufficiently complete to afford a very unusual latitude of selection

Reductions:

$20 and $22.50 Suits	$15.50
$25 Suits and Overcoats	$19.50
$30 and $32.50 Suits and Overcoats	$23.50
$35 and $37.50 Suits and Overcoats	$26.50
$40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats	$32.50
$50, $55 and $60 Overcoats	$42.50

No Charge For Alterations

Suits of all descriptions, overcoats, ulsters—everything in the entire stock, except evening clothes.

Weber & Heilbroner clothes, and their prices, are standardized in New York. This is the only time during the season that any concession is made from the very reasonable original prices.

Ten Stores

369 Broadway, 241 Broadway, 737 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortland, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Avenue

Clothes at: 44th and Broadway, 241 Broadway, Opp. City Hall; 28th and Broadway, Nassau and Spruce; 42nd and Fifth Avenue, New and Exchange Place

SCOTT'S EXPEDITION WON HARD BATTLES

Explorer Sent Back Two Accounts of the Work Done Since November, 1910.

LAST WORD CAME IN APRIL

Scott and Four Others Then Pushing On—Scientific Party of Six Were Left for Another Winter.

The history of the British Antarctic expedition up to yesterday has been told in two messages sent back by Capt. Robert F. Scott. One of these came in the early Spring of 1911 and one in the following Spring. Both were brought by the Terra Nova. The last word was delivered by Lieut. Evans on April 1, 1912. Scott said: "I am remaining in the Antarctic another Winter in order to continue and complete my work."

It is possible to trace the expedition from June 1, 1910, when it left London, up to Jan. 3, 1912, by these reports.

The expedition, with Lieut. E. R. Evans second in command, left London on June 1, 1910. It was the start of what was considered the best equipped expedition that ever sailed on a polar search. The day previous to the departure of the members of the party the whaler Terra Nova left the Thames upon the first leg of her long journey to New Zealand.

The Terra Nova sailed southward upon the actual voyage of discovery, leaving Port Chalmers, near Christchurch, New Zealand, on Nov. 29, 1910. Capt. Scott joined the party there. The Terra Nova met with exceeding bad weather and encountered so much ice during the first part of her journey to the south that she was at one time over three weeks making 880 miles through pack ice. By the first of January, however, she had reached open water in Ross Sea. The Admiralty Mountains, in Victoria Land, were sighted, and on Jan. 3, after a run in a southern gale, the vessel reached Cape Crozier. A heavy swell prevented landing, and so the vessel pushed on and, forcing a way through an expanse of pack ice, reached McMurdo Sound, and Winter quarters were established at Cape Evans, fourteen miles north of Discovery Station, used by the first Scott expedition, and eight miles south of Cape Royds.

Scott Tells of the Start.

"The work of landing stores for the Western party was at once begun," Capt. Scott wrote of those early days of the expedition. "How arduous it was may be imagined from the fact that a distance of a mile and a half from the ship, half sea, half ice, had to be traversed. The ponies, the motor sledges, the dogs, and the men were all employed in the work of transportation.

"This was completed in a week, though not without great misfortune in the loss of one of the motor sledges, which dropped through a hole in the ice and sank.

"The next business was the building of a house as an expedition station. I am now departing on a sledge journey to the south with twelve men, eight ponies, and two dog teams, and expect to be cut off from Cape Evans for two months. We hope to return early in April."

Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, R. N., of the Terra Nova has told of the sailing of the vessel, after the landing of the depot laying party referred to by Scott. The vessel steamed eastward, surveyed the Great Ice Barrier as far as the point where it was crossed by the 170th meridian of west longitude. A gale from the southeast forced the commander to head the vessel for Cape Colbeck, which was reached on Feb. 2, and where further progress to the east was stopped by heavy pack ice. The Bay of Whales, longitude 164 west, was reached on Feb. 4, and here they found the Fram of the Amundsen Antarctic expedition. Stores were landed and a hut erected two miles from the ship. The Terra Nova proceeded back to the depot laying party and found all well.

The main depot laying party left Cape Evans on Jan. 25, 1911, shortly after the sea ice broke. It consisted of twelve men, eight ponies, and two dog teams. It took them until the last of the month to establish a base camp at the barrier, seven miles east southeast of their base. The work of hauling the heavy loads and because of the ice difficulties it was necessary to go miles out of the direct course. The snow surface proved soft and it was killing work for the men and ponies. Capt. Scott, in command of this party, proceeded southward on Feb. 8, marching by night and resting by day.

After a terrible experience in a blizzard and through weather that was exceptionally bad, the party crawled on over the ice. Two ponies succumbed to the blizzard. The party reached 79½ degrees on the 16th, and then Capt. Scott decided on account of the weather and the animals to make a depot. This was done, and the place called One Ton Camp. More than a ton of stores were left there. The expedition returned to the base camp.

While rounding White Island on the return to camp one dog team fell into a crevasse. Fortunately, the sled upon which Capt. Scott and Meares were riding was held by an ice bridge. The team hung by their collars into the crevasse. They were rescued.

On Feb. 24 Capt. Scott, with men on skis and a single pony, started to take supplies to a depot called Corner Camp. On the outward journey they passed the ponies going well. The return to base camp was delayed by a blizzard, and when the explorer got back there he found the animals had suffered badly because of the storm. This determined Capt. Scott to retire to Hut Point without delay.

Struggles of the 1911 Trip.

Of that journey back he has written the story. Wilson and Meares, driving a dog team, reached Hut Point first and in safety. Oates and Grain accompanied Scott, who remained behind to save one pony that had been injured by the blizzard. Bowers, Cherry, Gerrard, and Crean, with the best dogs, followed the dog teams with the four best ponies. It was this party that had to fight for their lives in the cracking pack ice. On March 1 they went into camp to rest the ponies. They awoke to find the ice broken all about the camp and one pony gone. With infinite difficulty they made their escape, dragging and jumping the ponies from floe to floe toward the Barrier. There they found their progress barred by an ice wall. Crean set out to find a means of escape. He and his party hurried around the Barrier edge and, fortunately, discovered the missing party adrift on a pack. The men were rescued, and after much difficulty one of the ponies was saved. Eventually all reached Hut Point.

On March 15 the Western geographical party returned, bringing the total at the camp up to sixteen persons. This party spent six weeks making a survey of Dry Valley, lower Ferrar and Köttlitz glacier region.

Capt Scott returned to Cape Evans on April 30. There were further adventures and privations and journeys to Cape Royds and Hut Point.

The Dash for the Pole.

The actual start for the pole began on Nov. 2. Capt. Scott, because he did not want to expose his animals to great cold, made the start later than he expected. His plans and hopes were last described by himself, and the version was brought back by the Terra Nova.

"The pony party, consisting of myself, with Wilson, Oates, Bowers, Garrard, Atkinson, Wright, Evans, Crean, and Keohane, will start about Nov. 1," Scott wrote. "Independently of the success of the motors ponies will be worked with light loads in easy marches to Corner Camp, with full loads and easy marches to One Ton Camp, and with such pressure as necessary there after. Dog teams starting will rejoin us at One Ton Camp and help to advance loads. By these means we hope to get thirty units of food to the foot of Beardmore Glacier, a unit being a week's provision for four men. Then, with three divisions of four men and twenty-one units of provisions, I hope to extend the advance to the required distance, if the weather conditions are not wholly unfavorable.

"Of the ten remaining ponies one is unreliable and one doubtful, the remainder being in very fine form, officers and men are in splendid health and eager to go forward. Owing to my decision to postpone there is an obvious chance that the most advanced southerly party will be unable to reach the Terra Nova before she is forced to quit the Sound. Under these conditions, having regard to important scientific work done and facilities offered for further work, I have decided to maintain the station for a second year. The majority of the shore party will probably remain, but details depend upon the date of our returning from our journey on home news and the extent of fresh transport provided."

When the Terra Nova returned on April 1, 1912, she brought back Lieut. Evans and the party that last saw Scott and his four companions alive. Scott's story of his expedition up to Jan. 3 was cabled to THE TIMES.

On Nov. 24 Capt. Scott wrote that the party reached Corner Camp. Just before One Ton Camp was reached the dog sled party caught up with Capt. Scott's party and they journeyed in company. They passed the abandoned motor sleds, and when they found the motor party waiting at latitude 80½ they learned the motors had been left behind because of the overheating of the air-cooled engines. Time did not permit the defects being taken in hand.

The Last Word from Scott.

Snow cairns were built at intervals of four miles to guide the party on their return journey, and at each degree of latitude to the Barrier a week's provisions were left. At 81.15 the motor party turned back, and the party pushed on toward the south. Then it became necessary to sacrifice some of the ponies as food for the dogs. Snow storms were frequent, and the land obscured most of the time. In spite of delays 83.24, twelve miles from Mount Hope, was reached on Dec. 4.

Then came a battle with snow, storms, gales and soaked with water the party struggled onward. On Dec. 9 it was necessary to kill the remaining ponies, there being no forage for them. By Dec. 21, Capt. Scott had reached 85.08 south longitude, 163.04 east, and a height of about 6,800 feet, four miles south, thirty miles west of Mount Darwin. For four days the men had been struggling through a morass of soft snow. There were times when they made five miles a day, but when the snow hardened they were able to go from thirteen to twenty-three miles each day.

Capt. Scott on Jan. 3, when he was 150 miles from his goal wrote of his plans in a message he sent back. He said:

"I am going forward with a party of five men, sending three back under Lieut. Evans with this note. The names and descriptions of the advance party are: Capt. Scott, R. N.; Dr. Wilson Chief of the scientific staff; Capt. Oates, Inniskillen Dragoons, in charge of the ponies and mules; Lieut. Bowers, Royal Indian Marine, commissariat officer; Petty Officer Evans, R. N., in charge of sledges and equipment.

"The advance party goes forward with a month's provisions, and the prospects of success seem good, providing the weather holds and no unforeseen obstacles arise. It has been very difficult to choose the advance party, as every one was fit and able to go forward. Those who return are naturally much disappointed. Every one has worked his hardest. The weather on the plateau has been good, on the whole. The sun has never deserted us, but the temperatures are low, now about minus 20 degrees, and the wind pretty constant. However, we are excellently equipped for such conditions, and the wind undoubtedly improves the surface. So far all arrangements have worked out most satisfactorily. It is more than probable that no further news will be received from us this year, as our return must necessarily be late."

Eleven Left Behind.

As the southern party continued its progress toward the pole it split up and parts returned north to await the result of the final dash and to lend assistance. Those who pressed on with Capt. Scott were Dr. Edward A. Wilson, Capt. L. E. G. Oates, Lieut. Bowars, and Petty Officer Evans.

Day and Hooper left the party on Nov. 4 and arrived safely at Cape Evans on Jan. 21. Atkinson, Wright, Garrard, and Keohane left the party at Upper Glacier Depot on Dec. 21 and reached Cape Evans on Jan. 28. Lieut. Evans, Lashley, and Crean left the party on Nov. 2.

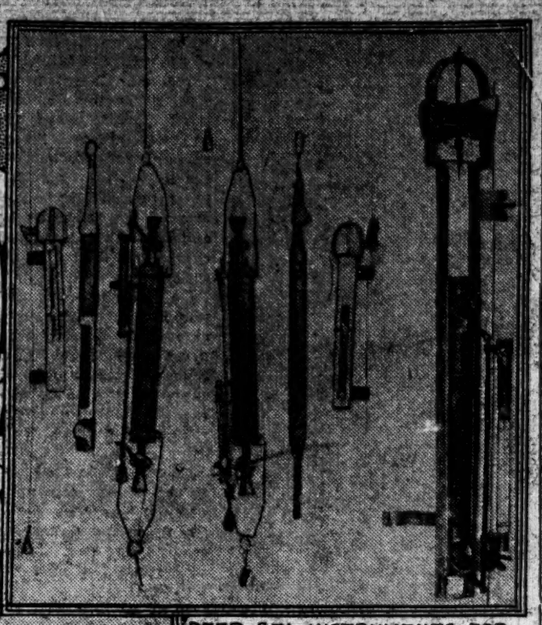
On the return to camp Lieut. Evans suffered from scurvy, and his condition became so bad that his two companions had to drag him onward. Lashley and Crean built a depot, and while the latter tended the sick man Crean started out on the thirty-mile walk back to Discovery Hut. Fortunately he found there Dr. Atkinson and Dimitri and they went through a blinding snow storm to the rescue.

In addition to Capt. Scott's party, a scientific party under Lieut. Campbell was left in the antarctic by the Terra Nova, when she returned on April 1, 1912. Very little was learned of the movements of this party, but Lieut. Pennell said that it was equipped for spending a Winter in the antarctic, and he had no fears for its safety. The Terra Nova intended to pick this party up, but found that ice made it impossible to reach it. There were six men in the party, namely, Campbell, Levicki, Priestly, Abbott, Browning, and Dickerson.

The Western Geological party, consisting of Debenham, Wright, and Petty Officer Evans, in charge of Griffiths and Taylor, landed at Butter Point, below Farrar Glacier, on Jan. 27, 1911. They made a depot at Cathedral Rocks and then started on a long scientific expedition. This party finally returned to headquarters and the party was broken up. Evans was assigned by Scott to the southern party for the final trip south.

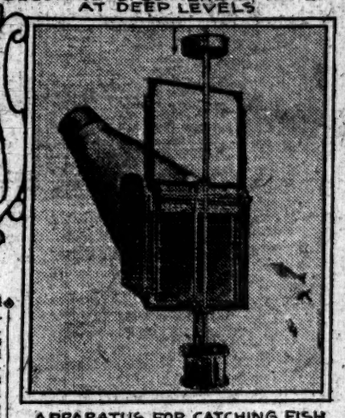
Scott's Equipment for Scientific Research.

BALLOONS FOR TAKING TEMPERATURE OF AIR CURRENTS



NET FOR COLLECTING TYPES OF LIFE FOUND ON SURFACE OF SEA

DEEP-SEA INSTRUMENTS FOR SECURING SPECIMENS OF WATER AT DEEP LEVELS



APPARATUS FOR CATCHING FISH AT VARIOUS DEPTHS

SCOTT'S PLANS FOR THE TRIP.

Transportation the Greatest Problem —Personnel of the Expedition.

Never was a polar expedition more carefully organized than the venture headed by Capt. Scott. For more than a year the explorer planned the details of the trip and through the English press appealed to the public for financial support in his undertaking. Members of the Royal Geographical Society and other learned bodies added their entreaties to his, and a subscription fund of $200,000 was raised within a few months.

Even in selecting the vessel for the expedition Capt. Scott was most deliberate, and his final choice was the old Terra Nova, a stanch Dundee whaling vessel which was built twenty-six years before. The sides and oaken ribs of the whaler were carefully sounded and found to be in perfect condition, and her hull was submitted to several coats of tar for the purpose of rendering the hold of the ship warm and habitable in the antarctic seas. When the Terra Nova was finally in readiness for the start she was examined by a board of British naval experts and pronounced an ideal ship for the purpose. Prior to her last voyage the Terra Nova had established a splendid marine record for herself, having made eight whaling trips to Greenland up to the time in 1903 when she was purchased by the British Admiralty as a relief ship for the Discovery expedition. Two years later she was in the service of a north pole expedition on a visit to Franz Josef Land. Thus she had ranged from the great ice barrier of the south to the northern polar pack, from extreme to extreme of the navigable waters of the globe.

Trusted Motor Sledges.

In equipping his expedition Capt. Scott displayed the same painstaking care as had characterized his other preparations. He laid great stress on the fact that the newly devised motor sledges offered a new means of ice travel, and three such sledges were stored in the hold of the Terra Nova, as well as an equal number of the more familiar dog sledges. In a final statement before the expedition started Capt. Scott thus summarized the difficulties of antarctic travel:

"The problem of reaching the south pole from a wintering station is purely one of transport. The distance to be covered there and back is about 1,500 miles. The time at the disposal of an explorer in a single season never exceeds 150 traveling days. An average of ten miles a day can easily be maintained by men of good physique, provided adequate transport facilities are made.

"There are three means by which the traction for heavy sledge loads can be provided, viz., ponies, dogs, and motors. As a result of two years' experiments, a motor sledge has been evolved which has undergone satisfactory trials on the snows of Norway. A motor was recently taken on Mr. Shackleton's expedition, and it is instructive to note that it was found possible to run it in the lowest temperatures. Its use on a prolonged journey was prohibited only by the fact that its wheels were not sufficient to support it on the soft snow of the barrier.

"The plan for the journey to the south pole from King Edward VII. Land includes the use of the three means of sledge traction described—ponies will be taken in sufficient numbers to insure a thoroughly adequate supply of food and will be used for transport to the foot of the glacier; a dog team with a relay of men will transport the loads over the glacier surface, and a picked party of men and dogs will make the final dash across the inland ice sheet. Motor sledges will be used, according to their proved capacity, as a main agency or useful auxiliary to the transport plan. If they reach the foot of the glacier there is little doubt that they will ascend it and greatly simplify the difficulties of the remaining journey. If they fail to reach the glacier they will, at least, as far as they can be taken, relieve the ponies and dogs of the weights, and increase the safety of the return journey, as they can be cached, when no longer available, to await the return of the party."

The motor sledges were abandoned after a few days of the dash to the pole.

The personnel of the expedition was selected with a view to making the trip as fruitful of scientific results as possible. Eminent zoologists, meteorologists, physicists, geologists, and biologists were numbered in the research division of the expedition, together with such instruments as were needed for their various investigations. In addition, two surgeons, two engineers, and three skilled navigators were included, together with H. G. Ponting, the official photographer.

The crew, numbering twenty-eight men, was picked from the ranks of almost a thousand volunteers who had offered their services for the trip. Each member of the crew was a trained seaman, and not a man among them lacked experience with arctic or antarctic conditions. The only two tests applied were those of experience and physical powers of endurance.

Personnel of the Expedition.

Those who formed the shore party and the crew of the Terra Nova numbered fifty persons in all, of which twenty-four officers and men have been lent from the Royal Navy, one from the army, and two from the Public Services of India. These were the men chosen for the expedition:

Capt. R. F. Scott, C. V. C., R. N., commanding the expedition, Western Party.
Lieut. E. R. G. R. Evans, R. N., second in command, Western Party.
Dr. E. A. Wilson, chief of scientific staff, zoologist and artist, Western Party.
Lieut. V. L. A. Campbell, R. N., leader of the Eastern Party.
Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, R. N., magnetic and meteorological work in Terra Nova.
Lieut. H. E. de P. Rennick, R. N., Western Party.
Lieut. H. R. Bowers, (Royal Indian Marine,) Terra Nova.
Engineer Lieut. E. W. Riley, R. N., Chief Engineer, Terra Nova.
Surgeon G. M. Levick, doctor, zoologist, &c., Eastern Party.
Surgeon E. L. Atkinson, R. N., doctor, bacteriologist, parasitologist.
F. R. H Drake, R. N., Secretary, Terra Nova.
T. H. Meares, in charge of ponies and dogs, Western Party.
Capt. L. E. G. Oates, Inniskillen Dragoons, in charge of ponies and dogs, Western Party.
Dr. G. C. Simpson, physicist, Western Party.
T. Griffith Taylor, geologist, Western Party.
E. W. Nelson, biologist, Western Party.
D. G. Lillie, biologist, Terra Nova.
A. Cherry Garrard, assistant zoologist, Western Party.
H. G. Ponting, photographer, Western Party.
B. C. Day, motor engineer, Western Party.
W. G. Thompson, geologist, Western Party.
G. S. Wright, chemist, Western Party.
T. Grant, assistant, Western Party.
Boatswain, R. N., T. Feather, in charge of sledging outfit.
Boatswain A. Cheetham, Terra Nova.
Chief engine-room artificer, R. N., W. Williams, Second Engineer, Terra Nova.
Chief stoker, R. N., W. Lashley, assistant to motor engineer, Western Party.
Chief steward W. Archer, Terra Nova.
Petty officer, R. N., E. Evans, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., R. Forde, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., T. Crean, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., T. S. Williamson, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., E. Parsons, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., P. Kechane, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., W. A. Johnson, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., G. P. Abbott, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., A. J. Brewster, seaman.
Petty officer, R. N., F. V. Browning, seaman.
Able seaman, R. N., H. Dickason.
Able seaman W. L. Heald.
Able seaman J. Paton.
Ordinary seaman J. H. Mather.
Ordinary seaman A. H. Ninnis.
Sailmaker W. Smythe, seaman.
Shipwright R. N., F. E. C. Davis, carpenter.
Leading stoker, R. N., N. Brissenden, fireman.
Leading stoker E. A. McKensie, fireman.
Stoker, R. N., W. Burton fireman.
Steward T. Clissold, cook.
Steward F. Hopper, steward.
Steward W. H. Neald, steward.

Lieut. Evans is a distinguished navigating officer in the British Navy. He has former antarctic experience. He commanded the Terra Nova on her outward voyage.

Lieut. Victor Campbell is a former naval officer. He was in charge of the Eastern party. Griffith Taylor is an Australian who completed his studies at Cambridge. Mr. Thompson is a Rhoades scholar of New Zealand. Mr. Nelson is from the Plymouth Biological Laboratories. Dr. G. Simpson is a member of the Meteorological Department of India. Mr. Wright is a native of Toronto and a scholar of Caius College, Cambridge. He went as chemist to the expedition.

To Lieuts. Pennell and Bowers was intrusted the work of the survey and resurvey of the lands seen, the task of keeping a complete and careful meteorological record and of continual magnetic observations for variations as well as continual observation of other elements.

These members of the crew have had previous antarctic experience:

Evans, Lashley, Crean, Williamson, Smythe, and Heald, who were members of the Discovery expedition, and Paton, who served in the relief ship Morning.

FEARED FOR SCOTT.

His Abandonment of Dogs Aroused Alarm Among His Friends.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Gilbert H. Grosvenor, a Director of the National Geographic Society and editor of The National Geographic Magazine, who wrote the foreword on arctic exploration for Admiral Peary's latest work on polar exploration, said to-night:

"The terrible catastrophe which has overwhelmed Capt. Scott is the first serious tragedy which has occurred in South Polar regions, and our first feeling is sorrow that it should have come to the man whose name will always stand first in the history of South Polar exploration.

"Details are yet lacking to explain the misfortune which overwhelmed the party on their way back from the conquest of the pole, but every one who has carefully followed the methods of polar exploration which were originated by Admiral Peary more than twenty years ago, have been considerably worried during the past months, since they learned that Scott had sent all of his dogs back from the foot of Beardmore Glacier and depended on himself and his four companions to drag on sleds supplies sufficient for the trip of 1,200 miles thence to the pole and back. The efficiency of Peary and Amundsen and the great speed which they were able to attain was due to the fact that they were experienced handlers of dogs and always depended upon dogs to do their sledding.

"In the event that any member of Scott's party on the return from the pole was disabled by accident or scurvy, which had already occurred in one of the supporting parties, the other members would be seriously handicapped by the absence of dogs.

"As Americans, we are all proud to claim kinship with Scott, whose name will always go down as one of the most heroic and dauntless of English explorers, and we rejoice that the ambition of his life was realized before the end came."

SCOTT ADDED MUCH TO NATURAL SCIENCE

Plans for Scientific Work Had Been Completed During First Two Antarctic Summers.

HAD SPLENDID EQUIPMENT

Records of His Geological Expedition Already Partially Given Out by Lieut. Pennell.

The Scott expedition was one of the best equipped for scientific research that ever sailed out of any port. Cyrus C. Adams of the American Geographical Society, in discussing the Scott expedition, said:

"Scott led to the southern continent the largest body of scientific experts that have ever pursued their studies in that region. There is no doubt that this expedition bids fair to accomplish an amount of scientific work that will greatly enrich our knowledge of Antartica."

The branches of scientific research the party undertook were geology, meteorology, gravity, and ice formation. The last is a new study, but Capt. Scott's party expected that the ice formations could tell their history to the initiated as clearly as the rock formations to the geologist. The scientific staff was headed by Dr. E. A. Wilson, a zoologist and artist, who perished; Lieut. H. L. L. Pennell, who returned to New Zealand on the Terra Nova in April, 1911, was in charge of the meteorological work of the party. The photographic work was in charge of Herbert Ponting, F. R. G. S., who has returned to London.

The party carried a set of the most complete and modern instruments for their scientific investigation that ever equipped a similar expedition. There were special four-inch theodolites, which were especially constructed for the expedition. Capt. Scott was enthusiastic over them, and spoke of them at a meeting of the Royal Institution shortly before he sailed.

"With such instruments," he said, "and the sun at an altitude of 23 degrees, there is no doubt that the position of the pole could be determined with an accuracy of one mile, and it is interesting to consider a situation where the sun could be followed by a telescope of the instrument for twenty-four hours without any perceptible difference in its altitude."

Two cinematograph machines were taken, one said to be the most powerful ever devised. There was also a complete equipment for developing films and a portable darkroom. A large stock of plates was also carried for obtaining the effects of the antarctic in its true natural colors, and the expedition was especially equipped for the most rapid work, for telephoto-photography, for making photomicrographs, and for flash light work. The apparatus also included a projecting lantern for making lantern slides.

The instruments carried included those for exploring upper air currents and the investigation of electrical conditions of the atmosphere. There was apparatus for catching fish at various depths, balloons for taking the temperature of the upper air, nets for collecting the types of life found on the surface of the sea, and many instruments for obtaining specimens of water at deep levels.

The report of the work done by the Western Geological Party was of great value to science. This party, headed by Griffiths and Taylor, landed at Butter Point, below Farrar Glacier, on Jan. 27, 1511. A depot was made at Cathedral Rocks on Jan. 31. They then sledged westward for miles down the glacier, entering a dry valley. A snug camp was made in an alcove, thirty feet deep, excavated by the sun in the glacier. This alcove showed the tremendous melting power of the sun in that region.

Twenty-four hundred feet above the glacier Debenham discovered a distinct crater of the late glacial age, also late basalt flows eighty feet thick.

On Feb. 14 a sledge party portaged five days' food further down the snow-free dry valley to the sea. They lived on cold food without discomfort for this period. A deep fresh-water lake four miles long, only surface frozen, was full of gravel, which was washed for gold, but none was found.

The party returned down the Ferrar Glacier on Feb. 18. While crossing New Harbor, the ice on which they were sledging began to float out. A quick rush across the cracking floe just brought the sledges to fast ice in time. They then steered south for the Koettlitz Glacier. Their route up Middle Glacier lay over a most difficult surface, they constantly falling through thin ice into pools of water two feet below.

On Feb. 24 they reached the west coast of Koettlitz Glacier, near Head Island, through a fringe of ice.

A week was spent in this vicinity. They found that a large subterranean stream originated here and flowed under the moraine and glacier for twenty-five miles to the sea. It formed a well-used route for numerous seals. Their blow holes occurred at intervals along its course, and there were several caves encrusted with beautiful ice crystals, which were investigated by Wright.

They returned from Koettlitz Glacier along the edge of almost impenetrable pinnacles of ice, northeast of Dailey Islands. On March 9 they suddenly emerged on an open water bay with newly formed thin ice, which forced them to enter the pinnacles. It took two days to negotiate six miles of this surface, after which they were able to sledge on sea ice again.

A violent blizzard, lasting forty-eight hours, kept them camped upon the edge of the Barrier just where the ice had broken out a week before. At the first lull they made for Castle Rock, crossing a promontory, and descended to Discovery Hut on March 14, 1911, having been out six weeks. A remarkable feature was that his party encountered very little strong wind while on western shores, though at Cape Evans very bad weather was experienced during the same period.

The western geological party, in charge of Griffiths and Taylor, again left headquarters on Nov. 7, 1911, for Granite Harbor. Their sledging loads were exceptionally heavy, totalling 1,400 pounds. This necessitated relaying, and a speed of five miles a day brought them on Dec. 1 to their destination at a cape nine miles inside the harbor, where a stone hut was built and a blubber stove installed.

For over two months seal meat was a staple food, blubber being almost the only fuel used when on the coast.

The first week was devoted to exploring the northern shores. A furious blizzard prevented them from sledging further north. During the next fortnight they sledged around West Harbor, finding masses of marble and remarkably large minerals, such as topaz.

At their headquarters thousands of wingless insects of two different species were found clustering half frozen under almost every pebble.

The general plan for the scientific work of the expedition was carried out almost entirely. Self-registering meteorological instruments gave a continual record of the pressure of the temperature within the locality and direction, and these were checked every four hours by eye observations. The upper atmosphere was investigated from a height of six miles and temperatures up to five miles.

An almost unbroken line of magnetic elements were obtained and absolute magnetic observations were made every week. Self-registering magnetic instruments were installed in a room excavated in the side of a small glacier. This eliminated changes of temperature, which are a serious cause of error in this class of work.

The atmospheric electricity was studied and ice physiography afforded much field work. Vexed problems regarding the origin of alpine topography when Europe and other temperate regions were undergoing the ice age were studied in the examples offered by retreating glaciers in Victoria Land, where the age still obtains.

Marine biological work was carried on throughout the Winter at a hole kept in the sea ice for nets, water samples, and sea temperature. Quantitative and qualitative observations of minute organisms at various seasons gave interesting results. Parasitology of all seals, penguins, and other birds and fish available gave good results. Some new protozoa were found. Successful biological work was carried on on the ship, the apparatus including seven trawls with which a large collection of the deep-sea fauna were obtained.

Natural research has been greatly assisted by the use of the cinematograph cameras. Many thousand feet of film was used in obtaining permanent animated records of interesting birds and animal life. Films were obtained showing for the first time the killer whale, the wolf of the seas, in its native element.

SCOTT'S STORY OF BLIZZARD.

He and Shackleton Very Near Death in the Antarctic in 1903.

In writing of his antarctic explorations in 1903, Capt. Scott, in his book "The Voyage of the Discovery," published by Scribners, told of the dreadful hardships experienced during the blizzards, which on more than one occasion nearly cost him his life. In January, 1903, while he was struggling back to the base of supplies, accompanied by Dr. Wilson and Lieut. (now Sir Ernest) Shackleton, one of these blizzards set in, and for days they despaired of reaching help. Lieut. Shackleton's condition became so serious that Capt. Scott in his diary daily expressed the gravest fears for him. Under date of Jan. 10 he wrote:

"Almost immediately after luncheon the sledges begin to outrun us, and soon we were obliged to reef our sail, and even with reduced canvas the mast was bending like a whip. The great difficulties were to keep the course and to run the sledges straight. At first we tried to steer by direction of the wind, and only discovered how wildly we were going by the sail suddenly flying back on either tack. The air was so thick with driving snow that one could not see more than twenty or thirty yards, and against the gray background it was impossible to see the direction in which the snow was driving.

"After this we tried to steer by the compass; Shackleton and Wilson pushed on before the wind, while I rested the compass on the snow, and when the needle had steadied directed them by shouting; then as they were disappearing in the gloom, I had to pick up the compass and fly after them. It can be imagined how tiring this thing was to all concerned. At length I made up my mind that we could only hope to hold an approximate course, and, getting Shackleton well ahead of me, I observed the manner in which the snow was drifting against his back, and for the remainder of the day I directed him according to this rough guide.

"As it was evident that, although we were not steering straight, we were covering the ground quickly, we decided to go on for two hours extra and take every advantage we could from the wind. It was as much as we could do to hold out for this time, and when at length the halt was called we were all thoroughly exhausted. We had difficulty in getting out tent up in the heavy gale that was now blowing, and, as luck would have it, our wretched Primus lamp chose this occasion to refuse to work, so that it was late before we could prepare our hot meal.

"The march has been the most tiring we have done; we are more or less used to steady plodding, but to-day we have sometimes had to run, sometimes to pull forward, sometimes backward, and sometimes sideways, and always with our senses keenly alert and our muscles strung up for instant action. Wilson and I are very much 'done,' though only to the extent that needs a night's rest; but Shackleton is a good deal worse, I think, and I am not feeling happy about his condition."

Capt. Scott showed how grave were his fears in writing on Jan. 12:

"There is no doubt we are approaching a very critical time. The depot is a very small spot on a very big ocean of snow, with luck one might see it a mile and a half or two miles, and fortune may direct our course within this radius of it; but, on the other hand, it is impossible not to contemplate the ease with which such a small spot can be missed. In a blizzard we should certainly miss it; of course we must stop to search when we know we have passed its latitude, but the low tide in the provision tank shows that the search cannot be prolonged for any time, though we still have the two dogs to fall back on if the worst comes to the worst."

The following day he wrote:

"And so here we lie, again waiting for a favorable change. Little has been said, but I have no doubt that we have all been thinking a great deal. The food bag is a mere trifle to lift; we could finish all that remains in it at one sitting, and still rise hungry; the depot cannot be far away, but where is it in this terrible expanse of gray?"

Shortly after that the party, by good fortune, found the supply base, but Lieut. Shackleton's condition became worse. Capt. Scott commented on the fact that if Shackleton gave out he could see no "workable scheme" to get him to a place of refuge. He spoke of Lieut. Shackleton's condition as alarming, and on Jan. 16, after referring to the uneven surface of the ice, wrote:

"This sort of thing is very bad for Shackleton; twice he slipped his leg down a deep crack and fell heavily, and on each occasion we had to stop several minutes for him to recover. He has been coughing and spitting up blood again, and at lunch time was very groggy. It is dreadful to watch him, knowing that we can do nothing to relieve him."

Lieut. Shackleton gave out completely on the 18th, and for a time was carried on sledges. He gained strength later to finish the journey, although he had a relapse on Jan. 30 and had to be forced to struggle on to keep him alive. Their arrival at Observation Hill is described as follows:

"It was a welcome home indeed, yet at the time, to our worn and dulled senses, it appeared unreal; it seemed too good to be true that all our anxieties had so completely ended, and that rest for brain and limb was ours at last."

PARTNERSHIP

During the progress of a building operation the agreement between Owner and Contractor may be called a partnership arrangement, since it exists for mutual protection and for mutual profit.

May we be permitted to suggest to any Owner who is about to enter into such an arrangement, that the first and most important step in selecting a partner is to investigate his record from foundation to flag-pole.

To which we will add, that our record is always open for inspection.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

Gigantic Sale Without Limit

The Choice of the House—*All* the

OVERCOATS

In Our Four Stores—No Reserve—at

The Largest *Actual* Reductions in Town

One-Quarter to One-Half Off

Originally Priced $15.50 to $60 And NOW Priced $10 to $27.50

All our previous sales have included *only* a small, limited part of our coats. Now, although Temperature tells us Winter has only just begun, Date says it is time for absolute *all-embracing* clearance. And we take Date's word and *act*, for we never have, and never will, carry over a single garment into the new season. Now you take *our* word and *you* act.

A Word to Those Who Know Us Is Sufficient

Those who read this as strangers need but a glance in our windows to also Act. Here are the greatest bargains, without question, in New York.

Smith, Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT REDFORD AV.

N. B.—Great Coats by the famous John Barron & Sons of England are included; also hosts of medium-weight Coats, warm enough for now and light enough and of sufficiently late style for wear this Spring and Fall.

AMUNDSEN MOURNS THE LOSS OF SCOTT

"Would Forego Honor or Money if Thereby I Could Have Saved Him," He Says.

PICTURES SCOTT'S DEJECTION

On Finding Norwegian Flag at the Pole—Fears Scott Was Not Cautious Enough.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Walter Noble Burns, a magazine writer, who is a personal friend of Amundsen, talked with the discoverer of the south pole at Madison, Wis., over the long-distance telephone to-day. Amundsen said to him:

"I would gladly forego any honor or any amount of money if thereby I could have saved Capt. Scott from his terrible death.

"The tragedy which overwhelmed Captain Scott and party on their return journey from the south pole to their base of supplies on Ross Island is difficult to understand. Their trouble must have come in crossing the lofty range of sierras which I named the Queen Maud Mountains. The highest peaks of this range are more than 15,000 feet above sea level. The average elevation, I should say, is over 12,000 feet. The mountains are the most frozen and desolate summits in all the world. They are treeless, of course, and covered from base to their topmost ridges with snow and ice to an unknown depth. It might not be far from the mark to call them mountains of ice. They look as bleak and forbidding as the mountains of the moon.

"I made my own base of supplies on the barrier ice 300 miles east of Ross Island, where Capt. Scott established his headquarters. As both of us approached the pole we naturally drew nearer to each other. I crossed the mountains perhaps 200 miles from the point at which Capt. Scott crossed them. I could see the range running off to the westward to the horizon. There is no doubt that Capt. Scott had to cross the mountains, for he followed the route taken by Sir Ernest Shackleton in 1908, when Shackleton reached within 110 miles of the pole and was forced to turn back because of a shortage of provisions.

Blizzards Not Fatal.

"The meager dispatches said that Scott's party had died in a blizzard. I cannot believe this. Polar parties must face blizzards almost every day. They are prepared for just such tempests. I cannot imagine any blizzard overcoming my own party, terrible as antarctic blizzards are.

"I feel reasonably sure that only Capt. Scott and the four members of his party who accompanied him to the pole are all that perished. The relief expedition was undoubtedly composed of members of the Scott expedition and was not from the Terra Nova.

"If Scott had lived he should have been back from the pole at his base of supplies in the latter part of February or the early part of March, 1912. It took him a little over two months to reach the pole, and he should have been able to make the return journey in shorter time. It was supposed that he had preferred to remain another year in the Antartic for scientific explorations and research. It was generally thought he had been on the sea coast or not far inland for something like a year waiting for the return of his vessel to take him off.

"The point I wish to make clear in this connection is that if all the members of his expedition had perished with the snows and blizzards of the Antarctic Winter it would have obliterated the trail, and the crew of the Terra Nova could not have found the bodies. Moreover, they would not have had time to go far inland on a searching expedition and get back to civilization as quickly as they did.

Scott Impetuous.

"I and the four men who were with me on my final dash to the pole narrowly escaped death in the mountains on more than one occasion. I went forward with extreme caution—something I am afraid the impetuous Scott neglected. In the mountains we crossed many glaciers containing deep and dangerous crevasses which were covered across from side to side with snow. It was only by keeping a very careful lookout that we missed starting across some of these snow bridges which would have broken down and dropped us to our death in black and almost bottomless ice caverns.

We had our most difficult as well as our most dangerous experience in crossing the glaciers of Devil's Basin. It took us three days to negotiate this treacherous mass of ice. In some places ice and snow lay over abysses in layers not capable of upholding the weight of our party. Several times we missed death by an eyelash. A number of times, when I doubted the strength of the ice, I sent the dogs and sledges across, one at a time. When they got over safely, the men followed.

"The last word received from Scott was on Jan. 3, 1912. At that time he was within 150 miles of the pole. This fact is another argument that only he and four companions died. It is to be supposed that the twelve other members of his expedition who started with him from his base of supplies by the sea had been sent back in relays, as was his announced plan, and that only the four companions who were to take part in his last dash poleward were with him at the time. Such an argument would have held in my own case. When I was within that distance of the pole I had with me only the four men who were to accompany me to the earth's southern axis. From where Scott then was I am quite sure it was smooth sailing to the pole. The mountain barrier had been crossed, and he had reached the great elevated plateau, 10,500 feet above sea level, on which the pole is situated. I myself had no difficulty in making this last stage of the journey. I used only dogs, and I think this gave me a decided advantage over Scott, who had depended, at least at the start, on ponies and dogs. My men were on skis. This was another advantage. Scott's men wore boots, and their progress was necessarily much slower.

Ponies at a Disadvantage.

"Scott had taken ponies into the Antarctic on the advice of Shackleton. On the snow-covered levels of the Antarctic continent when the winds are high, hail-like particles of frozen snow are caught up into the air and driven along in stinging, blinding sheets. This snow usually hugs the surface, for it is too heavy for the wind to carry it high in the air. With a tempest sweeping these frozen plains, dogs cannot travel against the wind. The whirls of snow blind and smother them.

"Shackleton's idea was that ponies, being taller than dogs, would be able to keep their heads above the wind-driven snowdrifts. Perhaps Shackleton's idea would have worked out well enough, if the journey to the pole had been wholly across level stretches, but it is difficult for me to imagine ponies being able to cross the mountains, with their precipitous and slippery slopes, and their numerous rough and tumbled glaciers and crevasses. They were going into that portion of Sierras that I crossed, where, I am quite sure, ponies never could have negotiated. If they had been able to keep their feet, they probably would have broken their legs in the hummocky ice.

"When I first learned that Scott was within 150 miles of the pole I was confident he would reach his goal. The worst part of his journey was over. The rest was comparatively easy. I predicted that he would reach the pole about a month after I had arrived there, and my prediction has been verified. He must have made the last stages of his trip at the rate of about ten miles a day. This shows that he was traveling much slower than I did. On my journey to the pole I averaged about fifteen miles a day, and on the return trip to my base at Framheim on the sea, I averaged about twenty-five miles. On one or two days on the return trip I traveled over forty miles.

"The message sent ashore by the Terra Nova at Oamaru, New Zealand, yesterday says that the memoranda found on Scott's body recorded the fact that he had found when he reached the pole the tent topped by the Norwegian flag, which my companions and I had set up. It must have been a tragic disappointment to this brave Englishman to find that I had won the race and had been ahead of him at the goal in the achievement which his whole heart and life had been centered.

"My own pleasure in reaching the pole has been marred to no little degree by the haunting thought of the keen agony I know my discovery must have caused my great rival."

"I am terribly grieved to learn of Scott's death. This goes without saying. The only little speck of consolation I can draw from the news brought from the Antarctic by the Terra Nova is that my own discovery of the pole has been verified. This was not necessary, but is a comfort, at least.

"I did not know Capt. Scott. I had never met him. But I admired him and recognized in him one of the most indefatigable, enthusiastic, and heroic polar explorers of history. He was a really great man. Science has lost a shining light by his death.

"If Scott had been first to reach the pole and had perished before he brought the news of his discovery back to the world, his death would have been one of the most romantic of the world's tragedies. As it is, it is little less, and nothing can add to the pathos of it."

Some of Scott's Companions on His South Pole Search.

At the end of the table sits Capt. R. F. Scott. To the left at the back are E. L. Atkinson, E. W. Nelson, and B. C. Day. In front of these are three men; the one half-standing at the back is R. E. Priestley, the one below him H. E. de P. Rennick, and just in front of the latter is Lieut. E. R. G. Evans, (second in command. The bearded figure in front of him is T. G. Taylor. The figure wearing the tasselled cap is C. S. Wright. The figures seated on the opposite side of the table are, from left to right: [illegible] Campbell, E. A. Wilson, (one of the victims, who was chief scientific staff,) G. C. Simpson, (with pipe,) F. R. H. Drake, T. Crean, (wearing hat,) W. M. Bruce, F. Debenham, and H. T. J. Pennell. The figures standing at the back, also from left to right, are: D. G. Lillie, C. H. Meares, (with cap,) G. M. Levick, L. E. G. Oates, (another victim,) and A. Cherry Garrard.

MRS. SCOTT AT SEA.

On Her Way to New Zealand to Meet Her Husband—Was Here in January.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—Mrs. Robert F. Scott sailed from here to join her husband on the liner Aorangi, which left San Francisco on Feb. 5.

The Aorangi is due at Tahiti on Feb. 17 and at Sydney on March 3, stopping at Raratonga and Wellington, N. Z.

Repeated efforts of wireless stations in and near San Francisco to communicate with Mrs. Scott word of her husband's fate have been futile.

The Aorangi is, approximately, 1,000 miles from this port. Her wireless has a radius of only about 300 miles, and if the messages sent from here reached her no answer has been obtainable. It is possible that before morning she may be in communication with Honolulu, although she does not touch at that port. Her first port of call will be Papeete, Tahiti, where there is neither cable nor wireless.

There are a number of messages here for Mrs. Scott, and early to-morrow an attempt will be made to relay them to her by way of Honolulu.

Mrs. R. F. Scott arrived here on the Cedric of the White Star Line on Jan. 15 on her way to New Zealand, where she expected to meet her husband on his return from the Antarctic. She stayed in this city till Jan. 18 and then left here for San Francisco. She stopped in this city at the Colony Club. Only a few friends knew that she was here and the entertainment she received was informal. It was the first visit of Mrs. Scott to New York.

Mrs. Scott had unbounded confidence in the success of her husband's expedition. As far as her friends in this city could see, not the shadow of a fear for the welfare of Capt. Scott had ever crossed her mind. Mrs. Scott and her husband had planned to meet in New Zealand early in March on the return of his expedition. Those who saw Mrs. Scott at the Colony Club were quite sure yesterday that she had received no news calculated to arouse misgivings in her mind concerning the safety of her husband.

Mrs. Scott was traveling alone to meet her husband. Their only child, a boy of 3½ years, was left with Capt. Scott's mother at her home in Henley, near London. The boy is named Peter, after "Peter Pan." His godfather was J. M. Barrie. A woman artist, a friend of Mrs. Scott, said yesterday:

"Their boy is a most beautiful child, the most beautiful I ever saw."

Mrs. Scott before her marriage was Miss Kathleen Bruce, daughter of the late Canon Lloyd Bruce. Her marriage took place in 1908. Mrs. Scott is a cousin of Lady Gladstone, wife of the Governor General of South Africa, and a niece of the widow of the late Archbishop of York.

Mrs. Scott is a sculptor. For five years she was a pupil of Rodin. She began her art career by studying to be a painter. She soon decided, however, in favor of modeling. Her work as a beginner had the rare honor of gaining recognition from Rodin, and the young woman became one of the few whom the great artist has allowed to study under him. Much of her work is stamped with the impression of her training under the French master. Her best pieces, however, have a distinct character of their own.

Her most notable statue is that of the late Hon. C. S. Rolls, the first British airman to fly across the English Channel. This is a work eleven feet in height, which has been erected at Dover. Rolls's flight to Calais and back was made on June 2, 1910. On July 13, 1910, he was killed by a fall at Bournemouth. The statue shows Rolls in his aviator's costume. Mrs. Scott was chosen to execute this work for more than one reason. In addition to being one of the foremost sculptors of her sex, she was one of the leading women aviators of England, and was a friend of Mr. Rolls.

His fate did not dampen her enthusiasm for flying. She continued to make it a practice to spend a few days every week in flights from the aviation ground at Brookfields.

SHACKLETON TELLS OF SCOTT'S WORTH

Had Been in the Antarctic with Him and Two Other of the Victims.

BLOW FROM NATURE'S HAND

It Falls on Those Who Visit the Wild Places in Spite of All Organization and Precaution.

BY SIR ERNEST SHACKLETON, C. V. O.

Former companion of Capt. Scott and holder of the "Furthest South" record until Amundsen's discovery of the Pole.

At present, owing to the meagre reports available of the tragedy that has overtaken Capt. Scott's expedition, it is hard for one to realize fully what has caused the loss of the brilliant leader of that splendid expedition and his devoted companions. It appears that somehow or other the return march from the Pole toward Winter quarters took far longer than had been expected, and when death became their portion they were still 151 miles from Winter quarters.

The cable reports state that a blizzard overwhelmed the party. There must be something beyond this to cause death. And beyond hunger and exposure unless, indeed, provisions had entirely given out. Capt. Scott had had large experience with antarctic blizzards, and I can conceive no actual blizzard overwhelming the party, providing that they could get their tents up.

The cable thus far received does not state when the death of Evans occurred, whether the fall took place earlier than March 29. It may be possible that Evans had been injured earlier, and the progress of the party thus made necessarily slow.

However, the sad fact remains that these five men have lost their lives—but they lost them on the field of duty.

Capt. Scott, Dr. Wilson, and Petty Officer Evans I knew personally. Capt. Scott and Wilson and myself comprised the party in 1902 that reached what was then the furthest south. Petty Officer Evans was one of Capt. Scott's companions in the next year during his trying journey across the western mountains. These three men had therefore had more experience than any one else in the antarctic.

Lieut. Bowers was a naval officer. Capt. Oates was an experienced army officer, having done much work in India. To me the loss of these men, who I knew so well, is indeed sad.

But it is the fortune of those who go out to the wild parts of the world. The hand of nature sometimes strikes heavy, and in spite of all organization, precaution, and experience, there sometimes comes a time when the wild wins.

I feel that the sympathy of the people of this country goes to those who are left to mourn the loss of these men. Whatever sadness may be felt it will be a comfort to all who knew them that they died doing their duty and upholding the best traditions of their country.

L. C. BERNACCHI'S TRIBUTE.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—No one could feel the loss of Capt. Scott and his party more keenly than Louis Charles Bernacchi, the well-known scientist and explorer who spent three years with Scott on the Discovery during the antarctic expedition of 1901-4. Mr. Bernacchi acted as physicist during the expedition. In an interview to-day he said:

"My own opinion is that Capt. Scott and his party were in a weak physical condition when they made the return journey from the pole. They had not the strength to combat the fearful blizzards, which sometimes blow at the rate of 100 miles an hour. It is possible that they were overtaken by a blizzard of this severity and had not strength to put up their tents."

In the course of a tribute to the dead explorer Mr. Bernacchi said:

"It was the game of his life. I never met a man who was more devoted to the work or more determined to do it. He was a man of extraordinary courage and ability, and one distinguishing trait of his noble character was the very careful attention which he paid to the smallest detail.

NATIONAL LOSS—BERESFORD.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The news of the death of Capt. Scott and his companions created a painful sensation in the lobby of the House of Commons this afternoon. The First Lord of the Admiralty was bombarded with questions as to whether any official information had been received at the Admiralty in regard to the fate of Capt. Scott and the men with him. Mr. Churchill had to explain that no official information had yet been received.

Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, in the course of an interview, stated that he knew Capt. Scott well, adding:

"Scott served under me. He was a most charming man, a very brilliant officer, and a delightful companion. It is no exaggeration to say that his death is little short of a national loss, since he had a brilliant future in front of him had he been spared to return to civilization and to the Navy."

STEFANSSON FINDS LESSON.

Explorers Have Been Lulled Into a False Sense of Security.

The news of the tragedy that marked the end of the Scott expedition to the south pole reached the American Museum of Natural History yesterday afternoon by telephoned messages from the newspaper offices. No one there and no one in the city was more deeply shocked than Prof. Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the explorer who returned to civilization last Summer after four years spent in the arctic regions. Prof. Stefansson had never met Capt. Scott, but they had friends in common and he entertained for the British explorer an abiding respect for one so brave and brilliant in his own field of endeavor.

"The proportions of such a tragedy are completely crushing when we first hear them," he said soberly, "but after all it is something we have all known about. It is made up of the dangers we all knew existed. It has been so many years since arctic and antarctic exploration took any comparable toll of lives that we had come to feel fairly secure. After all, Peary and men like him have made such exploration a science, and with modern equipment and provision against the cold and the other dangers of the expeditions, there is not the danger that there used to be. That is why I feel sure that the death of Capt. Scott and four of his party will be explained, when it is explained, by some extraordinary combination of misfortunes, a combination of disasters fated and not peculiar to polar exploration.

"Think how many years have gone by with no such tragic loss of life. Think of Peary's many expeditions toward the north pole. If my memory serves me right, he lost only one of his men. I am speaking of the death of Marvin on the last and successful trip. And Marvin's death was caused by falling through a hole in the ice. That might have happened to him anywhere. His death was no more peculiar to the difficulties of polar exploration than the death of Borup, another member of Peary's party who was drowned in waters not far from New York.

"But perhaps our confidence in the steadily improved equipment of exploring parties has grown till we have been lulled into a false sense of security. This disaster to the Scott party is crashing in the way that the wreck of the Titanic was crashing. We had grown to believe that traveling on the seas in a huge liner was stripped of its traditional perils."

The first news of the Scott expedition to reach the American Museum yesterday was to the effect that the entire party had been wiped out in a blizzard. Prof. Stefansson received this with frank incredulity. He said he could not believe that such a thing had happened, he was certain that no such thing had happened as a result of the dangers inherent in antarctic travel.

"Such a tragedy could be explained only on the supposition that some great and incalculable calamity overtook the party, a calamity of the proportions of an earthquake. It is true that they might have been all together in Winter quarters at Scott's McMurdo Sound base of operations and that an earthquake might have broken loose a huge fragment of the ice barrier as a fragment of glacier is broken loose so that they floated out to sea, but this is hard to believe. I think you will find that death overtook Capt. Scott and a detachment of four."

Later dispatches from London supported this suggestion but the explanation that a blizzard had snowed them under and frozen them to death was received with equal incredulity by the explorer.

It was late in the evening that Prof. Stefansson received the news of the fuller dispatch from London by way of The Times office.

"It shows, then, doesn't it," he said, "that a combination of misfortunes preceded the blizzard, so that the storm acted only indirectly as an agent of death.

"No blizzard alone ever killed Capt. Scott and his men. He was too expert, too experienced an explorer for that," said Prof. Stefansson. "Out on the Western prairie such a thing might be. A rancher might get caught unawares in a snowstorm, to be frozen and buried in the drifts. But in the arctic regions? No. And certainly not when the leader was such a man as Scott, who had the finest of equipment and who knew how to guard against cold and snow. That was his business, and he knew his business. A blizzard isn't cold, anyway. It's warm. All the explorer has to do is stop and go into camp. Once encamped he can stand siege just as long as his provisions last. It would then be a question of starvation. Now that was another reason for confidence that it was a detachment of the Scott party that was lost and not the whole party. The whole party could have been overtaken by a blizzard only at the base of supplies, and there they would have had food to last for years to come.

"Don't mistake me as believing that a blizzard could have played no part. Indirectly it could have brought disaster. Scott, on his way toward the pole, would have left little depots of supplies in his trail to tap on his way back, and during a driving snowstorm he may have lost these and struggled vainly to find them. He may have been halted by a fierce blizzard so long that the delay meant starvation. The clouded skies may have trace their steps, and food may soon have taken from him his key as to his direction so that he may have lost his way in the mountain ranges till he and his companions found themselves trapped in some cul de sac. Then there would have been nothing for them to do but to regiven out.

"That's what happened four years ago when a squad of the Northwest Mounted Police, carrying the mail from Herschel Island to Dawson, went astray in the high passes and four of them starved to death.

"Scott, you must remember, in his final reach for the south pole probably calculated everything down to the lowest level, and so carried with him the least possible burden of supplies that fitted his idea of safety for his men and himself. In the stages of his return journey nearest to the pole he very likely traveled 'light,' and so was unprepared to meet a prolonged delay such as a bad blizzard might have enforced. Then, too, it is possible that one of the five was taken sick. Sickness and not starvation could have been the direct cause. Possibly Evans was not killed outright by his fall. A fifth man disabled, handicapping by his demands instead of reinforcing by his help, would cause delay where delay might be disastrous.

"It is peculiarly sad that this should have been the end of Scott's career. First the keen disappointment at not having been the first to reach the coveted spot, then the disaster that overtook him and his men. It is a double tragedy."

SPLENDID IN DEATH AS IN LIFE--PEARY

North Pole Discoverer Pays High Tribute to Scott and His Men.

THEIR FAME IMPERISHABLE

As Eternal as the Icy Heights on Which They Died — Stefansson Says a Great Leader Is Gone.

By REAR ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY.

[Discoverer of the North Pole.]

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 10.—The loss of Capt. Scott and his entire southern party after attaining the south pole is a terrible and most unexpected catastrophe. The news of the loss of my friend Scott comes as a great personal shock.

Mrs. Scott, the relatives of the brave men who perished with Scott, and the entire British Nation have my deepest, sincerest, and most heartfelt sympathy and condolence.

Mingled with their feelings of sorrow, there must be a swelling sense of pride to the countrymen and relatives of Scott and the other heroes with him that they "made good," and by their courage and dogged persistence carried the British ensign to that far, frozen goal which they had set for it.

A splendid feat, a splendid tragedy, a splendid epic—written like many another British epic, dotted over the globe in a language which every creed and race and tongue of man can understand.

Scott's name and work are imperishable and eternal as the icy heights on which he died. PEARY.

By VILHJALMUR STEFANSSON.

Arctic explorer and discoverer of the blonde Eskimos.

The story of the tragic death of Scott and his companions teaches no new lesson, but the courage with which he met the end adds a worthy page to the story of how courage and manliness have advanced science and discovery in the polar lands. And perhaps the finest thing of all is that he used some of his last strength in setting down a just statement of why it was that he was then standing facing the end. It was not faulty organization—it was the combination of many adverse circumstances, the possibility of all of which he had recognized in advance, but of which he had to take the chance, as all of those have had to do who work in such fields as his. His story is one of the finest pages in the record of the discoveries of the earth. His death will not check the work of exploring the polar areas, the completion of which he has brought so materially nearer.

Manufacturers Merchants

3,000,000 Bags of Coffee

In our warerooms
Every "rush" season!
We have stored at times
116,000 Bales of Cotton
100,000 Tons of Sugar
2,000,000 Bushels of Grain
More than any other terminal in the Eastern Hemisphere!
WHY?
We are WELL LOCATED
Are you?

New York Dock Co.
INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS DEPT.
10 Bridge St. New York

PROTECTS OFFICIAL STORY.

No Other Reports Allowed to Come from New Zealand.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 11.—The Terra Nova, carrying the survivors of Capt. Scott's expedition, landed two men, but the coast agent refuses to forward details of their stories until twenty-four hours after the publication of the official story purchased by THE NEW YORK TIMES and The Central News of London.

The New Zealand papers are publishing only a cablegram from London stating that Capt. Scott and his party were killed in a blizzard after reaching the South Pole on Jan. 18.

GIMBELS

A 50 Per Cent. Price-Reduction Prevails Today Upon All Our

Men's Fine Fur And Fur-lined Coats

We play no favorites—every coat is included.

The half price does not impair in the slightest the GIMBEL guarantee of genuineness or quality.

Every Coat is as fully worth 100 per cent. of its price as it was originally. But the collection must bow to our rule of not carrying stock from one season to another.

With such a slump, in the face of higher prices all along the line for furs, it doesn't seem possible that any man meditating the purchase of a fur coat can fail to take heed of this offering.

Our stock is heavier than usual, because of the warm weather, which means better selection.

There are fine black broadcloth shells, lined with natural gray or black muskrat, sable dyed muskrat, natural mink, French and Hudson seal, civet cat, marmot and several other standard furs, with otter or Persian lamb collars.

Also vastly comfortable Fur Coats of raccoon, wombat, sable dyed muskrat, natural marmot, black dog and goat. At many of the prices which run from $15 to $275, instead of $30 to $550, there is but a single coat. In other groups there are more. Specimen prices:

At $15 from $30	At $37.50 from $75	At $75 from $150
At $22.50 from $45	At $47.50 from $95	At $82.50 from $165
At $45 from $90	At $62.50 from $125	At $115 from $230
At $95 from $190	At $67.50 from $135	At $117.50 from $235

and so on upwards, at short price intervals. It's wise to be early this morning. 4th Floor

We Were Put to Our Trumps to Surpass Last Year's Famous Mauser Sale But We Have Succeeded, in This Selling of

$57,000 Worth of SILVERWARE for $32,000

Assortments are more complete. Values are better. Savings are extraordinary. It is *the* time to buy Sterling Silver and Silver-plated Ware for your own use, or to give as presents.

In view of yesterday's selling, which was enormous, we cannot definitely list the items that will be here today among the Sterling Silver Table Ware, Toilet Ware or Novelties—of many of which individual quantities were small, though variety was large.

NOTE—We will engrave without charge every piece of Sterling Silver purchased in the Sale.

Main Floor

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE *That Promotes Comfort and Good Cheer*

"Putting one's feet under the mahogany" has always been one of the important events of the day. And, realizing the importance of the dining-room in the daily scheme of living, we lay much stress upon providing the right sort of Furniture for it; and this February Furniture Sale abounds in a variety sufficient to harmonize to a dot with the dimensions of every room and to meet every requirement of style and price. There are, for example:

199 *Styles of China Closets, ranging in price from* $12 *to* $135.
176 *Styles of Sideboards at* $16 *to* $166.
125 *Styles of Serving Tables at* $9 *to* $78.
115 *Styles of Extension Tables at* $9 *to* $125.

On all of which savings range from $1 to $5 in every $10.

Each of these styles was carefully picked for its merit; and poor designs were inexorably barred out, along with poor construction.

Beautiful period styles predominate—the Sheraton, the Chippendale, the Colonial—in which the Gimbel Furniture Store has specialized from the very beginning and our collection of which, to quote one of the most famous decorators in New York, is "simply amazing." We *know* that it has been a source of inspiration to many an American manufacturer of fine Furniture. Seventh Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

HIS POLAR WORK BEGUN BY A CHANCE

Meeting in London with Sir Clements Markham Turned Scott's Attention to Pole.

WAS A BORN LEADER OF MEN

Many Honors Showered on Him After His Successful Expedition in the Discovery—44 Years Old.

Capt. Robert Falcon Scott was born at Outlands, Devonport, the naval station on the south coast of England, on June 6, 1868. His name had been connected with antarctic exploration since 1900, when he headed the British national expedition that sailed on the wooden whaler Discovery and beat by a large margin the record for "Furthest South" at that time. It was by a chance meeting with Sir Clements Markham, Chairman of the Royal Geographical Society, that he entered upon the career which won fame for him.

Capt. Scott was described as a true sailor, one of the best of the type that the British Navy produced, a man of great physical strength, untiring, fearless, and with a striking personality which marked him as a natural leader of men. Never rashly impetuous or headstrong, and possessed of consideration and sympathy for others, he was always ready to take any personal risk to attain an end. These qualities won for him the respect and admiration of his superiors in the navy as well as of the men who were under his command.

When Scott was barely 14 years old he entered the Royal Navy, and three years later he left the training ship Britannia. Because of illness during his last term he had not won great distinction, but he had shown even then unmistakable qualities of leadership, and was chosen as a and who show the greatest ability in sports.

Scott was sent to the naval station at the Cape of Good Hope after leaving the training ship, and three years later was "Captain," an honor conferred upon those who are the most popular among the boys transferred to the Pacific station. He returned from his work there fully grown, a big, strong, capable man with a splendid record in examinations and in service. His record allowed him to select the career he wished to pursue, and his choice was for the torpedo service. He qualified for the service, and obtained a complete and valuable training.

Met Arctic Explorers.

His appointment after eight years of service as torpedo Lieutenant on the battleship Majestic brought the young officer in touch with men of the type of Sir H. Stephenson, then Admiral, and Prince Louis of Battenberg, Captain, and he found himself among a group of arctic explorers, some of whom had served under MacClintock in the attempt to find the Northwest Passage. Capt. Egerton, now Sir George Egerton, a man in complete sympathy with exploration work, shortly afterward succeeded Prince Louis as Captain of the battleship.

Scott's actual entrance into the field of exploration was described by his sister, Miss Monsie Scott, in a recent article. Taking the narrative up at this point, she wrote:

"Now came the turning point in Capt. Scott's career. It came about in a truly romantic manner. Capt. Scott's family were at this time in very great trouble. Several deaths and the loss of money had left him, the eldest and now only son, in the position of having to help his people. He rose nobly to the responsibility, as he always rises to it, and, knowing well that a Lieutenant's pay in the Royal Navy admits of no margin, he came up to London to see by what means he could augment it and to generally better matters.

"Strolling along the streets of London, he ran by chance across that great old man Sir Clements Markham, at this time President of the Royal Geographical Society. Sir Clements recognized Capt. Scott as a midshipman in whom he had always been very much interested when he had stayed on his cousin's (Admiral Markham's) ship, and greeted him with great warmth.

"Sir Clement's great desire and aim was to get up an expedition to try to explore the little-known antarctic continent. This object he had materialized at this time to the extent that a ship was being constructed to be called the Discovery, for the purpose of ice exploration, and the scientific staff was being appointed—thanks to the help of the society's funds and a great amount of private help in money matters.

Preparing First Expedition.

Once having received the appointment, Scott jumped into the arduous work of preparing for the expedition with the same enthusiasm and vitality which had marked all his efforts since entering the navy. That year was among the hardest in his life, for the greater part of it was devoted to office work in London and it required the mastering of all the details of arranging for and provisioning an expedition which would in all probability require three years to carry to success. He knew that on what he accomplished depended largely the measure of success which he could hope to meet, and as the work progressed he became more and more enthusiastic. Another difficult task which faced him was the choosing of his staff, and the difficulties were by no means lessened by the fact that a leader had already been selected for the expedition, an able scientist who, however, was totally unaccustomed to exploration. Against this appointment Capt. Scot protesed, and the Royal Geographical Society, among whose members were many arctic explorers, finally recognized the force of his argument and placed him in full command, retiring the scientist.

Scott turned to the Admiralty in selecting his men and found generous response, the officials permitting three officers and about twenty bluejackets and petty officers to join the expedition. Scott selected for the most part men who had sailed in the same ships with him and were known to him. He devoted the last month to the storing of the Discovery with the equipment necessary for a three years' stay in the antarctic. He did not know then that food of any kind could be obtained in these unknown regions and had to take the greatest precautions.

It was on the 5th of August, 1901, that the ship was ready to sail from the Thames for New Zealand. The Discovery, a wooden whaler which had been equipped with every contrivance then known to facilitate the work, was stationed at the East India Dock, and there the Captain and his companions were honored by a farewell visit from King Edward and Queen Alexandria. Capt. Scott was further honored by being made a member of the Victorian Order. A crowd of yachts and boats followed for miles, giving the expedition an enthusiastic send-off.

When the ship reached Cape Town after many difficulties, Scott was forced to retire some of the men with him because of a case of insubordination, and there was much comment at this unexpected proceeding, because one of the men was a scientist chosen by the Royal Geographical Society. Scott, however, remained firm, refusing to give ground as leader of the party. He advertised for another man, and obtained an officer with little trouble. He was again forced to make some changes in his crew when the ship reached New Zealand, after a rough voyage. He now had what he wanted, a crew made up almost entirely of bluejackets and an able scientific staff. Crew and staff numbered forty when the vessel pushed on southward. One of Capt. Scott's officers was Lieut. Shackleton, now Sir Ernest Shackleton, whose experiences with the expedition paved the way for his famous "Furthest South" expedition at a later date.

Reached "Furthest South."

Sailing from New Zealand on Christmas Eve, 1901, the Discovery, a boat of 700 tons register and 1,700 tons displacement, met the pack ice of the Antarctic Circle and was brought into open season Jan. 8, 1902. A quick run to Cape Crozier, and a cruise along the great Ice Barrier served to confirm Borchgrevink's discovery of the situation of the Barrier thirty miles to the south of its position recorded by the Ross expedition. At the eastern end of the Barrier Scott discovered, in a region where Ross had noted only an "appearance," a wide-stretching tract of country which he named King Edward VII. Land.

In this neighborhood the sea shoaled at less than a hundred fathoms, and in places the ice barrier was so low as to serve as a quay, alongside which the Discovery was able to lie. The return journey afforded proof that the mountains which the Ross expedition had named Erebus and Terror constituted an island and that McMurdo Bay was in reality a sound.

This completed the prelude to the Southern penetration. The Discovery was laid up in Winter quarters in latitude 77 degrees 49 minutes south and longitude 166 East. A hut was built and land exploration began. Sledge journeys with dogs were undertaken in the Spring, depots of provisions were established, and on Nov. 2, 1902, Capt. Scott, with Lieut. Shackleton and Dr. E. A. Wilson, set out with dogs and sledges southward over rough, crevassed ice, which necessitated the taking forward of the supply sledges in stages, involving a journey of three miles for every mile of southerly advance.

On Dec. 30, latitude 82 degrees 17 minutes south was reached, the outward journey of 380 miles having occupied fifty-nine days. A little further to the south two peaks, Mount Markham (15,100 feet) and Mount Longstaff (9,100 feet), named after the chief promoters of the expedition, were sighted.

The return journey occupied thirty-four days, the Discovery being regained on Feb. 3, 1903. Lieut. Shackleton, whose health had broken down, returned to the relief ship, the Morning, but Capt. Scott and his other companions undertook journeys on the western plateau, a start being made on Oct. 26 without the services of dogs. A distance of 300 miles westward from the ship was covered by Nov. 30, the exact location being 77 degrees 59 minutes south latitude, 146 degrees 33 minutes east longitude.

On Christmas Day Capt. Scott was again aboard the Discovery, and on Jan. 5, 1904, the Terra Nova arrived with orders for an immediate return, even at the cost of the abandonment of the Discovery. The expedition ship, however, broke loose from her ice binding on Feb. 16, and Capt. Scott had the satisfaction of taking her home in good order.

The Hero of England.

On his return to England the explorer found himself the hero of the hour, and honors were showered on him from all over the world. He heard then for the first time that the Admiralty had raised him to Post Captain's rank, making him the youngest Captain in the navy. King Edward made him a Commander of the Victorian Order, and he received medals, diplomas and letters from many countries.

After that Capt. Scott obtained three months' leave of absence in order to lecture and write a book on the expedition. He gave his first public lecture before 7,000 persons in the Albert Hall, London, and afterward traveled over the British Isles. He managed also to complete his book.

At the conclusion of his leave Capt. Scott returned to the service of the navy and was appointed to the Admiralty Intelligence Department. He remained there for about a year. He said at that time that while "the call of the ice" was felt by him and he longed to get back to exploration work.

It was in 1909 that Capt. Scott turned his attention seriously to the raising of funds to equip another expedition, and although this at first seemed a hopeless task he finally raised sufficient funds to make possible the purchase of the Terra Nova.

Among the many honors conferred upon Capt. Scott for his services were his election as a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, which rose gold medal he received with those of the Scottish Royal Geographical Society and the American, Swedish, Danish, Philadelphia, and Antwerp Geographical Societies. The Universities of Cambridge and Manchester conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science.

MANY MET SCOTT'S FATE.

But the Far North Has Claimed More Victims of Polar Hardships.

During the last 140 years, in which nations and individuals have carried on the ceaseless search for the south pole, and from the earliest days of arctic exploration, beginning with the search for the Northwest Passage by John Davis and William Baffin, in 1585 to 1616, the cost has been great in lives and money, and caused much suffering to those who survived the numerous efforts to penetrate the northern and southern extremities of the earth.

Among the first records of fatalities in the frozen North was the wreck of the expedition of Capt. Vitus Bering, a Dane, who was appointed by Peter the Great to command an expedition in 1725 to discover the American side of the strait between Asia and America. Scurvy broke out among his crew, all of whom perished, and Bering himself died on the island bearing his name in 1741.

The greatest loss of life occurred in the expedition of Sir John Franklin in 1848, when he and twenty-three of his men of a crew of 128 perished. Of the survivors on board the two ships of the expedition which were abandoned April 22, 1848, Capt. Crozier with the remainding 105 members of the crew attempted to make their way over the ice packs to Fish River. All that was found of them were the skeletons and the graves of the men o fell by the way on the route by King William Land, Todd and Montreal Islands. Nothing was heard of the Franklin expedition until Rae in 1854 and McClintock in 1859 revealed its fate. Franklin's absence caused many search expeditions, including two organized by the British Admiralty, a third by British subscription, a fourth by the United States, and a fifth searching party was dispatched by Lady Franklin, wife of the lost explorer.

One of the important of the early American expeditions to the arctic was that headed by Charles Francis Hall in 1864-69, during which he discovered numerous relics of the lost Franklin expedition. On July 3, 1871, he departed on another expedition, sailing from New London, Conn., in the Polaris. His expedition went into Winter quarters in Thank God Harbor, Greenland. Hall became ill after returning from a sledging journey to Cape Brevoort, and he died of apoplexy on Nov. 8, 1871. Hall's venture was intended as a scientific expedition, for which Congress had appropriated $50,000, and President Grant named Hall as a Commander.

Hall was buried in the ice, the men of his crew working an entire day and night to dig a grave twenty-six inches deep in the frozen ground. It was the dark season in the polar region, and the crew had to carry lanterns during the burial ceremony.

Another tragedy of the arctic was the loss of the American expedition under Commander G. W. De Long, in the steamer Jeannette, in 1881. The Commander went up the Pacific Coast through Bering Strait and attempted to push his way through the ice toward the pole. The ship was crushed by the ice packs and sank off the north coast of Siberia, the officers and crew making their escape in three boats. One of these boats, under command of Lieut. Chipp, was never heard of. The second boat, under command of the late Admiral G. W. Melville, finally reached land, and with the aid of native guides began a search for the others.

Commander De Long and his party in the third boat were discovered in desperate conditions in huts on the Siberian shore, at the mouth of the Lena River. Only two members of his party survived, and they were in the last stages of starvation. Twenty of the thirty-three men in the expedition perished.

Lieut. A. W. Greely headed another expedition along the Greenland route, in which his men suffered fearfully from exposure and starvation. They started in 1881, and it was not until 1884 that rescuers reached them, in their last camp on a desert island north of Greenland. Five men of the twenty-four who started on the expedition were dead.

The most remarkable of the modern attempts to reach the north pole was that undertaken by Prof. Auguste André, a Swedish scientist and civil engineer, who tried to find the pole by balloon and lost his life in the endeavor. André held the conclusion that certain trade winds swept the polar regions, and that once within this current he would be carried directly to the pole. He expected the trip could be made in a week, and that he would land safely in North America. He left Dane's Island, 79 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and 10 degrees 12 minutes east longitude, on Sunday afternoon, July 11, 1897. On July 13 the first and final message was received from him by carrier pigeon, in which he stated that all was well.

The numbers of individuals who have perished in arctic expeditions are by no means all included in the historical records of arctic exploration. Compared with the arctic losses the number who have perished in search for the south pole are insignificant.

RED CROSS + COUGH DROPS
Make the throat feel glad. 5c. per box.—Adv.

ONE OF A COMPANY OF GREAT EXPLORERS

Scott Last of a Line of Men Who Braved Antarctic Danger and Tried for the Pole.

CAPT. COOK THE LEADER

Since 1772 Great Britain Has Sent a Dozen Parties There, and Eight Other Nations Joined the Contest.

Since the first discoveries were made in the antarctic regions in 1772-5 by Capt. James Cook of the British Navy, nine nations have made notable attempts to reach the pole, or to increase the knowledge and discoveries there, of which far less was known than of the arctic, and this rivalry of nearly a century and a half finally culminated in the race for the prize in 1911 between Roald Amundsen, the Norwegian, and Capt. R. F. Scott, in which Amundsen succeeded in discovering the pole on Dec. 14, 1911.

The nations represented by discoveries or which fitted out expeditions in search of the pole were Great Britain, which led with twelve discoverers; United States, two; Russia, one; France, two; Sweden, two; Norway, two; Belgium, one; Germany, three, and Japan, one.

Capt. Cook was the first to cross the Antarctic Circle, Jan. 17, 1773. A year later he reached his most southerly point, 71 degrees 10 minutes south latitude, near the 110th meridian of west longitude, establishing a record that stood nearly fifty years. He discovered South Georgia and the Sandwich group of islands. The antarctic remained unexplored thereafter until 1819, though several American ships visited South Georgia and may have discovered small islands without reporting them.

In 1819 Capt. William Smith, of a British merchantman, discovered the South Shetlands and explored their coasts for 250 miles. E. G. Bellingshausen, in 1820-21, under commission of Alexander II. of Russia, commanding an expedition of two vessels, discovered Peter Island, the most southerly land then known. In 1821, an American, Capt. N. B. Palmer, commander of the sealing ship Hero, sailed south of the Shetlands and found a number of volcanic islands, which bear the name of the Palmer Archipelago. Capt. George Powell, a British sealer, who accompanied Capt. Palmer, discovered and charted the South Orkney Islands. In 1823, James Weddell, an Englishman, broke Cook's record of 1773, by forcing his two ships through the sea which bears his name and getting 214 nautical miles nearer to the pole than Cook. Capt. John Briscoe, a British sealer, found Enderby Land and the Briscoe Islands.

France took part in antarctic exploration for the first time in 1837-40, when Commander Dumont D'Urville was sent with two warships to explore in the south, and dedicated land which he discovered south of the South Shetlands to Louis Philippe. The French and United States expeditions, the latter under command of Lieut. Charles Wilkes of the United States Navy, met unexpectedly while exploring the regions in the latitude of the antarctic circle and near the meridian of 140 degrees east longitude.

Lieut. Wilkes with six ships discovered what is now known as Wilkes Land. During this period an expedition sent out by London merchants, under command of Capt. John Balleny, made a total of three expeditions. Balleny discovered a small group of volcanic islands that bear his name, but which was important from the fact that it was the first step toward the discovery of Victoria Land.

James Clark Ross, nephew of Sir John Ross, the arctic explorer, 1839-43, informed of Wilkes's discovery of undefined land, found land extending from Cape Adare a distance of 400 miles north and south.

For thirty-one years exploration ceased in the antarctic, the next expedition being that of G. S. Nares, 1874, for British scientific work on the Challenger, the first steam vessel to enter the antarctic and the first provided with adequate sounding and dredging apparatus. The existence of an antarctic continent was proved by the Nares expedition, and the fact that animal life covered the floors of the antarctic seas was established.

Other discoverers were: C. A. Larsen, 1893-94, discovered King Oscar II. Land; Leonard Kristensen, 1894-95, New Zealand, discovered a lichen, the first evidence of terrestrial plant life obtained within the Antarctic Circle; Adrien de Gerlache, 1898-99, Belgium, scientific, photographic and collecting natural history specimens, were caught in the ice and were the first explorers to pass the Winter within the Antarctic Circle; Adalbert Krech, 1898-99, German scientific expedition, and located Gauvet Island, lost for seventy years; C. E. Borchgrevink, 1899-1900; Erich von Drygalski, 1902-03, located Kaiser Wilhelm II. Land, and Otto Nordenskold, Swedish, 1902-03; Capt. R. F. Scott, 1902-04, first expedition, with Lieut. E. H. Shackleton; W. S. Bruce, Scotland, 1903-04, discovered Coast Land; Jean Charcot, France, 1903-05; E. H. Shackleton, 1908-09.

Dr. Douglas Mawson, Australia, 1911; Lieut. Shirhase, Japan; Lieut. William Filehner, German Army, and Roald Amundsen and Capt. Scott were all in the antarctic in 1911 and 1912.

Lieut. Shackleton, Jan. 9, 1909, set a record in antarctic exploration, in latitude 88 degrees 23 minutes south, longitude 162 degrees east, or 111 miles from the south pole. He collected also much valuable scientific data, ascended Mount Erebus, 13,260 feet high, crossed by man for the first time; discovered several new mountain ranges and more than 100 new mountain peaks. He gained his first experience in antarctic work with Capt. Scott in the expedition of the Discovery, and his work brought him the title of Sir Ernest Shackleton.

Roald Amundsen, the discoverer of the south pole, who had Capt. Scott as his closest rival in the attempt to get there first, made his expedition to the antarctic in 1911, on the Fram, the same ship in which Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Norwegian explorer, achieved his "farthest north" in 1895. The history of Amundsen, his discovery, and the result of his work were so recent that details of his remarkable effort are still fresh in the public mind.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
New York Paris

For those who demand the unusual—styles that are not shown by drygoods and clothes stores generally—we can promise the most wonderful assortments of beautiful apparel in America—

NOW, when the new and authentic styles are being introduced in Paris and on this side of the Atlantic, is a splendid time to make one's selection and obtain the choice of fabrics that will be difficult to find later—

Special displays are now being made of *Two and Three-piece Tailored Suits, Gowns, Dresses, Wraps, Blouses* and *Millinery*. See them.

Fifth Avenue, 46th & 47th Streets

MUST PAY BILL OF EXCHANGE.

Guaranty Trust Co. Held Liable for Money Due Liverpool Cotton Brokers.

Judge Holt decided the suit yesterday brought by A. Hannay & Co., cotton brokers, of Liverpool, England, against the Guaranty Trust Company, for $7,320, which it had lost on a bill of exchange made by Knight, Yancey & Co., cotton merchants, of Decatur, Ala., in favor of the Hannay concern. No questions of fact were in dispute, and the suit turned entirely on questions of law.

The rulings of Circuit Judge Noyes in the demurrer proceedings were held by Judge Holt to govern the case, and he followed them exactly. It is expected that the Guaranty Trust Company will appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals, as this case affects similar actions in which some $4,500,000 is involved.

In summing up the case for the defendant, William D. Guthrie argued that it was inconceivable that a banker should do business on the basis of guaranteeing the genuineness of a bill of exchange. Moreover, as the bill of exchange was a negotiable document under the laws of both this country and of Great Britain, and as it had not been indorsed by the Guaranty Trust Company till after it had been accepted by Hannay & Co., he could not see how the trust company could be held responsible.

In reviewing the evidence, Judge Holt held that the draft was conditional on the shipment of the cotton, which was referred to on the face of the draft and on the attached bill of lading. He refused to consider the argument of Mr. Guthrie that the law of Great Britain differed from that of the United States, which had already been interpreted by Judge Noyes, and he also waved aside the pleas of banking custom, which had been supported by the evidence for the defense of Sir John Paget, K. C., of the University of London.

'TRUST' SUED FOR CONTEMPT.

Southern Grocers Accused of Defying Sherman Law Decree.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 10.—Criminal contempt proceedings against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association and fifty-nine individuals for alleged violations of the anti-trust decree against the "Grocers' Trust," were begun here to-day by the Government. This is the first Federal prosecution of a trust for alleged disobedience of a court's mandate under the Sherman law. The Government charges the defendants have employed threats and persuasion to prevent manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers from reducing prices. It also is charged they have sought to coerce manufacturer and producer to market through the wholesaler, and have conspired to prevent transactions from producer to retailer or consumer.

The Government asserts the defendants have published two editions of the "Green Book," containing a list of persons doing an exclusive wholesale business. The petition cites letters said to have been written by President McLaurin to show the alleged purpose of the defendants to prevent reduction of prices, and intended to prove that commerce between producer and retailer or consumer is restrained.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Peculiar interest attaches to the contempt charges against the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Association, as it may be a forerunner of prosecutions of other trusts, including Standard Oil. Punishment for contempt may be imprisonment as well as fines.

WILLCOX STARTS LECTURES.

Ex-Chairman of P. S. Board Opens Course for Welfare Workers.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, opened a course of lectures yesterday at the New York University School of Commerce. Mr. Willcox, as Chairman of the Executive Council of the Employers' Welfare Department of the National Civic Federation, explained the purposes of the course, which is to provide theoretical training for welfare workers. He said:

"It is necessary that the welfare manager of a factory or kindred institution should at the outset become familiar with the business conditions that confront the establishment in which the work is being applied. The enthusiastic, zealous, and sympathetic welfare worker must have not only humane interest in the employe, but a practical understanding of industrial economics, otherwise the beginner may err in such ways as to make the progress of the work almost impossible.

"It is encouraging to find that employers are recognizing the necessity of putting in charge of the welfare work those who can command high salaries. The labor problem is the most delicate in the world, and any one entering into its solution in this way must necessarily have ability such as would warrant the payment of a remuneration equal to that of any other department head in the business organization."

FIRE DRILL PREVENTS PANIC.

Children March Out of Public School 109 in Good Order at Signal.

The value of the fire drill was demonstrated yesterday morning when 3,100 children in Public School 109 in East Ninety-ninth Street filed out of the building in two minutes and five seconds after the signal had been given because of a fire in a small storeroom on the top floor. There were no accidents, and there was no excitement. The damage amounted to $25.

The fire was discovered at 11 o'clock by Samuel Brown, teacher of Class 7A, who happened to be passing the storeroom. He turned in a local alarm to the office of Frank Coleman, the principal, and the signal for fire drill was sounded. Mr. Coleman also sent in an alarm to the Fire Department.

While all was calmness and precision inside the building, the clanging of the fire engine gongs attracted a big crowd of frantic women seeking their children. After the engines had gone away the pupils marched back into the school again, and work was resumed.

C. B. Alexander for University Regent

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Charles B. Alexander, a lawyer, of New York City, was selected by the Democratic legislators in caucus to-night as their candidate for Regent of the State University to succeed the late Whitelaw Reid. The Republican caucus adjourned until to-morrow. The Senate and Assembly will meet in joint session on Wednesday to elect Mr. Alexander.

SELLING ALEXANDER LIBRARY

$9,086 Taken In at First Day's Sessions—Smith Pays Highest Price.

The opening sessions of the sale yesterday by the Anderson Auction Company of the library of Mrs. L. D. Alexander of New Canaan, Conn., brought in a total of $9,086. The highest paid for any of the 413 lots dispersed was $3,425, which George D. Smith had to give to obtain a first edition of the celebrated "Platform of Church Discipline," printed by Samuel Green at Cambridge, Mass., in 1649. It is probably the only known copy of the earliest book from Green's press with imprint reading, "Printed at Cambridge by S. G. in New England, and are to be sold at Cambridge and Boston, Anno Dom: 1649."

John Jones paid $460 for a fine set of the first royal octavo edition of J. J. Audubon's "Birds of America." James F. Drake gave $660 for "The Fresh Water Fishes of Great Britain, Drawn and Described by Mrs. T. Edward Bowdich," London, 1828-38. It is in the eleven original parts, and is a beautiful copy of one of the rarest and most valuable angling works ever issued.

John Filson's rare "Discovery, Settlement and Present State of Kentucky," printed at Wilmington in 1784, went to A. H. Clark for $131. Dodd & Livingston paid $255 for the earliest copy of the "Poor Richard Almanac," by Benjamin Franklin, ever offered for sale at auction. It was issued in Philadelphia in 1736. It is the Brinley copy, which at the sale of his books brought $50. The same bidders obtained for $450 the much sought Benjamin Franklin imprint, Philadelphia, 1732, of "The Honour of the Gout." Frederick W. Morris paid $57 for the original edition of "Cool Thoughts on the Present Situation of Our Public Affairs," Philadelphia, 1764.

It was published anonymously. In red ink on the half title is written "By B. Fr——." Wilberforce Eames of the New York Public Library says that this writing is in Franklin's own hand.

The sale will be continued to-day.

URGES NAVY INCREASE.

Curley Wants Democrats to Vote as Individuals for Battleships.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Representative James M. Curley of Massachusetts addressed a circular letter to-night to the Democratic members of Congress, appealing to them to write to Speaker Clark and Oscar Underwood, the floor leader, urging that the navy programme should be taken from the domain of partisan politics. The Curley circular represents the views of those Democrats who believe that the navy should be steadily increased and that the number of battleships to be built should be determined by the votes of individual members instead of by caucus action. Mr. Curley says in part:

"The question of National defense is less a matter for caucus consideration than are the questions of treaty relations, Consular, and diplomatic appropriations, agricultural appropriations, or, in fact, any legislation involving an appropriation of public money.

"The American people regard the expenditure of money for the maintenance of an adequate navy as a sound insurance investment, and in view of the fact that the shortest possible time in which a battleship can be constructed is two years, it must be apparent to every thinking man that there is a real necessity for maintaining our present standard of naval efficiency."

TURPENTINE MEN FIGHT ON.

Convicted as Members of Trust, They Attack Judgment in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The final round of the right to keep certain officials of the "turpentine trust" out of jail for alleged violation of the Sherman Anti-trust law began to-day in the Supreme Court, when Samuel B. Adams, their attorney, filed an argument to show that they were erroneously convicted in the Federal Court of Southern Georgia.

His first attack was upon the constitutionality of the Sherman Anti-trust law as a criminal statute, and he held that under the "rule of reason" interpretation by the court no man could tell whether he was violating the law or not.

The case will come before the court for oral argument in March.

HALF NIAGARA FALLS DRY.

Ice Dam Shunts Bulk of Water to the Canadian Side.

NIAGARA FALLS, Feb. 10.—Owing to the formation of an ice dam above Goat Island in the Niagara River, shunting all the water to the Canadian side, the American Falls practically are dry to-night. Only three small streams are trickling over the brink, while a tremendous increase in the quantity of water pouring over the Canadian or Horse Shoe Falls is noted.

A similar phenomenon occurred in 1909.

HORSES IN STAMPEDE STIR TIMES SQUARE

Animals, Frightened by Fire Engines, Attempt to Leap Over Taxis and Bluecoats.

AND IT WAS NO FIRE AT ALL

But the Crowd, Cheated of Flame Spectacle, Finds Comfort in Wild Equine Scramble.

While the theatre crowds were hurrying through Times Square shortly before 8 o'clock last night somebody pulled an automatic fire alarm box in front of the Long Acre Building, just east of Broadway, in Forty-second Street. The result was a traffic scramble in which frightened horses, some loose and others attached to wagons, attempted to leap over taxicabs and traffic policemen in their anxiety to get away and drivers of fire engines were compelled to pull their animals back upon their haunches in order to make the sudden stops necessary to avoid collisions.

The crowds which quickly jammed Broadway and Forty-second Street, were unable to gain any diversion from seeing the firemen at work, as the alarm turned out to be a false one, and it was not necessary to stretch even a single line of hose. But from the antics of the stampeded horses the crowd gained unexpected thrills.

The trouble started when two fire engines moving at full speed, one southbound in Broadway, and the other eastbound in Forty-second Street, stampeded a number of horses belonging to the delivery service of Park & Tilford. They were being led peacefully to their stable with a driver mounted on the forward horse, when the two fire engines came toward them at the street intersection, and they seemingly mistook the engines for horse hawks. One decided that the course up Broadway led to the most immediate safety, while another made an attempt to gallop through the traffic lines in Forty-second Street.

Traffic Policeman Juna raised a protesting club, but it was no use. "Whoa, Bolivar!" he heard the driver cry out as he pursued the stampeded animal on foot, and "Whoa, Bolivar!" the policeman called out in tones that made the folks on the sidewalks take notice. Taxicabs blocked the horses's progress in almost a solid line, and they themselves were trying to back up out of the way of the fire engines.

But Bolivar somehow got through, with Policeman Juna in hot pursuit.

"Talk about the Balkan war and the Mexican revolt," said Policeman Juna afterward as he wiped his brow with one hand and clung to the runaway horse's bridle with the other, "but I'd like to trade places with the liveliest of 'em any day. If three taxis together hadn't cornered this animal I guess he'd be in the East River by now."

Besides the loose horses that ran away several teams attached to delivery wagons made a dash from in front of Louis Martin's café, and were captured after a block's run to the northward.

FIRE STOPS BROADWAY CARS.

Vincent Astor Within the Lines at Blaze Opposite Marlborough.

A fire that partly destroyed the apartment house at 120 West Thirty-sixth Street, just west of Broadway, tied up the street car service in Broadway and gave the firemen and the police an uncomfortable half hour late yesterday afternoon. The fire was discovered a short time before 6 o'clock, and owing to its location and also to the fact that it was an airshaft blaze, one of the sort that spreads with great rapidity, two alarms were turned in.

The house is directly opposite the Marlborough Hotel. The ground floor of the building is used as a restaurant.

During the progress of the fire Vincent Astor, who is a Deputy Sheriff, came inside the fire lines, and the police, not knowing him, ordered him back. When he showed his credentials he was permitted to remain within the fire-fighting zone and watch the firemen at work.

The fire did about $10,000 damage. Traffic in Broadway was at a standstill for about three-quarters of an hour.

$6,000 for Raising Milk Price.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 10.—The Minneapolis Milk Company and A. R. Ruhnke, its President, were fined $3,000 each in the District Court to-day. They were convicted last week of having conspired with thirteen other firms and dealers to raise the price of milk, in violation of the State Anti-Trust law. The Minneapolis Dairy Company is on trial for the same offense, a jury having been chosen this morning.

RUINED BY HIS INVENTION.

Appraisers Report That W. I. Follett's Estate Is Insolvent.

By affidavits attached to the appraisal of his estate, which was filed in the State Controller's office yesterday, it was shown that Wilbur Irving Follett, an inventor of labor-saving devices who died on Feb. 28, 1908, was financially ruined by one of his most noteworthy patents.

The invention was known as the Follett Time Recording Clock, and in order to finance this a company was formed, with a capitalization of $300,000, all the stock of which was made out to the inventor in exchange for his patent rights. In addition to this, he obtained two loans totaling $35,000 from his father-in-law, Samuel Streit of Newark, N. J., who demanded no security, according to his statement, other than "the hope that he would succeed in business."

When it came to settling the estate the appraisers found that up to June 5, 1912, the company had not paid any dividends, the business having been conducted at a constant loss. The only offer which the appraisers could obtain for the Follett Time Recording Clock Company was $15,000 in promissory notes. The estate was declared insolvent.

WIFE'S PARENTS VINDICATED.

Edward L. Cameron's Alienation Suit for $25,000 Fails.

The suit of Edward Lalamont Cameron for $25,000 against Mr. and Mrs. Herman Ritschel, his wife's parents, for alienation of his wife's affections, resulted yesterday in a verdict for the parents. The case was heard before Justice Newburger in the Supreme Court. The Camerons met at Hurleyville, N. Y., in August, 1911. On the last day of their vacation they came to New York and were married at City Hall by an Alderman. Two weeks later they were married in church.

In his testimony Cameron said his father-in-law was incensed at the marriage and threatened to kill him, but Mrs. Cameron denied this. She said her husband had refused to shake hands with her father on the day of the church wedding, and that he was so intoxicated that night that she cried all night.

WOULD CUT BUILDING TAX.

Senator Salant's Bill Aims to Reduce Rents in Tenements.

State Senator Henry Salant, the only Progressive Senator from this city, gave out a statement yesterday, through the New York Congestion Committee, defending a bill introduced by him yesterday in the Legislature which called for a reduction of the tax rate on all buildings in New York City to one-half the tax rate on land. The bill was intended to reduce the rents in tenement houses. Senator Salant said:

This proposal is not a party measure, but it is a question of social justice and economic common sense. The Progressive Party in New York State is the party which represents the rights of the whole people. The ground rental of New York City at 6 per cent. is some $250,000,000. This is collectible only by the land owners. They returned to the city in taxes last year only $84,000,000—less than one-third—while some $100,000,000 in taxes was taken from the workers and industries of the city. This is manifestly unfair. I believe that community-created values should be more heavily taxed, and the creators of these values should not be punished as they are now; that is, the community should recover more of the land values it creates.

Of course, this measure will reduce rents in tenements, and that is a blessing in itself. I have been impressed, however, with the additional fact of the advantage which this measure will give to the business and commercial interests of the city. The present system of taxing factories and all places used for business purposes so heavily is diverting factories from New York City, and militates against industrial development. Manifestly to reduce taxes on buildings decreases the rent for business. This fact will be a great encouragement to the legitimate business interests of the city.

The New York Congestion Committee will open an exhibit at 29 Union Square West next Monday morning aiming to show, by means of illustrations, why the tax rate on land should be increased. There will be lectures every afternoon by prominent persons versed on taxation methods in this and other countries.

Concert In Aid of Orthopaedic Ward.

A considerable sum was realized yesterday at the concert given at Sherry's in aid of the Orthopaedic Ward of the Post-Graduate Hospital. Miss Maggie Teyte and Myron W. Whitney, who gave their services, appeared in a programme of songs, concluding with a duet, "Baigne d'Eau mes Mains," from Massenet's "Thais." The concert was held in the large ballroom, which was well filled, and tea was served afterward in the Red Room, adjoining. The Entertainment Committee was composed of Mrs. Stephen Pell, Mrs. Harold de Raasloff, Mrs. Edward McVickar, and the Misses Ella Borland, Helen Le Roy Miller, Mary Canfield, Louise Iselin, and Joan Whitridge.

Spoons
Like Good Things in Them.

Ask the children about it. Think it over yourself for you are a grown-up child.

Sure it's true—that's why the dish ran away with the spoon that time.

Post Tavern Special

delights most everybody—it is such a good, pure wholesome blend of the delicate food flavours of wheat, rice and corn.

It's difficult to find a food more nourishing and palatable.

Suppose you have this rich, creamy, hot porridge in mind for

Tomorrow's Breakfast

Sold by Grocers, Packages 10 and 15c, except in extreme West.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

KAISER'S DAUGHTER WILL WED A DUKE

Princess Victoria Luise's Engagement to Ernst of Cumberland Announced.

TO HEAL A DYNASTIC FEUD

Alliance Will Settle Vexed Question of Succession to Throne of Brunswick.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Tuesday, Feb. 11.—In an extra edition of the official Reichs-Anzeiger, issued this morning, the engagement of Princess Victoria Luise, the Kaiser's only daughter, to Prince Ernst August, son and heir of the Duke of Cumberland, is announced. This announcement means the termination of the long-standing feud between the houses of Hohenzollern and Cumberland.

The young people met at luncheon in the grand ducal castle at Karlsruhe to-day, the Prince escorting the Princess to the table. Other guests were the Kaiserin, Prince Oscar, and the grand ducal family.

Prince Ernst, who became the heir of the Duke of Cumberland in May of last year, after the death in a motor car accident of his elder brother, Prince Georg Wilhelm, is 25 years old, and therefore five years the senior of the Princess, who will be 21 next September. The two met for the first time at Potsdam early last Summer, when the Prince came to thank the Kaiser for his sympathy on the occasion of the death of Prince Georg. The Prince and the Kaiser's daughter are said to have been mutually attracted at first sight, and have ever since kept up a correspondence, besides meeting frequently.

Although their marriage will be an alliance of high political significance, it is insisted that genuine affection is primarily responsible for it. The Kaiser has known his prospective son-in-law a little more than four years. His Majesty's consent was required for the admission of the Prince to the Bavarian Army in 1908. When the Kaiser visited Munich in the Autumn of that year the Prince was presented to him, and it was reported then that his Majesty had accorded him a conspicuously cordial reception.

The press of Germany greets the impending reconciliation between the Hohenzollerns and Cumberlands with universal satisfaction. Many rumors are in circulation, among them one that the marriage will provide for placing Ernst on the throne of Brunswick, with the rank of Duke; another that a marriage will also be arranged between Prince Oscar of Prussia and Princess Olga of Cumberland.

The name of the Princess Victoria Luise has been mentioned in connection with several eligible young men who have been received at the Imperial Palace in Berlin, but it had not, before the Prince's visit to Potsdam last Summer, been coupled with that of Prince Ernst August, whose father, the Duke of Brunswick and Lüneburg, also bearing the English title of Duke of Cumberland, is head of the house of the Guelphs.

The announcement of the probable marriage to Prince Ernst August follows one made by the Kaiser shortly before the twentieth birthday of the Princess last September that he would be required to remove her during the Court season to a retreat where she could take the "rest cure." It was then announced that the Princess was suffering from an affliction of the throat. Throughout Court circles, however, a rumor persisted that the Princess was really suffering from an attack of nerves, and that the trouble was that her royal father had forbidden her to marry Count Georg Fugger-Habenhausen, a Lieutenant of the Gardes du Corps at Potsdam and a descendant of an ancient Bavarian family which was once the wealthiest in Europe.

The questions of State involved in her probable marriage to Prince Georg are said to be among the most complicated in European diplomacy and to involve the relations of millions of people in Germany and England.

The quarrel over the succession to the throne of the Kingdom of Hanover, to which the Duke of Brunswick has been a claimant, has lasted throughout the lives of the German Kaiser and his cousin, King Edward VII. of England. Its origin dates to the time of George I., who, when he succeeded to the English throne, was both Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg and King of Hanover. At that time there was no German Empire, and the duchy and the kingdom were independent States in which their rulers held large property and revenue rights, frequently referred to as the Guelph treasure.

There was another house of Brunswick, the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, which had arisen from a division of the possessions of Ernst the Confessor, Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, between his two sons, the elder of whom was the progenitor of the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel.

It happened that while George III. of England inherited the Guelph possessions, the dukedom of Brunswick-Lüneburg, and the kingdom of Hanover, his sister, Auguste, married the Duke of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel. Her grandson, William, Duke of Brunswick, died in 1841 without issue. This terminated the house of Brunswick-Wolfenbüttel, and left all the claims to the title of Duke of Brunswick in the house of Brunswick-Lüneburg, which is now represented by Duke Ernst August, Duke of Cumberland and Duke of Brunswick-Lüneburg, the father of the prospective bridegroom.

Political complications in which the German Kaiser largely figured led to a refusal to allow the Duke of Cumberland to become King of Hanover or enjoy the estate of the Duke of Brunswick. Throughout these complications King Edward VII. pressed the claims of his cousin, the Duke, and when the kingdom of Hanover was absorbed as a Prussian province it led to intense bitterness. From that time on the influence of the English Kings has been exerted to restore both the estate and the titles of Duke Ernst August.

Prince Albrecht of Mecklenburg was made Regent of Brunswick as a means of still further alienating the claims of the Duke of Cumberland.

Prince Ernst August was born at Penzing, an ancient seat of the house of Guelph, near Vienna, on Nov. 17, 1887. He lives in Munich and is a Lieutenant in the Heavy Cavalry and a Chevalier of the Order of the Elephant and the Order of St. Hubert.

Try
One More
Good Dinner
Sipping a Glass or Two of
MAN-A-CEA WATER
Prevents Fermentation, Acidity, Gases, Distress After Eating.
FOR SALE BY
PARK & TILFORD
Grocers & Druggists.

HALLER BACKS RAMSAY.

French Scientist Sees No Flaw in Experiments; Waits Confirmation.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 10.—The experiments of Sir William Ramsay and Profs. Collie and Patterson have aroused interest in the French scientific world.

M. Haller, member of the Institute, professor at the Sorbonne and Director of the School of Physics and Chemistry, says in The Temps that he himself worked in Sir William's laboratory and studied his great discovery of the transformation of radium into helium.

He notes that in the case of Sir William's latest remarkable experiment every precaution was evidently taken and that the bulbs were placed in an atmosphere containing neon or helium in order to show that in consequence of this procedure there was no increase in the quantity of these elements which were found to be inside the bulbs. It therefore seemed to be proved that the neon and helium could not come from outside.

Prof. Haller, however, thinks that the result of the experiments in other laboratories must be awaited before it is possible to form definite conclusions or to admit that the transformation of energy into matter has been demonstrated.

TO SELL BROWNING RELICS.

Sotheby's Will Offer Poet's Love Letters and MSS. of Famous Works.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A remarkable collection of Browning relics will be sold at Sotheby's in about three months' time, including a complete autograph manuscript of Elizabeth Barrett Browning's "Aurora Leigh."

The manuscripts by Robert Browning include those of "One Word More," and of "Asolando," his last volume of poems published on the day of his death. There are also the love letters of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, letters from famous contemporaries, including Carlyle (who advised Browning to write prose instead of poetry,) Ruskin, Tennyson, Rossetti, and a number of rare books.

Among the personal relics is a lock of Milton's hair given to Robert Browning by Leigh Hunt. The collection is being sold in consequence of the death of Robert Barrett Browning, the poet's son, in Italy.

RIOTS ALARM TOKIO.

Mobs Stone Premier, Fire Newspaper Offices, and Burn Cars.

TOKIO, Japan, Feb. 10.—Prince Tare Katsura, Premier and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Japan, was stoned to-day by a mob in the streets after he had offered his resignation, together with that of the members of his Cabinet to the Emperor, following the Diet's refusel to withdraw its recent vote of want of confidence in the Government. The populace demands the acceptance of Katsura's resignation.

Several newspaper offices were also attacked by unruly crowds, who attempted to set fire to the buildings. There were many riots in various parts of the city, in the course of which a number of policemen and civilians were injured.

Later in the day a large crowd of people, infuriated by the killing of one of the rioters, raided a number of petroleum stores in the city and then soaked bundles of straw in oil, lighted them, and threw them into the offices of the newspaper Kokumin Shimbun. The newspaper staff offered strenuous resistance with firearms, swords and knives. The police and gendarmes drew their swords, charged the mob, and dispersed it, wounding several people in doing so. Military patrols were then called out and placed on duty in the streets. The mob then scattered over various districts and wrecked a number of police stations.

A large number of people gathered at a mass meeting in Hibiya Park near the Parliament buildings. After the meeting they smashed up and burned a number of street cars, and attempted to charge Prince Katsura's dwelling, but were driven back by the police with drawn swords.

The Emperor has threatened that in the event of any further attempts at incendiarism he will declare a state of siege in Tokio.

The troops of the Tokio garrison were called out to-night and soldiers are now guarding the residence of Premier Katsura and the private dwellings of the other members of the Cabinet.

Six persons were killed and sixty-three injured as the result of the day's political rioting. The situation to-night is serious.

After Prince Katsura's resignation, Marquis Kimmochi Saionji, former Premier, and now leader of the Constitutional Party, was at once summoned to the Palace by his Majesty.

This action of the Cabinet is the result of the firm attitude in the Diet of the followers of Yukio Ozaki, the leader of the Constitutional Party and of the Liberals, who refused to follow the example of the Marquis Saionji in regard to the withdrawal of the recent vote of lack of confidence in the government.

The Cabinet's only step to meet this opposition was an immediate dissolution of the Diet, but the Minister of Marine, Admiral Baron Minoru Saito, refused to sign the recommendation for this action, and hence the resignation of the Cabinet became imperative. The most tense excitement prevails throughout the capital.

The Diet adjourned to-day for three days after exciting late night scenes. So great was the crowd which gathered outside of the Diet Building, that the cordon of police drawn up for the protection of the members had difficulty in handling it. There were several clashes in which the police wounded three persons.

LONG-LOST YACHT ARRIVES.

Edris Safe in Golden Gate After Voyage of 425 Days.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 10.—After 425 days of adventurous voyaging, the 85-foot gasoline yacht Edris, believed to have been lost along the coast of South America, lay at anchor here to-day.

The Edris is the property of Capt. John Barneson, a wealthy oil operator. She left New York with a crew of six men in command of Capt. Mills. The Captain had difficulty in getting through the Straits of Magellan, and gave up the command. He was succeeded by Capt. Cameron, who brought the craft to port, the same crew remaining throughout the voyage.

The voyagers told of many narrow escapes from death.

MORE DYNAMITERS BAILED.

Three Leavenworth Convicts to be Released on Approved Bonds.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—Bail bonds for three more of the labor men found guilty at Indianapolis of conspiracy to transport explosives illegally were approved to-day by Judge Francis E. Baker, presiding in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The men affected were:

James E. Ray of Peoria, Ill., sentenced to one year. Bond, $10,000.

Edwin Smythe of Peoria, sentenced to three years. Bond, $30,000.

J. H. Berry of St. Louis, sentenced to four years. Bond, $40,000.

The men will be released from Leavenworth Penitentiary in a few days.

HAMMERSTEIN OPERA LOSSES $850,000

His London Venture Cost Him $50,000 a Week for a Season of Seventeen Weeks.

PROFIT ON ONLY ONE WEEK

British Court Frees Him from Payment of Singer's Claim on Account of Shortened Season.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—From evidence given in the High Court of Justice to-day it appears that Oscar Hammerstein's venture as a London impressario cost $850,000.

These figures were brought out to-day in the course of his successful defense of the action brought against him by Mme. Vallandri. Mr. Justice Pickford to-day ruled that Mr. Hammerstein, because of his great losses, was entitled to close the London Opera House before the date originally fixed. The jury returned a verdict in his favor.

The plaintiff stated that she had been engaged to sing for five months at a salary of 5,500 francs ($1,100) a month. She sang three months, and then Mr. Hammerstein asked her to terminate the contract because the receipts were insufficient to keep the house open. Disputes with other artists over contracts were pending, and these singers, to whom Mr. Hammerstein offered indemnities, accepted the compromise.

Mr. Hammerstein's counsel told the court that his client was ill in New York and could not attend the trial.

The evidence given by the general manager of the London Opera House was to the effect that during the opera season from November, 1911, to March, 1912, there was a loss of £10,000 ($50,000) weekly for a capital of £200,000. Of this £151,300 was represented in the cost of the building.

As the season lasted seventeen weeks it may fairly be estimated that Mr. Hammerstein's losses were £170,000, ($850,000.)

There was only one week in which a profit was made, and this amounted to only £85, ($425.) Receipts of £3,600 ($18,000) weekly were needed if the enterprise was not to lose money. The nearest point to this condition reached, with one exception, was £3,300, ($16,500.)

For producing "The Children of Don" Mr. Hammersrtein did not receive anything. Lord Howard de Walden, who wrote the opera, paid for its production. The author paid £8,000 ($40,000) in cash and gave a guarantee of £8,000 ($40,000) more. All this was not called up.

The court held the closing of the house justifiable under the circumstances. Mme. Vallandri has to pay Mr. Hammerstein's taxed costs of the action.

SHILLING OPTION ON MADONNA

Walter's $200,000 Deal Over a Raphael Revealed in London Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—A strange story of the priceless painting alleged to be Raphael's "Madonna della Quercia," which is being exhibited under an armed guard at the Hotel Cecil for rich Americans to view, and, incidentally, to offer to purchase, was told in the High Court to-day. The court was asked to quash a recent decision of Mr. Justice Bucknill, who ordered the picture to be placed in a safe deposit pending certain litigation proceedings.

The original home of the picture was Venice, said counsel, but it was removed by the Republican armies. Since then it was lost sight of until recently discovered, when it was brought to this country and exhibited at the Hotel Cecil.

A company was formed to advertise and exploit the masterpiece. In April last one of the three plaintiffs, Mr. Bisci, gave an option on the picture to Sandro Guenazzini, head waiter at the Hotel Cecil, agreeing to sell the "Madonna" for £40,000. ($200,000.) The option cost a shilling. Guenazzini appears to have successfully negotiated the sale of other paintings to Americans owing to his position at the hotel, as he was able to meet many rich Americans there. He eventually sold the "Madonna" to an Anglo-Russian company for £40,000. ($200,000,) and an agreement was entered into whereby he was to receive two-thirds of the profits the company made on a resale over this sum.

Meanwhile an action was brought against the company and Guenazzini by an Italian gentleman, who sued for the return of the picture as its owner with damages for its detention. An injunction was asked for preventing these proceedings, but the court now ruled that the picture must be removed to a safe deposit and dismissed the appeal.

Ex-Premier Bond in Ill-Health.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Feb. 10.—Frederick Bond, formerly Premier, and prominent politically in Newfoundland for many years, sailed to-day for England on the advice of his physicians. He announced he would return in a few months. Friends intimated he was considering withdrawing from public life in a short time.

To Forbid Race Intermarriage.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Without even the formality of debate the House of Representatives to-day adopted the Hardwick bill prohibiting the intermarriage of whites with negroes, or Mongolians, in the District of Columbia. Almost every State has a law prohibiting such marriages, and the feeling generally among House members is that the Nation's capital should be in line with the general sentiment of the States on this subject.

ONLY 5c. PER BOX, BUT MY HOW THEY work. Red Cross + Cough Drops. Try them. —Adv.

FRIEDMANN REFUSES OFFER TO TEST CURE

German Government Wanted to Try Out His Tuberculosis Remedy—Didn't Denounce It.

DETAILS OF TREATMENT OUT

Tell of Doctor's Injections of His Serum Into Himself and Its Healing Effects on Others.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—There is no foundation for the report published in America that the Berlin Medical Society had denounced Dr. Friedrich Franz Friedmann's remedy for tuberculosis.

Dr. Friedmann has been absent from this city since Saturday night, and his whereabouts are unknown. He has refused to accept the German Government's offer to test his remedy for tuberculosis at the Government Institute of Experimental Therapeutics at Frankfort-on-the-Maine under the supervision of Dr. Paul Ehrlich, according to a statement issued by the Department of the Interior to-day.

Dr. Friedmann insists that he himself must apply the remedy in hospitals designated by the Government. The Government has rejected a tentative offer to buy the remedy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Translations of Dr. Friedrich Friedmann's statements regarding his new system of treating tuberculosis, furnished to Congress through Consul eGneral Thackera at Berlin, have been completed by the State Department, and the complete data obtained at the request of Congress will soon be printed.

Dr. Friedmann's address did not give the secret of his new remedy, which is understood to be a serum derived from cold-blooded animals. According to the official reports, he will not make this known until he is prepared to furnish it to physicians. In his description of his search for a tuberculosis serum, and the method of applying his new remedy, which he said had been tried on more than 1,182 persons, Dr. Friedmann said he discovered an "unvirulent race of tubercules." They were not then suited to use in man, but he succeeded after long experiment in completely changing their character.

Dangers of the bacillus becoming virulent after being injected into the human body were removed, Dr. Friedmann said, by long cultivation of the germs.

"Finally I repeatedly injected it into myself," he continued, "then into adult tuberculosis patients, then into consumptive children, and, finally, when the successful therapeutic results continued to be confirmed (which was a long time afterward) into children by way of prophylactic inoculation."

Dr. Friedmann did not enter into a description of his preparation in the report which is to be published by Congress.

"The preparation proved absolutely harmless, even in large doses and however applied," he said. "The treatment consists in intramuscular incorporation occurring once, twice, or three times, seldom oftener, and repeated at long intervals. An infiltrate must form at the place of injection; this infiltrate should be from the size of a walnut to that of a small appie, and will gradually disappear in the course of the next few weeks or months. As long as this tissue exists, and during its gradual absorption, the healing will go on.

"Only if, and as long as, the injected substance is completely absorbed and remains in the body do the healing effects appear most striking; as a rule this occurs very soon, and the healing then progresses steadily. We often see, even under the influence of a single injection, bone and joint fistulas of long years standing become clean and close, while scrofuloderms are covered over with young and healthy skin; big, hard glandular tumors diminish considerably in size; tubercular abscesses flatten down and cicatrize; chronic scrofulous exzema halts permanently, and last, but not least, pulmonary consumptives lose all their troubles and physical symptoms of disease."

Dr. Friedmann admitted in his speech that with some patients the "resorption of the substance is not complete," and that it became useless to give a new injection. In many of these cases, he said, he had failures.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Feb 10.—Details of a test of the tuberculosis serum of Dr. George M. Heath of St. Louis, the expense of which will be borne by Charles Finlay, President of the Aetna National Bank of New York, will be arranged to-morrow at a conference here between the physician and banker.

"Mr. Finlay has pledged funds for tests on ninety patients at Saranac, N. Y.," said Dr. Heath on his return from the East to-day. "We will give Dr. Friedmann of Berlin every opportunity to test his serum against mine, but, frankly, I do not believe he will come to America, and New York specialists agree with me. Eastern physicians verified my opinion that the Berlin man's cure is nothing more than a preparation of non-toxic germs long used in research work. In the tests of my serum already carried out, the treatment requires about ninety days, with injections of the serum at the rate of about two each week. So far I have treated forty patients successfully."

Dr. Heath then exhibited a report signed by four physicians on the case of a woman who had been pronounced beyond hope of recovery at two hospitals three months ago. The report says the woman now shows no traces of tuberculosis.

SENATE PASSES WEBB BILL.

Adopts House Liquor Act After a Fight on Kenyon Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Senate this evening, after fighting all afternoon over amendments, adopted, without a roll call and without a single change, the Webb bill forbidding the inter-State shipment of intoxicating liquors into prohibition territory. The bill passed the House last Saturday. By substituting it for the language of the Kenyon bill, a conference was avoided. After a mere verbal correction by the House, the bill will go to the President.

The Senate struggle ostensibly was over the Kenyon bill. Opponents of the proposed legislation sought to produce a deadlock by whipping the Kenyon bill into such shape that it would pass the Senate and leave no common ground for a conference. When a motion to substitute the Webb measure was made by Senator Gallinger, the opposition surrendered. The most critical moment came over an amendment offered by Senator O'Gorman of New York. Senator Hitchcock had offered an amendment exempting liquors intended for personal use of consignees or members of their families. That was lost by a viva voce vote. Then Mr. O'Gorman brought forward an amendment with an exemption including all wines or liquors intended for sacramental purposes or for the personal use of consignees or their families. Senator Clarke raised the point that the prohibition was not against any particular commodities, but simply against violations of the laws of the States. By a tie vote, the point was not sustained.

The question came on the amendment. Senator Williams, who had voted for the point of order that would have killed the amendment, voted for the amendment itself, but nine Senators who had voted against the point voted against the amendment, which was lost. On that amendment, as on most of the rollcalls, Senator Root of New York voted with his Democratic colleague.

Distillers and brewers who fought the bill said the Supreme Court would have early opportunity of passing on it. They will try to induce President Taft to veto the measure.

Friends of the bill contended its effect simply would be to remove a shipment of liquor into a prohibition district from the protection of Federal control of inter-State commerce. Senators Root and Sutherland attacked it on the ground that it would extend the power of a State beyond its territorial jurisdiction.

MILITANTS ATTACK ROYALTY.

Smash Window of Prince Christian, King's Uncle by Marriage.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Pall Mall was the scene of a window-smashing raid of suffragettes to-day. In addition to the clubs, Schomberg House, the residence of Prince Christian, the King's uncle by marriage, was attacked, and one large window was shattered.

The first building to suffer was that of the Junior Carlton Club. Brickbats and stones wrapped in paper were hurled at the windows. In only one instance, however, was the aim effective.

At almost the same time the sound of breaking glass was heard on the south side of Pall Mall. Three women were seen throwing stones at windows of the Reform and Carlton Clubs. At the former two windows were smashed, but, owing to the prompt intervention of a police constable, the woman who was throwing stones at the Carlton Club broke only one window.

Lower down Pall Mall another woman was busy upon the windows of the Oxford and Cambridge Club, where two windows were broken.

The three women arrested were subsequently sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

It has been discovered that the serious interruption on Saturday of the telegraph service between Glasgow and London, which was at first attributed to the gale, was the result of a suffragette plot. In the former city not only were the wires cut with scissors, but it was found that the fuse boxes in connection with the underground communication had been blown up.

EARL'S HEIRESS IN CONVENT.

Lady Mary Ashburnham to Lose Fortune if She Takes the Veil.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The estate of the Earl of Ashburnham has been sworn to provisionally as under £250,000 ($1,250,000.)

After leaving various sums to relatives and others, the Earl bequeathed the bulk of his fortune to his only daughter, Lady Mary Ashburnham, in the event of her returning to secular life.

She is now a novice in the Order of the Sacred Heart at Roehampton.

In the event of her remaining in the religious life the trust in her favor becomes ineffective, the will making other provision for her.

DIVORCE FOR MRS. E. G. HART.

American Canadian Gets Decree Against Husband in English Court.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—An American Canadian, Mrs. Edith Gordon Hart, successfully petitioned to-day for a divorce from her husband, Edward Hart, on the ground of desertion, cruelty, and misconduct. The parties were married on April 23, 1910, in Toronto, living in that city and later in New York. Mr. Hart then deserted his wife and came to England.

Mrs. Hart, who was fashionably dressed and spoke with a pronounced American accent, told the court how, when she saw her husband in London last year, he tried to persuade her to return to her family in America, as he was living with another woman in Kingston-on-Thames.

ARAUJO PLOT WIDESPREAD.

Many Persons Arrested for Death of Salvador's President.

SAN SALVADOR, Feb. 10.—The death of Dr. Manuel E. Araujo, President of the Republic of Salvador, yesterday was due to meningitis, which set in the preceding day, thus complicating the wounds suffered by the President at the hands of an assassin.

The body has been embalmed and will lie in state for three days.

Don Carlos Melendez, who was elected by Congress to succeed to the office of Chief Executive, is one of the wealthiest citizens of San Salvador.

The plot against President Araujo appears to have been widespread. Many persons have been arrested on charges of complicity. The general condition of the country is tranquil.

DEFENDS RECLAMATION MEN.

Fisher Says Many of the Charges Made Can't Be Substantiated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Secretary Fisher issued a statement to-day in defense of officials of the Reclamation Service against whom charges of incompetence and maladministration have been made by the House Sub-Committee on Interior Department Expenditures. The committee requested that Congressional inquiry be made into the charges and recommended the removal from office of Samuel Adams, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and F. H. Newell and L. C. Hill, Director and supervising engineer respectively, of the Reclamation Service during the pendency of such an inquiry.

"I would have no comment whatever to make about this sub-committee report," said Secretary Fisher, "were it not that I think the high-minded public officials whom it criticises are entitled to have me say:

"That it relates to transactions, most of which occurred years ago, and to engineering works which were gone over by the Board of Army Engineers that investigated all of the reclamation projects in 1910; that Adams and Newell have been criticised without notice and without hearing, and that many of the charges made can have no credible evidence whatever to support them.

"First Assistant Secretary Adams is held responsible for three rulings, two of which were made during the Administration of Secretary Garfield and the third was approved by me after a personal visit to Phoenix last October, when I went over the whole matter at a public meeting of the Water Users Association, which passed a resolution commending the course which I adopted, and of which I have since received no complaint. I believe it is a good thing to have a periodical investigation of the operations of the Reclamation Service, but it should be carried on by a commission competent to judge of those operations and which will hear the officials before it condemns them."

To Avert Inauguration Extortion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The prices of drinks, meals, and taxicabs in this city will not be raised during the ceremonies attending the inauguration of President Wilson if Representative William J. Cary of Wisconsin can prevent it. He to-day introduced a joint resolution calling for the revocation of the license of any dealer, tradesman, merchant, restaurant or hotel keeper, taxicab or hack operator, who increases the price of services or commodities sold under license, on any holiday, or other occasion, which attracts visitors to Washington.

MONTENEGRINS TAKE SCUTARI OUTPOST

Carry Bardanjoli Hill After Sanguinary Battle Costing Them 2,500 Men.

TURKISH LOSS WAS 4,000

Position Dominates the Main Fortress from the East — Hard Fighting on Western Side.

PODGORITZA, Montenegro, Feb. 10.—The Montenegrin Army besieging the Turkish fortress of Scutari carried the great Bardanjoli Hill by assault at 10:30 this morning, after some hours of severe fighting. The infantrymen on several occasions came to such close quarters that hand-to-hand fighting was general along the line.

Bardanjoli Hill dominates Scutari from the eastern side, and the Montenegrins are mounting siege guns on the heights to bombard the principal points of the city.

Fighting has gone on around the city since early morning, the Turkish defenders disputing the ground against the besiegers with fierce determination and courage.

CETTINJE, Montenegro, Feb. 10.—The capture of Bardanjoli Hill at Scutari by the Montenegrins cost the victors 2,500 men in killed and wounded.

The Turks left nearly 4,000 men, dead and wounded, on the field of battle.

This heavy price paid by both the victors and the defenders at Bardanjoli was made known in messages received here to-day from the front.

A Montenengrin attack on the heights of Tarabosch, which dominates Scutari from the west, has been going on for three days. This onslaught is believed to have been as sanguinary as the engagement at Bardanjoli, but no news as to the outcome or the actual figures of losses has yet been received here.

TURKS ROUTED AT BULAIR.

Their Losses in Saturday's Battle Said to Have Been Enormous.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Feb. 10.—The rout of the Turkish Army before Bulair, at the neck of the peninsula of Gallipoli, on Saturday is said here to have been complete. They are reported to have suffered enormous losses.

The field of battle was littered with flags, abandoned field and machine guns, and rifles dropped in their flight by the panic-stricken Ottoman troops. The Turkish dead and wounded were lying thickly everywhere. Twenty of their officers were among the killed. The Bulgarian losses are given out as 5 officers and 412 men wounded, while 2 officers were killed.

The Bulgarian War Office says: "The number of men killed among the Bulgarians is not yet known, but it appears to have been insignificant."

FRESH TROOPS IN STAMBOUL.

They Pour In from Asia, but Porte Is Believed to be Seeking Peace.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—Thousands of fresh troops have been arriving at Constantinople from Anatolia, and in the past few days several troop ships have departed, but their destination has not been divulged.

There are signs that the Porte realizes the helplessness of the situation and is preparing the way to leave the fate of Turkey in the hands of Europe, so as to obtain the best possible settlement.

Although it is officially denied that Hakki Pasha has been sent on a peace mission to London, there is little doubt that that is his object.

Turkish Cruiser Off for Aegean Sea.

PORT SAID, Feb. 10.—The Turkish cruiser Hamidieh, which evaded the Greek fleet in the Aegean Sea some weeks ago and passed through the Suez Canal, reappeared here to-day, having arrived from the Red Sea at midnight. She proceeded immediately toward the Aegean Sea with all her lights out.

FIRST MORTGAGES
on
improved NEW YORK CITY real estate are PARAMOUNT LIENS on the SOURCES of PRODUCTION and DISTRIBUTION of the SECOND CITY in THE WORLD.
We sell only such mortgages and we reinforce them with the guarantee of $8,500,000 Capital and Surplus.
LAWYERS MORTGAGE CO.
59 Liberty St., Manhattan
184 Montague St., Brooklyn

A peculiarity of wearers of
Redfern Corsets
is their loyalty to the corset of their choice.
We are told by distributors of Redfern Models that they trace daily a large percentage of their fittings to the recommendations of wearers of these models.
Redfern Wearers
are easily distinguished by the beauty and suppleness of their figures. Each model is an art achievement. This is no theory; it is a fact—demonstrated daily.
Fortunately most women talk their clothes over with their friends, and a wearer when properly fitted with a Redfern unconsciously sounds its praises and is an outward expression of its perfection.
Spring models ready for your fitting
Found at all high-class shops.
$3.50 to $15.00
The Warner Bros. Co.
New York—Chicago—San Francisco

James McCreery & Co.
DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT.
For A Limited Period.
Tailored Suits of Serge and Fancy Mixed Fabrics, also White Serge. Made to order. 57.50
Foulard Gowns in new designs and models. Made to order. 65.00
New importation of hand-made Lingerie Gowns at attractive prices.
Thirty-fourth Street.

Jacques Cohen, Auctioneer
will sell at absolute and unrestricted Public Auction Sale,
To-day at 11 A. M. and Following Days
at the old Horner Warerooms, 61-65 West 23rd St.,
by order of
Geo. W. Lederer, Esq.,
removed from his palatial Riverside Drive Residence,
Superb Furniture, Specimen Pieces of Carved Carrara Marble Benches, Tables, Jardinieres, Electroliers and Statuary, Bronzes, Costly Antique and Modern Chandeliers and Side Brackets, Andirons, Combination Billiard and Pool Table, etc. Together with
$100,000 Stock of
New High Grade Furniture
of every description for the Drawing Room, Library, Living Room, Dining Room, Music Room and Boudoir.
Oriental Rugs and Carpets
BRIC-A-BRAC AND WORKS OF ART.
Catalogues on premises.
NOTE: This collection, we believe, embraces more articles of great intrinsic and artistic values than any collection we have ever offered, and we are directed to sell to the highest bidders without reserve.

Fifth Avenue Auction Rooms
(Incorporated)
333-341 Fourth Avenue,
S. E. Cor. 25th Street.
Henry A. Hartman, Auctioneer.
On Daily Public View,
Two collections of

Chinese Art Objects
Including many interesting specimens of
Porcelains and Potteries
of the Han, Sung, Yuan and Ming Dynasties, and Kang-Hsi, Yung-Ching, Ch'ien-lung and Chia-Ch'ing periods; also Chinese Bronzes, Brasses, Coppers, Cloisonnes, Pewters and Netsukes. To be sold Friday and Saturday, Feb. 14 and 15, at 2 o'clock each day.

Also a collection of
Japanese Color Prints
Rare Printed Books, Original Wood Blocks and Paper Stencils,
consigned to us direct from Japan for
Unrestricted Public Sale
To be held on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 12, at 2 o'clock, and on Thursday and Friday evenings, Feb. 13 and 14, at 8 o'clock each evening.

SPECIAL PRICE
(FOR FEBRUARY ONLY)
Women's Suits 2.50
Men's Suits . . 1.50
Cleansed or Dyed Black and Pressed
This reduction is made simply to keep our men in special departments busy during the dull season. Work will be done just as carefully as at the regular prices by competent experienced help. Almost everybody has some partly worn suit which they can afford at these prices to have freshened up and made to look almost like new by our processes or if faded dyed black and made serviceable.
Bundles called for and delivered by our own motors.
LEWANDOS
Principal New York Shop 557 Fifth Ave.
Phones Bryant 6941-42
"You Can Rely on Lewandos"

INAUGURATION
WASHINGTON
AND RETURN
MARCH 1, 2, 3 & 4, 1913
TICKETS GOOD RETURNING UNTIL MARCH 8, INC.
SPLENDID TRAIN SERVICE
ROYAL BLUE LINE
EVERY EVEN HOUR
FROM FOOT LIBERTY STREET
8 & 10 A.M. 12 NN. 2, 4, 6 & 7 P.M.
TEN MINUTES EARLIER FROM W. 23d ST.
MIDNIGHT TRAIN 11.50 FROM W. 23d ST. AND 130 FROM LIBERTY STREET.
SECURE TICKETS, SCHEDULES AND ILLUSTRATED GUIDE TO WASHINGTON FROM ALL TICKET AGENTS.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R.R.
BALTIMORE & OHIO R.R.

Made RIGHT in Elizabeth.
Industrial Exposition
Of the Industries of Union County
Under the Auspices of the
ELIZABETH BOARD OF TRADE
SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY
ELIZABETH, NEW JERSEY
WEEK OF FEBRUARY
10-15, 1913
SPECIAL DAILY PROGRAM
Doors Open Each Day 10:30 A. M. to 11 P. M.
Special Rates on All Railroads.

BROWN'S Bronchial TROCHES
For Coughs
Can be used freely with perfect safety. Contain no opiates. 25c, 50c, $1.00. Sample Free.
JOHN I. BROWN & SON, Boston, Mass.

OLD CROW RYE
"Reg. U. S. Pat. Off."
GUARANTEED TO BE
PURE RYE WHISKEY
UNBLENDED, UNADULTERATED,
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Make Want Advertisement Plans
according to Want Advertisement needs. A single publication of an advertisement is sufficient if you're advertising for help; two or three insertions should rent your furnished rooms, while—in some cases—a small "campaign of Want Advertising" may be required to find the right buyer for property—the right tenant—or to secure the position desired.

AMERICAN WARSHIPS RUSHED TO MEXICO

Commanders Directed to Keep Railroads Open for Escape of United States Citizens.

MARINES LIKELY TO LAND

Taft Still Hopes to Avoid Intervention, but It's Admitted Public Opinion May Force It.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—After sleeping on it and giving further consideration to the subject at a Cabinet conference to-day, President Taft and his official advisers decided that military intervention in Mexico would not be justified by the fatal political disturbance in the capital of that country yesterday. That was their opinion last night, and nothing received since then has caused them to believe that the situation as far as it affects American interests has changed in a marked degree.

To be prepared, however, for any emergency due to the new revolutionary disturbance, it was decided by the President and several of his counselors to send a strong force of American warships to Mexican waters. Early this afternoon the cruiser Denver, now at Acapulco, on the Pacific side of Mexico, under orders to proceed to Central America, was instructed to remain there, and later in the day, after further consultation among President Taft, Secretary of State Knox, and Secretary of the Navy Meyer, orders were sent to Rear Admiral Badger, commanding the Atlantic Fleet at Guantanamo, Cuba, to dispatch a battleship to Vera Cruz and another to Tampico.

Orders also were sent to Rear Admiral Southerland, commanding the Pacific Fleet at San Diego, Cal., to send the armored cruiser Colorado to Mazatlan, a port in the State of Sinaloa more than 600 miles north of Acapulco.

Instructions for the guidance of officers commanding the vessels to be sent to Mexico were transmitted by Secretary Meyer to Admirals Badger and Southerland. The ship commanders were directed to keep railroad communication open between Mexico City and the coast, provide means of escape for Americans who might be in peril or for other reasons desired to leave the country. Those instructions were taken here to suggest that forces of marines and bluejackets would be landed from the warships to guard railway communication, but no specific order was given in regard to increasing the number of marines on the ships. It was left to Admiral Badger to augment the marine detachments of the two battleships from other vessels of his fleet if he regarded it as necessary to do so.

Americans Considered Safe.

There have been no reports of trouble in the operation of the railroad line between Mexico City and Vera Cruz and the line between the capital and Tampico. No anxiety was felt in official circles over the condition of Americans in the immediate vicinity of the new theatre of hostilities. Officials said they believed President Madero would give every protection available and that Felix Diaz hardly would show a disposition to molest citizens of this country.

Ambassador Reports Quiet.

A dispatch was received in the State Department late this evening from Henry Lane Wilson, American Ambassador, stating that the situation in the City of Mexico to-night practically was the same as last night. There had been no fighting in the day, and it was supposed the Diaz forces were in control throughout the city. The supporters of Madero were intrenched in the palace. Only one other message from Mr. Wilson was received. It came in the early hours of the day, and told tersely of the passing rumors that Felix Diaz had received the capitulation of the Government arsenal in Mexico City, and that the mounted police, rurales, and artillery in the city had gone over to him. The only place that was loyal to President Madero was the palace.

Two resolutions on the situation were introduced in the House to-day. Both indicated a desire for the protection of American interests and property, but neither was drastic nor calculated to embarrass the Administration. The disposition of Chairman Flood and his colleagues on the House Committee on Foreign Affairs was to trust the good sense of the Taft Administration and take no action that might tend to complicate affairs.

The War Department has not issued orders for the mobilization of troops for Mexican service. Under plans prepared a long time ago by the Army General Staff, certain infantry, cavalry, and artillery, aggregating about 15,000 men, were designated for just such service in any near-by foreign territory, but the President and his advisers did not regard it as necessary to have that expeditionary force warned to prepare for a movement southward.

Taft Expects to Avoid Action.

President Taft and his Cabinet are on the bear side of the effort to have this Government intervene in Mexico. Their position is that, although many outrages against Americans in the Southern republic have been committed as a consequence of the revolutionary disturbances, those occurrences have not been so frequent or so general as to justify a movement of American armed forces across the boundary. It is admitted that a continuance of the conditions in Mexico might arouse public opinion in this country to such an extent that the Government would feel bound to act, but the Administration officials are confident that the present policy of non-intervention will not be changed before President Taft retires from office three weeks from to-morrow.

SAYS MADERO WILL TRIUMPH.

Youngest Brother of President a Student at a Wisconsin Academy.

Special to The New York Times.

DELAFIELD, Wis., Feb. 10.—"I can't believe it. They can never drive Francisco Madero from his place. He was elected by the people, and the people will stand by him," said Don Carlos Madero, 18 years old, brother of President Madero of Mexico, when told of the latest developments. "He is what you Americans call a live one, and some fighter," he continued.

Madero, who is the youngest of a family of thirteen—four girls and nine boys—graduates from St. John's Military Academy in June. He has studied at Paris and Berlin. One brother is at Cornell University, another is in Japan, while the other ten children are in Mexico.

"My brother," he said proudly, "is Mexico's youngest President. He is only 38. Felix Diaz is nothing. He goes on his father's name. I am sure my brother will triumph, for the people are with him."

Porto Rico Coffee
Hill Grown and Hand Picked
Packed under sanitary conditions and guaranteed 100% Pure Porto Rico Coffee.
Call or send 4c postage for Free Sample. Government of Porto Rico Exhibit, 569 Fifth Avenue, New York.
For sale by
ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT CO., All Stores
CHARLES & CO. 44 East 42d Street
STANDARD PURE FOOD STORES, New York
AARON WARD & SONS Newark, N. J.
C. M. DECKER & BROS. New Jersey
and other large dealers
Every package bears Guaranty
Seal of Porto Rico Association.

Prominent Figures in Mexican Events and Dictator Who May Return

RODOLPHO REYES, SON OF GEN. BERNARDO REYES. HE COMMITTED SUICIDE ON HEARING OF HIS FATHERS DEATH.

GEN. HUERTA, WHO COMMANDS THE LOYAL TROOPS ATTACKING GEN. DIAZ

GEN. PORFIRIO DIAZ, WHO MAY YET COME BACK.

EMILIANO ZAPATA, THE BANDIT CHIEF.

ARMED TRUCE IN MEXICO CITY

Continued from Page 1.

Llave, former army men, no wrebels, are said to be near Guadalupe, ten miles east of here, awaiting orders to enter Mexico City.

The Government is expecting troops from the north to-night.

Many messages passed between the hostile forces during the day.

Gen. Diaz spent the day placing cannon at the arsenal, preparing to resist an attack. He issued a statement this morning saying that he hoped to avoid further bloodshed, but would fight if Madero refused to resign.

The Government papers throughout the day printed extras minimizing the trouble and promising a quick solution in favor of the Madero régime.

It is impossible to obtain anything from official sources. The papers deny a report that Madero will resign.

Diplomatic pressure has been brought to bear to force the resignation of Madero. No protection is given to foreigners, but thus far no anti-foreign demonstration has occurred.

Foreign flags are floating from many residences. Foreign business houses to-day did no business. Tension has increased. The public is not informed as to what is really going on.

The streets are picketed for two blocks in either direction from the headquarters of the rival forces.

Water has been cut off from the arsenal, and the lights have been shut off.

This afternoon the people began to throng the streets in the vicinity of probable scenes of trouble. The barrooms were allowed to open to-day, and did a rushing business. This is believed to be the cause of the rioting to-night.

Further executions of minor officers took place to-day at the National Palace, including those of four cadets.

It is rumored that Francisco de la Barra, the ex-President, will be asked to organize a provisional Government.

Emiliano Zapata's attitude is doubtful. The Maderistas say that he will back Madero; others say that he will join forces with Diaz.

The damage to the El Pais building, the quarters of the Catholic organ of Mexico, is not as serious as at first reported. Only a small part of the building was burned, and it was stated by the general manager of the paper to-night that repairs would be made within a couple of days, and that publication would be resumed.

PRESIDENT DEFIANT TO DIAZ.

"Will Die Before I Will Give Up," He Says.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—With both Federals and revolutionists waiting for reinforcements, the capital to-day has been quiet. There was, however, an air of expectancy noticeable.

The Spanish Minister, Señor Cologan, to-day acted as intermediary between President Madero and Gen. Diaz. He visited the Arsenal and received Diaz's ultimatum, which in effect was that Madero must resign, if he expected to obtain peace for his stricken country.

This ultimatum was put in writing. When it was presented to President Madero by Minister Cologan the President hesitated for a moment, and then in a voice quivering with feeling he said:

"I will die before I will give up."

It is hardly likely that Diaz will permit the Indians under the leadership of Delao to enter the Capital, as it would be impossible to control them, and would block all of the plans of Diaz, who wishes to play a waiting game.

The foreign colony has organized a home guard, and heavily armed citizens of the United States, England, Germany and France patrolled the streets of the foreign quarter to-night.

Gen. Diaz, late this afternoon in an interview, said:

"I will wait a reasonable length of time for President Madero to resign, and if he then fails so to act I will attack the National Palace."

"The present uprising is merely a continuance of the revolt at Vera Cruz. I stand on the manifesto issued at that time in which it was declared that peace was the all important thing, and after that is secured the other needed changes would follow.

"It is my desire to prevent further bloodshed. I have no agreement with the Zapatistas, but will accept the allegiance of all my countrymen who accept the Vera Cruz manifesto. I seek nothing for myself, and will sacrifice all for the Government.

"I am willing to agree on any strong man for the Presidency."

Two hundred more Rural Guards went over to Diaz to-day. Their Captain protested his loyalty, but later followed his troops.

Gen. Blanquet, it is said, twice refused to move his troops from Toluco on the order of Madero.

There was some sharp rifle firing in the city to-night.

MADERO SAYS HE'LL WIN.

Expects Reinforcements Soon—Diaz Awaits Developments.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 10.—President Francisco Madero is back in the National Palace and Senora Madero is in Chapultepec Castle. The President's brief disappearance from the palace caused a rumor that he had taken flight, but it appears he was absent only a short time, and since then has been conferring with Gen. Huerta, Ernesto Madero, the Minister of Finance, and other Ministers. President Madero is confident the Government will triumph, and his talk is characterized by a happy smile and optimistic remarks. He considers that the public is with the administration, and looks forward to developments to-morrow, as the final act in which he regards another attempt by Gen. Porfirio Diaz's nephew to place the family name at the head of Mexico's official list.

It is admitted in the palace that Gen. Blanquet has been prevented from reaching the city by the cutting of the railroad between the capital and Toluca, but some of his men have arrived, and it is believed confidently that sufficient troops soon will be mobilized to warrant an attack on the arsenal. That attack may be begun early to-morrow, but it is not believed, even if the choice of attacking is left to the Government, that it will be made before the afternoon.

It is improbable that to-day's remarkable situation can be maintained much longer. In addition to a small number of troops from Blanquet's command already in the capital, there is reported to be a force of 1,000 men under Gen. Alvarez in the mountains fifteen miles out, with twenty-five carloads more on the way here from the Cuernavaca district. With whom the sympathies of those men will be when put to the test is an open question. They are popularly believed to be coming to the aid of the administration.

Auto Dash to Tres Marias.

A story current to-night, accounting for the disappearance of the President last night and his absence during the early part of to-day, was that he made a flying trip by automobile to Tres Marias, midway between the capital and Cuernavaca, thirty miles distant. No explanation of such a trip, if it occurred, could be obtained.

An effort has been made by the diplomatic representatives to get foreign patrols for the district in which most of the foreigners live, since neither the Government nor the rebels can provide police protection, but the effort has failed. The American Defence Committee has instructed the American guard at the embassy to keep in close touch with it. In case of danger Americans armed with rifles are expected to turn out.

In the event of bombardment by either side there will be great danger to the nearby districts, especially to the south and west of the arsenal, where many Americans live. No representations on that subject have been made by the diplomats.

The Palace is guarded to-night by 800 men of all arms, with eight or more heavy guns. Madero professes to have 1,500 men on whom he can depend.

Gen. Diaz said he had no intention of making an attack, but would await the action of the Government forces. The camps present a great similarity, all arms being represented on both sides. A squad of Chapultepec Park guards acts as the personal escort of the insurgent leader.

Martial Law Holds Back Facts.

The establishment of martial law has served to keep inquirers blocks from the most authoritative sources of information, and the people, keyed to the highest pitch of expectancy, swallow with greediness scores of rumors of a most alarming character.

At one time in the forenoon Gen. Huerta believed he was justified in risking an attack on the rebels, but the insurgents trained their guns down the streets leading to their positions and prepared to resist him. Thereupon Huerta's plan was changed. Then a report gained credence that the rebels were about to attack the palace, but the day closed without an encounter, though Federals and rebels lay only a mile apart.

All the banks remained closed throughout the day. In the afternoon most of the shops put up heavy wooden shutters, concealing the glass fronts. The thoroughfares are deserted, even by the Government's usually zealous street-sweeping force, and Mexico's asphalt pavements, renowned for their cleanliness, is littered with rubbish.

NOT IN FLIGHT, SAYS MADERO.

'Phones Consul Account of Revolt—Hopeful of Crushing It.

LAREDO, Texas, Feb. 10.—Antonio Lozano, Mexican Consul at Laredo, received to-night the following message direct from President Madero, giving the official version of yesterday's uprising:

"Early Sunday morning the garrison revolted, and Gen. Gregorio Ruiz, with about fifty scholars from the school of military aspirants and a squadron of the First Regiment of Artillery, sought to liberate the incarcerated revolutionists.

"For a short time they were almost in possession of the national palace, but Gen. Lauro Villaro and Gen. Garcia Pena compelled a surrender and they are prisoners. Upon learning the situation the President placed himself at the head of a thousand men and took charge of the national palace amid the spontaneous applause of the public.

"Before President Madero arrived at the national palace Gen. Bernardo Reyes, at the head of a force of men, demanded the surrender of the troops guarding the palace, but their only concession was a volley of shots, which resulted in the death of Gen. Reyes and the capture of Gen. Gregorio Ruiz, who was immediately executed.

"Felix Diaz is in possession of the suburbs of the city with three hundred or four hundred men, but various forces of Government troops are arriving, and it is probable that within twenty-four hours the Government will retake the suburbs.

"The dead and wounded are less than 200, and the President has the entire confidence of the people of the metropolis, and appears in public without the least fear of any untoward act on the part of the general public.

"President Madero has turned over the whole of the command of the army to Gen. Huerta, who is faithfully performing his duties."

Señor Lozano, in order to secure first-hand news regarding the situation in Mexico, crossed to Neuvo Laredo, Mexico, and secured a direct wire connection with Madero's office in Mexico City.

Consul Lozano propounded a series of questions to the Mexican Executive, who orally dictated his replies to the operator. He assured Consul Lozano that neither he nor his family had sought refuge in flight, calling attention to his presence to dictate to the telegrapher as evidence of this fact. He said, replying to questions:

"It is not true that Gen. Blanquet has refused to fight for the Government, and at this moment he enters my office to announce his arrival in the city.

"The report that Felix Diaz controls the points of vantage in and about the city is inexact. He has not dared to leave the 'la Ciudadela' or powder and arms factory, which occupies one public square, and which is really in his possession."

Madero denied a report that Monterey was in possesion of the rebels.

"Gen. Geronimo Trevino is in charge of the situation there," he said, "and is loyal in the performance of his duty—loyal to the constituted Government and the Madero administration. I place implicit confidence in Gen. Trevino."

Questioned as to the presence of Zapata's force at Tlalpam, five miles south of Mexico City, Madero said:

"It is a lie that Zapata is anywhere near Tlalpam. Perhaps the people have confounded his force with a small body of bandits which has been operating in that vicinity."

He also denied the report that his Cabinet had resigned, saying:

"The proof of this is that the Minister of War, as well as the others, have been doing all in their power to assist the Government at the present time."

The President stated he was going to Chapultepec, and that if possible he would grant another wire interview to the Consul at some hour to-morrow.

Consul Loranzo was instructed by the President to inform the Mexican Chargé d'Affaires in Washington and all Consulates regarding the status of affairs.

Advices received in Laredo from Monterey at 9 o'clock to-night report everything quiet in that city.

Two bridges on the National line between Monterey and Tampico have been burned.

ARMISTICE IN THE NORTH.

Generals on Both Sides Await Settlement at the Capital.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 10.—An armistice practically exists between Federal and rebel forces in Northern Mexico, pending a settlement of the Mexico City situation. This is admitted by rebel agents here and Federal commanders in the State of Chihuahua.

Assurances that American lives and property would be protected in the districts under his charge came to-day from Gen. Antonio Rabago, chief of the Northern military zone, with headquarters at Chihuahua City. The message was transmitted to Washington by way of Consul Thomas Edwards. Gen. Rabago recommends that order be kept by all troops in the zone, with especial emphasis on the safety to foreigners, until some solution is reached in the political situation caused by the Mexico City mutiny. The attitude of Federal army officers is one of reserve and defense of any Government that may be generally recognized throughout the republic.

Rebel representatives along the border are equally confident that no disorders will occur, declaring the revolution has triumphed through the mutiny at the national capital. The local rebel junta to-day sent messages to all rebel chiefs in the North relating what occurred at Mexico City, and recommending that the rebels remain inactive, only defending their positions against assault by Federals. The Federals also, it is declared, will remain in their positions in the principal cities.

Manuel Lujan, former rebel Ambassador to Washington, to-day telegraphed Gen. Felix Diaz, asking recognition of the northern revolutionists. He asked that Gen. Pascual Orozco, Jr., whose whereabouts remain in doubt, be recognized as Commander in Chief, with Gen. Jose Inez Salazar as acting commander.

No change has been made in the United States border patrol under command of Gen. E. Z. Steever. In view of a possible mutiny among the Juarez troops, the El Paso County Sheriff's force to-day reorganized the posse comitatus formed during former troubles over the line. This organization has a membership of some 500 Americans, with arms.

All is reported quiet in the district below this port. Rebels remain in control of most of the rural territory and large bands are occupying the American Mormon settlements in the Casas Grandes district along the Mexico Northwestern Railway, which remains out of commission. Traffic on the Mexican Central Line is not interrupted by rebel activity, and the telegraph lines are operating.

The Diaz rebels are said to hold a strict censorship over the Mexico City telegraph offices.

OROZCO TO RECRUIT 5,000 MEN.

Removes His Junta from El Paso to Los Angeles, Where He's Expected.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 10.—Word has been received here to-day that Gen. Pasqual Orozco, the rebel field leader in Northern Mexico, had telegraphed Col. Felix Diaz at Mexico City to-day that the rebel junta, now located at El Paso, had been removed to Los Angeles.

Orozco himself is expected within a few days, and it was stated that his arrival would be the signal for the recruiting of 5,000 men, who will be secretly taken into Chihuahua and Sonora. Much money is said to have been collected by the junta.

Federal officials are closely watching the situation and say that no act unfriendly to the Mexican Government will be permitted.

REBELS HOLD UP TRAINS.

Rail Communication May Be Cut Off in Mexico Several Days.

LAREDO, Tex., Feb. 10.—Passengers in a through train from Mexico to-day reported having been stopped three times by rebels. None of the travelers was robbed.

In San Luis Potosi, Saltillo, Monterey, Tampico, and Torreon there had been no insurrecto outbreaks up to noon. It was said there would be no rail communication out of Mexico for several days. The federal telegraph system was re-established to-day.

The United States Post Office contemplates holding up regular and registered mail for a day or so.

AMERICAN CUSTOMS MEN SHOT.

Fired On When Seeking Mexican Smugglers and Cattle Thieves.

MARFA, Texas, Feb. 10.—Two United States Customs Inspectors, Joseph Sitter and Jack Howard, and H. A. Hardwick, a Cattle Inspector, were fired on and wounded late to-day while searching for a band of Mexican smugglers and cattle thieves near the Village of Pilares, on the Rio Grande.

The messenger, who came to the town of Candalarea for assistance said that about forty shots were fired. A posse started in pursuit of the band to-night. Whether either of the officers were seriously injured could not be ascertained.

H. O. WATSON & CO.
Antiquarians
601 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

THIS SALE OF FRENCH FURNITURE
should be of more than passing interest to those who need additional pieces of the very finest quality, in the Salon, Drawing-Room, Music-Room, and Boudoir. Our $75,000 French Furniture stock is being sacrificed at exactly one-half the regular price.

In the collection are:
Several small Tea Tables from Jansen.
The famous Austerlitz Vase made by the order of Napoleon in commemoration of the victory of Austerlitz, in hard paste Sevre.
An Aubusson set of furniture, five pieces, by Jansen.
An "Exhibition" Tall Clock by Jansen.
A Louis XVI. Commode from the Baroness Hirsch collection, signed by Grohe.

No Flies No Dust
No Germs No Dirt
CRYSTAL Domino Granulated SUGAR
IN THE KITCHEN
Perfect for cooking and preserving
ON THE TABLE
Unequalled for fruits, cereals and desserts
THE AMERICAN SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, New York City

ESTEY
PLAYER-PIANO—MASTERY
IT requires time and drudgery to acquire the technique to run through the modern repertoire on the pianoforte. The Estey Player-Piano gives one complete technical mastery of the keyboard. Think what that means. You can express your inner being in the interpretation of any great work just as the master when the composition was inspired. $595 and upward. Convenient payments.
ESTEY PIANO COMPANY
ESTEY BUILDING
23 WEST FORTY-SECOND
Loeser & Co.
Brooklyn Distributors

Goes twice as far and costs no more
Van Houten's Cocoa
Made for those who want the best
25¢-50¢-85¢ Cans

NEGROES CELEBRATE 50 YEARS OF FREEDOM

Colored Folk in Cooper Union Cheer Names of Those Who Worked for Emancipation.

OVATION FOR MRS. VILLARD

Daughter of Garrison Says Her Father Treasured the Fact He Was Once Supposed to be a Negro.

Cooper Union was thronged last night for a meting to celebrate the fifty years of emancipation for negroes of this country, arranged by the National Association for theAdvancement of Colored People. The audience, which nearly filled the hall, was composed mainly of colored men and women. When the Emancipation Proclamation, Lincoln, William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, and Booker T. Washington were mentioned the hall rang with cheers.

Mrs. Fanny Garrison Villard, daughter of William Lloyd Garrison, received an ovation. Minutes passed before she was able to speak. After thanking the audience for the applause which she said was meant for the memory of her father, she started a renewal of the demonstration by saying that the one compliment which he had always treasured was that he was once taken for a black man.

This was when on a trip to England he was invited to a breakfast given by Sir Fowler-Buxton. When Mr. Garrison arrived he was not recognized. He had to explain who he was. Sir Fowler-Buxton and the others had supposed that the man they were to meet was a negro. Mrs. Villard said her father made this comment on the incident:

"This is the one compliment that I like to remember—that I have so portrayed the sufferings of the negro race that I have been taken for one of them."

The audience listened with greatest interest when Mrs. Villard told her recollections of the way the news of the Emancipation Proclamation was received in Boston.

"When the news first arrived," she said, "the abolitionists were jubilant, but as the text of the proclamation did not come immediately, there was a great deal of doubt and unrest at first. Nevertheless, a great concert was arranged for the afternoon to celebrate the news. On that occasion Ralph Waldo Emerson read his own poem, 'The Boston Hymn,' which later became so famous. The fear that the news might prove untrue kept the audience somewhat subdued till nearly at the end, when a man ran into the hall and announced: 'The President's proclamation is coming over the wires.' This was followed by an outburst of enthusiasm which beggars description. Nine cheers were given for Abraham Lincoln, and hearty cheers they were. Then three cheers were given for my father, and I remember standing up beside him in the gallery with an intensity of happiness which no words could ever express.

"That evening I went with my father to a town in Medford, where a statue of John Brown was unveiled. Emerson was there, Julia Ward Howe, Wendell Phillips, and other famous abolitionists. In Boston there was another great meeting. The text of the proclamation had not then arrived, but one of the leaders of the meeting went to the office of The Boston Journal and asked if the text had come over the wire. He was shown a proof of it, and without asking permission to take it, snatched it from the hands of the editor and ran to Tremont Hall, where it was read while the audience seemed to go mad with delight."

Mrs. Villard introduced two other subjects—equal suffrage and international peace. She was again vigorously applauded when she counseled the black man to see to it, when he had obtained his rights, that he should seek the same justice for women. Her argument for peace Mrs. Villard introduced by saying: "I remember my father's saying, 'Slavery may go down in blood—but it shall be through no counsel of mine.' And it is strange that when the Abolitionists were constantly in danger as they preached their doctrine, the only two who were killed were two who took up weapons—John Brown and Owen Lovejoy. It seems almost to have been a law that those who went unarmed and took no means of protection for themselves should be safe from violence."

Dr. M. C. Mason, a colored preacher, built his address largely around Senator Tillman. There was no bitterness in his remarks, though. He spoke in a strain of good-natured raillery, poking fun at Tillman, which was received with shouts of laughter. Dr. Mason pointed out that, in spite of Senator Tillman, the colored people since emancipation had acquired property in this country worth half a billion dollars, and were succeeding in every walk of life. Henry Wilbur of the Society of Friends in Philadelphia followed Dr. Mason and told the audience that in his travels in the South he had found the spirit against the negro as bitter and unfair as it was in the days following the war, and he warned them that if the negro question was left to be settled by the Southerners alone it would mean that the negroes would soon be suffering intolerable oppression. The next speaker, John Jay Chapman, said:

"I used to bewail the present legacy of slavery as much as the original inquiry of it. The fact that the negroes were here at all seemed almost to overpunish America for the crime of their importation. I used to think that the consequences which that crime entailed in the perpetuation among us of passions fierce and base, and in the mingling of races that were better apart, were pure evils—ghastly, never-ending punishments. But now I believe it is foolish to argue in such a matter as this about historic things. The subject is beyond our comprehension. What we think the greatest evils in our private lives often bring to us the greatest blessings. It may be so with nations.

"The race question certainly puts each of us to the alternative of becoming a great deal holier, a great deal kinder, a great deal deeper in character, or else of being brutalized to some extent. We have not yet got free from some of the consequences of slavery. My own friends sometimes show scars from dealing with the negro question. They become for a moment like sixteenth century pirates, their eyes glitter and they talk tyranny. Yet these men are now mere relics. The newer ages show fewer of this type. Hardly a day passes but we see new proofs that America will solve her race question in the only way it can be solved—through herself becoming more gentle and more intelligent."

Crazed Bandsman Menaced Colonel.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 10.—Armed with a sixshooter, Jesse M. Atkisson, a member of the Seventh Artillery Band at Fort Adams, called upon Col. Millard F. Harmon of the Coast Artillery Corps this afternoon to complain of being followed by some one who threatened him with bodily harm. While addressing his commanding officer, Atkisson whipped out the revolver and informed Col. Harmon that he was carrying the weapon to defend himself. He was escorted to the Army Hospital for observation.

Sold Oil Letters as a Patriot.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—In testimony on the theft of Standard Oil letters before the Senate committee investigating campaign funds, Charles H. F. Blumeling, brother-in-law of Charlie Stump, the messenger boy who participated in the theft, said to-day he had been asked to dispose of the letters, and he did so to John Eddy of The New York American. He said he got $8,000 or $9,000, of which he kept a third as his share. He insisted he was actuated only by a patriotic desire to prevent wrongdoing by Government officials and Congressmen who were in correspondence with Standard Oil officers.

Want Titanic Memorial in Capital.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Permission for the erection of a memorial structure in Potomac Park here by the Women's Titanic Memorial Association was asked to-day in a resolution introduced by Representative Townsend of New Jersey. The association expects to erect a memorial to the men who lost their lives in the Titanic disaster.

INDICT WALSH, NEWELL, AND FOYE

Continued from Page 1.

penal law, it was said to be with the understanding that he would confess all he knew. But the threat was made at that time that he would be indicted under Section 2,440 for bribery if he proved obdurate. His indictment yesterday for the heavier offense made it clear that he had so far refused to talk openly with Mr. Whitman. It was asserted that the case against him for the felony charge was made very strong by the evidence given before the Grand Jury. During the hearing Mrs. Walsh, the wife of the indicted Police Captain, was within easy reach by telephone, and was ready to appear when called. Her testimony would have completed the case against Newell if the evidence already at hand had not proved sufficient to procure his indictment for a felony.

The testimony against Walsh fixed April 5, 1911, as the date on which the specific charge against him was based. It was then that he received $100 from Fox, the money having been paid to Fox by Sipp for protection.

While the Grand Jury was in session Justice Goff continued the John Doe proceedings. Patrolman John Hartigan, who acted as the confidential man for Inspector Sweeney, was questioned again. Assistant District Attorney Groehl examined Hartigan and got him to explain some discrepancies in his former statements. It came out that after Hartigan left the Criminal Court Building he went direct to Police Headquarters, where he was questioned by Commissioner Waldo. Yesterday Hartigan was asked what the Commissioner wanted to see him about. The hearing before the Justice was private, and just precisely what was learned concerning this matter was not divulged.

But it was said on good authority that the Commissioner was anxious to learn what the substance of his examination before the Justice had been, and that he was told to relate everything that had been said. It is believed that Hartigan complied with this request because of the developments that occurred the next day. Like some other important figures in the graft inquiry, Hartigan was trailed after he had left the court building and a close watch was kept upon him for the next few days. The cost and bother of this espionage was considered well rewarded when it was learned that bright and early on Saturday morning, the day after he had talked with Mr. Waldo, Hartigan visited Capt. Walsh at the home of the latter.

Walsh Told of Hartigan's Visit.

Capt. Walsh was asked about the visit on Sunday, and he told all that Hartigan had said to him and everything he had said in reply. The substance of the talk, it is related, ran in the direction of saving Hartigan or Inspector Sweeney or both. Mr. Whitman would not discuss the matter yesterday, although he admitted that he knew pretty nearly what had taken place. Hartigan, it is said, wanted to know of the Captain what the use was of telling any more than had already been told, and he suggested that if the District Attorney had not enough evidence now to indict Inspector Sweeney that the Captain had done enough to procure the latest clemency.

Mr. Whitman smiled when he was told of this, and remarked that so far the only thing the Captain had accomplished up to date was to insure his own indictment which had been certain some time before he made his confession.

Louis J. Grant of Grant & Rouss, the police lawyers, who represent Fox, called upon Mr. Whitman in the morning. It had been learned that it was Capt. Walsh and not Fox who had retained Mr. Grant to defend Fox. This news had raised grave suspicions in the mind of Mr. Whitman as to the extent of the connection of the law firm with grafting policemen. Mr. Grant was aware of this, and it was asserted that his call upon the District Attorney was for the purpose of clearing his skirts of any taint in the matter. It was also said that Mr. Grant was willing to aid Mr. Whitman the fullest aid in his endeavors to run down graft, and was even willing to do this if it involved some of his own personal friends or business associates.

While the fact that it was Capt. Walsh and not Fox who retained Mr. Grant looked evil at first, it was found to be a good thing, for the reason that the Captain would have the power to release Mr. Grant from the rule that forbids a lawyer divulging the secrets of his client. The Captain would be willing to give his permission for Mr. Grant to tell all he knows about the matter if Mr. Whitman requested it.

Walsh's Death Would Be a Great Blow.

But Mr. Whitman wants to refrain for the present from adding anything to the burdens the Captain is already carrying. He said that it might become necessary to have a Grand Jury inquisition at the Captain's house, but that this was a remote possibility. In the meantime physicians may be sent to examine the Captain and to report to Mr. Whitman just what his exact condition is. It is everywhere admitted that the death of Capt. Walsh at this time would be a great blow to the prosecution. But even this contingency is being provided against by the gathering together of every possible shred of evidence in the case, and the whole investigation is being hurried forward as rapidly as possible.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury will not meet again until Thursday, and Justice Goff will not sit again as a John Doe Magistrate until then.

Investigation into the graft cases was being pushed along at Police Headquarters throughout the day. Early in the morning Commissioner Waldo and Deputy Commissioner Newburger laid out a course of action. Then Mr. Newburger went to his room and called Sergt. Peter Duffy before him. Duffy has been on the force for seventeen years. He was promoted to his present rank about four years ago. For seven years he worked in close contact with Inspector Sweeney and followed the Inspector in all of his many transfers from one inspection district to another, until pretty much the entire city was covered. Two and a half years ago Duffy was sent to the West 125th Street Station, which was one of the five precincts in the Sixth Inspection District, under the command of the Inspector. All this Duffy told Mr. Newburger in reply to many questions, and then Duffy was asked about how much he was worth. It was learned that he had about $15,000 in bank. Asked where he got so much money, Duffy said he had saved $5,000, and that an aunt had left him a legacy of $10,000. Duffy said he was married and had children. He told his story in a straightforward fashion and favorably impressed Mr. Newburger.

To Investigate Duffy's Resources.

The question of Duffy's resources will be investigated still further, and everything that Duffy did during the years that he served under Inspector Sweeney will be carefully looked into. Duffy said that he had acted in a confidential capacity for the Inspector, and he was questioned as to the character of this work. The entire examination was conducted with the view of ascertaining if any graft could be laid at the door of the Inspector.

Commissioner Waldo said again that whatever evidence of graft he found would be turned over to Mr. Whitman. He also said:

"Mr. Newburger has uncovered some valuable information in regard to his investigation. He is working along several trails which promise to lead to substantial results."

The ten detectives attached to Inspector Sweeney's staff were also examined by Mr. Newburger, but it was said that nothing new was learned. Chief Inspector Schmittberger and Inspector Daly, in charge of the Second District, had talks with the Commissioner. The many printed stories to the effect that the head of the graft system would be found in the Headquarters Building have greatly worried the Commissioner. It is said to be his intention to make a thorough investigation, with the sole aid of Mr. Newburger, to discover if there is any truth in these stories, and to work with the District Attorney in punishing any policeman or other employe of the department who is guilty.

There was a report in the afternoon that one of the big police officials had been summoned to appear before the Commissioner this morning and answer questions bearing upon a direct charge that he was a part of the system of graft. The Commissioner would not discuss the matter, and Mr. Newburger would only say that he was working under the directions of Mr. Waldo.

When the Grand Jury reconvenes the cases of David Maier and Charles Dubelier will be taken up. These men were arrested on the charge of having tried to bribe Charles Muller, janitor of the apartment house in which Mrs. Mary Goode lived, to discredit her testimony against Patrolman John J. Skelly and the two alleged police collectors, Maas and Wolf.

COSTIGAN TELLS OF RAIDS.

Curran Committee Thanks Lieut. "Honest Dan" for His Testimony.

Thomas L. McClintock, formerly Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, organized by Dr. Parkhurst, appeared as a witness yesterday morning before the Aldermanic Investigating Committee and denied that he had ever accepted graft from gamblers as he was said to have done by James Purcell, the ex-gambler, at a previous hearing before the same committee. Mr. McClintock said that he had never had anything to do with Purcell, and further that he did not even know Jim McCoy, by whom Purcell said he had sent money to McClintock.

The next witness examined was Lieut. "Honest Dan" Costigan, formerly at Police Headquarters, but now attached to the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. Costigan testified that when Mr. Waldo took the Commissionership he was just completing some important investigations among the members of the department. He said that he had developed some suspicious looking cases and proposed to turn over his reports to the Commissioner, who directed that the reports be placed in the hands of Deputy Commissioner Dougherty, with the result that, so far as Costigan knew, nothing had ever come of them.

Later, when placed in charge of a raiding squad by Commissioner Waldo and assigned to go out and suppress gambling, Costigan testified, he had asked permission to report directly to the Commissioner and to no one else.

"Why did you ask this of him?" inquired Emory R. Buckner, counsel for the committee.

"Because there were some people at Headquarters I didn't consider straight," replied the witness, "and I was not going to report to anybody else but the Commissioner. I made up my mind, in view of past experiences, that there would be no one between me and the Commissioner."

In the beginning of his testimony Lieut. Costigan testified that he had been in the service for twenty-three years and had served in a confidential capacity no less than seven Commissioners, among whom he mentioned Col. Roosevelt.

When Commissioner Waldo succeeded Commissioner Cropsey, Lieut. Costigan testified, he was investigating the case of a Lieutenant, whom he later named as McNaught, who was supposed to have a saloon in Forty-third Street. Costigan said that his detectives found the Lieutenant constantly in the saloon, and finally found that the license was issued in the name of the Lieutenant's wife. There was further ground for believing that a poolroom above the saloon was run in connection with the saloon, Costigan said.

His report in this case was among those which Lieut. Costigan testified that he turned over to Mr. Dougherty after having first given them to Mr. Waldo. The witness also told of his investigation of the case of another Lieutenant, Reith, who was suspected of having given out police information for publication. He said that after pursuing the investigation for three weeks he reported that he believed the charges against Reith were well founded. Reith was made a Captain, and is still on the force.

On the first day on which he was assigned with his squad to suppress gambling in any part of the city, Costigan asserted that he raided four places, 588 Seventh Avenue, Paul Kelly's place, in Inspector Lahey's district; 135 West Forty-fifth Street, Frederick's, in Inspector Hayes's district; 64 West 116th Street and 103 West 116th Street, both in Inspector Sweeney's district. He said that to his knowledge nothing had ever been done in the way of disciplining the Inspectors in whose districts he conducted these raids.

Since the trial of Inspector Hayes, Lieut. "Honest Dan" informed the committee that he had been raiding disorderly as well as gambling houses. None of his men had ever "sold him out," he said, and when asked for the number of places he had raided in the last thirteen months he informed the committee that there were forty-three gambling and thirty-seven disorderly resorts, taking in all 376 prisoners. Of this number there were, he explained, 181 convictions and 111 discharges.

Lieut. Costigan said he believed that gambling would never be entirely suppressed, because the courts would not uphold the law. Asked for his suggestions in bettering conditions, he said that the laws should be made more strict. He was of the opinion that it ought to be a felony to have gambling paraphernalia in a house. After hearing the Lieutenant's opinion on several other questions in regard to gambling, the committee excused him, and thanked him for his testimony, which Mr. Buckner assured him further entitled him to the name of "Honest Dan."

Mr. McClintock in reply to several general questions asserted that the city was never more wide open than at the time of the Rosenthal murder. He told of the difficulty the Society for the Prevention of Crime had met with in making raids, because it had often been impossible to get policemen to serve warrants without permission from Headquarters. He cited cases in the districts of Inspectors Lahey and Sweeney, where the person wanted had escaped because of the delay. He said that he could recall instances where warrants issued by Magistrates were delayed for reference to Police Headquarters before their execution.

In two of his cases the witness said that he had Chief Justice Russell of the Supreme Court issue warrants for arrests in a disorderly resort. The warrant officer of the court delayed service of the warrants until permission from an Inspector had been obtained, and in the meanwhile the persons for whom the warrants were issued got away. McClintock testified that this had been explained to him as a system of preventing the police from accepting graft.

During the examination Mr. Buckner asserted that he had tried to communicate with ex-Sheriff Harvey of Queens, Mitchel F. Cruise, the Tammany leader, and Joseph Britton, an agent for the Society for the Enforcement of the Criminal Law, all of whom had been named by Purcell, to ask them to appear before the committee. Mr. Cruise, he said, promised to appear this morning at 10:30 o'clock, when the hearing was resumed.

GETS SUMMONS FOR GAYNOR.

Lawyer of Majestic Apartments Would Also Have Waldo Appear.

If summonses procured yesterday are obeyed Mayor Gaynor, Police Commissioner Waldo, Chief Magistrate McAdoo, and Inspector Dwyer will appear in the West Side Court at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning. The summonses were procured by William S. Gordon, attorney for the Tribelhorn Realty Company, which owns the Majestic Apartments, an apartment house in West Fiftieth Street, formerly known as the Robespierre.

The proceedings began yesterday with the appearance in the court on a summons of Inspector Dwyer for the purpose of making him show cause for stationing policemen in front of the Majestic. Mr. Gordon referred to the Inspector as a "tyrannical Czar." He told Magistrate O'Connor that the Majestic was worth between $250,000 and $300,000, and then said:

"There are twenty-eight apartments in the building, and my client is prepared at any time, on information given by the police, to evict any disorderly person. Inspector Dwyer has never expressed any desire to co-operate with us. On rare occasions, when my client got information against the character of tenants, they have been evicted."

Inspector Dwyer took the proceedings coolly. He told the Magistrate that in four months he had arrested in the Majestic nine disorderly women and had got convictions on the evidence he had gathered. He said that his duty was at an end when the arrests were made and the arrested persons were convicted. Mr. Gordon said he would carry the case to the highest court in the State.

"I will have Mayor Gaynor, Commissioner Waldo, and Chief Magistrate McAdoo here as witnesses," he said, "and I won't rest the case until justice is obtained. I will go to the Appellate Division if necessary to get my rights."

In his affidavit Mr. Tribelhorn said that he had full charge of the building and that only those persons producing the best of references were permitted to get apartments. He said that uniformed policemen, acting under instructions from Inspector Dwyer, "maliciously and forcibly intruded themselves on various tenants." He said that on Sept. 25 he complained to Mayor Gaynor regarding the oppression by the Inspector, and that he also complained to Chief Magistrate McAdoo. Mr. Tribelhorn said that but twelve of the tenants who were in the Majestic when he wrote to the Mayor now occupy apartments there. Other statements made in the affidavit were to the effect that the policemen stationed in frnt of the house "accosted the tenants and untruthfully informed them that the house was disorderly and liable to be raided at any time and those in it arrested."

Mr. Gordon then asked for adjournment until Thursday. Deputy Assistant District Attorney Boetzel objected, but was overruled.

POLICE CLERK ACCUSED.

Patrolman Deans in Newburger's Office Charged with Extortion.

Patrolman William Deans, a clerk in the office of Deputy Police Commissioner Newburger, was suspended from duty yesterday on charges made by Theresa Morgan of 4,241 Park Avenue, who accused Deans of having extorted $10 from her on the promise that he would help her to get a license for a pool and billiard room. Mrs. Morgan called at the License Bureau on Jan. 20 for a license, and on Feb. 6 she called at Headquarters with a friend named Lester W. Isenberger to make inquiries about it. She said that she met Deans and told him about the difficulty she was having, and that Deans promised to help her for $10.

Mrs. Morgan said she paid the money and then waited. Yesterday she called upon Mr. Newburger and thold him about the matter. Commissioner Waldo was communicated with, and heordered the transfer of Deans to the East Eighty-eighth Street station and his suspension. Charges will be preferred against him.

LAW SCHOOL ALUMNI DINES.

Profession's Ethics Must Be Improved, Says Justice Ingraham.

"I have been translated from the noisy, bustling atmosphere of the Supreme Court to the quiet field of the Public Service Commission," said Chairman Edward E. McCall of the Service Board last night at the first annual dinner of the New York Law School Alumni Association, held at the Hotel Astor. "I have been taken from the field where I formed my own judgment into the one where the opinions of others are being thrust upon me."

The new Chairman of the Public Service Commission contented himself with this allusion to his new duties and then paid a glowing tribute to Presiding Justice George L. Ingraham of the Appellate Division, who was the guest of honor at the dinner. He was followed by his former colleague, Justice John Proctor Clarke, who also paid a warm tribute to the guest of honor. Congressman Martin W. Littleton made an attack upon the present "indiscriminate criticism" of the courts and asserted that the bar never had a more supreme duty to fulfill than to hold up the hands of the bench under the present assaults which were being made upon it.

Justice Ingraham, in a speech of acknowledgment, laid stress upon the fact that the majority of the lawyers brought before the Appellate Division in disbarment proceedings were graduates of law schools.

"It is time for our law schools to teach their students the ethics of the profession," he said. "It is time that the student should be impressed with the fact that it is not the duty of a lawyer to instruct his clients, whether they be individuals or corporations, how to evade the law without fear of punishment. When the ethics of the profession are improved criticism of the law will cease."

HUMAN CHAIN SAVES SKATER.

Two Men Hold Third by Heels While He Pulls Him Out with Pole.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Forming a human life-line over the ice by holding to one another's heels, three men saved a man from drowning yesterday afternoon at Weston's Mill. D. Gerard Maxwell of Westfield and Norman Spargo of Dover, both students in Rutgers College, were two of the men. The third refused to give his name.

Maxwell and Spargo noticed a skater in a red sweater and red cap suddenly disappear from view. Spargo raced to the shore and found a pole ten feet long. He threw the pole toward the hole where the man had gone in and lay flat on his stomach. Maxwell also lay down and caught hold of Spargo's heels, and his own heels were grasped by a stranger who stood on shore. As the drowning man came up he grasped the pole, and the three men finally pulled him to safety.

Spargo wrapped his overcoat about the rescued man. As soon as the latter was able to stand he started to run, and without even a "thank you" disappeared down the road. The overcoat was brought back by a boy, who refused to say who had given it to him.

GEORGE G. HENRY INDICTED.

Warrant Issued for New York Banker for Contempt of Pujo Committee.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—George G. Henry of New York, member of Saloman & Co., bankers, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury to-day for contempt of the Congress Committee. He refused to tell the House Money Trust investigators the names of twenty-four bank officers who participated with profit in a syndicate operation in California Petroleum stock. A bench warrant for his arrest was issued.

Mr. Henry said yesterday that he had received no official notification of his indictment, but was "not surprised." He added that he would await here the arrival of the bench warrant, and that his future action would be governed by his counsel, former Senator John C. Spooner and Paul D. Cravath. It was upon their advice that he refused to answer the questions of the Pujo Committee.

For Equal Rights of Jews.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—The Assembly tonight passed the concurrent resolution introduced by Assemblyman Sufrin, expressing sympathy to the oppressed Jews of Rumania, and calling on the Federal Government to use its power to the end that the treaty of Berlin, assuring the equal rights of Jews, be lived up to by Rumania.

SIXTEEN ARE KILLED IN MINE RIOTING

Pitched Battle Occurs on Mountain Road Between Mob of Strikers and Mine Guards.

MILITIA HURRIED TO SCENE

Troubled District Is Under Martial Law—Riots and Disorder Have Marked Long Strike.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 10.—In a pitched battle between armed strikers and railroad police, Deputy Sheriffs and nine guards near Mucklow, West Va., to-day, sixteen men were killed, of whom twelve were miners and four mine guards.

A score or more were wounded, several mortally. The battle waged for a long distance along a rough mountain road.

It began at 11 o'clock this morning, when a party of about seventy-five strikers marching leisurely toward Mucklow saw an armed posse of half their number coming toward them. Several strikers at once fired their guns. The fire was immediately returned with deadly effect. A dozen strikers fell at the first volley. The aim of the mine guards and Sheriffs was better than that of the strikers, but they were forced back gradually by superior numbers until reinforcements came from Mucklow, when the strikers retreated. The posse was in charge of Capt. Fred Lester, a former officer of the National Guard.

The strikers cut off telegraphic and telephonic communication with this city, and news of the rioting was brought by mounted couriers to a village fifteen miles from Charleston, from which point it was telephoned to Gov. Glasscock.

There were rumors to-night of a renewal of the fighting, but they lack confirmation. One persistent rumor said that the strikers attacked the Deputies at 9 o'clock to-night in augmented numbers.

Gov. W. E. Glasscock, on hearing of the battle, promptly sent militia to the scene of the trouble. Companies M and C of Charleston and C, H, and I of Huntington, which have been held in readiness for several days, started for the strike district late this afternoon. The Charleston companies had to travel twenty-five miles through mountain territory, and through the heart of the mine strike district before reaching Mucklow, while the companies from Huntington have seventy-five miles to go. The Charleston companies reached the troubled district at 9 o'clock to-night.

The coal strike in the Paint and Cabin Creeks districts of Kanawha County began last April. It soon became necessary to send troops to the district to stop rioting. Gov. Glasscock declared martial law for the first time in West Virginia. After a time the soldiers were withdrawn as conditions became normal.

A few weeks later rioting again broke out. Trains were held up, coal tipples burned, and persons were shot and beaten. Gov. Glasscock declared martial law for the second time. When the troops reached the strike district again little trouble was experienced. With the coming of the troops striking miners and their sympathizers took to the mountains. Frequently shots were fired into mining towns from the mountains, but when the soldiers reached the scene the rioters had fled. The troops were withdrawn gradually. The second proclamation of martial law, however, is still in effect. The first serious outbreak in over a month occurred on last Friday, when a passenger train was attacked. Since that time there have been almost continual outbreaks.

PUTS VANDERLIP ON BOARD.

Sulzer Fulfils Promise Made When Banker Was Not Reappointed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Gov. Sulzer to-night sent to the Senate several nominations of managers of State institutions, including that of Frank A. Vanderlip, the banker, of Scarboro as a manager of Letchworth Village for Epileptics, at Thiells, Rockland County. Mr. Vanderlip was formerly a manager of this institution. His term expired a few days ago, and the Governor named Gouverneur M. Carnochan of New City, Rockland County, in his place. He sent word to Mr. Vanderlip's friends that if Mr. Vanderlip cared to continue as a member of the board he would appoint him when a vacancy occurred. A short time after that Marion R. Taber of New York resigned as a manager. Mr. Vanderlip's name was sent to the Senate to-night. The Governor says he refused to appoint Mr. Vanderlip to succeed himself because all the managers were from New York and he thought that Rockland County should be represented on the board.

The Governor nominated to-night James R. Silliman of New York City as Trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath, Steuben County. The politicians of that county, the Governor said, had recommended some one else for the place. Mr. Silliman is the choice of the Grand Army. He will succeed William W. Robacher of Rochester.

CHANGE INAUGURATION CARDS

Wilson Angry at Firm Which Put "Thomas" Before His Name.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—This was "legislative day," and the Governor spent the evening in Trenton, according to his custom when the Legislature is in session.

Gov. Wilson said this morning that the action of the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle of Philadelphia in having the inaugural commissions made out in the name of "Thomas" Woodrow Wilson was "a piece of impertinence." He exonerated Gen. Leonard Wood from any responsibility for the error. The understanding here is that Gen. Wood issued the order without giving the President's name, and that the Philadelphia firm on its own responsibility saw fit to change Mr. Wilson's name from the one he chose a quarter of a century ago.

There is a rumor in Washington among army men that the President-elect contemplates changes in the general staff, and that the changes may affect injuriously the interests of Gen. Wood. When this report was brought to Mr. Wilson's attention to-night he said that he had not considered the army situation and had not made any decisions in regard to it.

He was not in the least perturbed, it was said, by the reported opposition among some Senators to the candidacy of his brother, Joseph Wilson, for the place of Secretary of the Senate. He was not mixing in the affair at all, it was asserted. Senator Martine of this State was said to be among those who opposed Joseph Wilson's candidacy. On his way to Trenton from Princeton this morning the Governor met a woman who was embarrassed by the care of many bundles. He took one of them, a hatbox, from her and carried it to the train at Princeton Junction. She thanked him gracefully without the least idea who he was.

In view of Gov. Wilson's desire to be known as Woodrow Wilson, not as Thomas Woodrow, his baptismal name, the firm of stationers which had prefixed "Thomas" to the inauguration invitations was instructed by Secretary Tumulty to-day to change them. The firm promised to do so.

WOULD AMEND ELECTION LAW

Inquiry Commission Finds State Expenses Unnecessarily Increased.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Sulzer's Commission of Inquiry to-day criticised the expenditures made necessary by the Dix-Murphy legislation of 1911 in connection with the election machinery. Under this law there are three State Superintendents of Elections, with about 150 deputies. Some of the deputies serve all the year, and others only for about forty days prior to election. The law makes this expenditure mandatory, prescribing the number of deputies and their salaries.

It was conceded that the number of deputies was larger than necessary. The department spent $323,613 in 1912 and asked for $354,000 for the present year. There is an unexpended balance to the credit of the department of about $100,000, and if this may be available for the coming year the amount will be taken from the appropriations for the department.

John R. Voorhis, Chairman of the board, said that the printing of the enrollment was an unnecessary expense. He thought there should be a change in the law affecting registration in the country districts. In the First Senate district, he said, about 6,000 names were carried on the registration lists, although the persons so registered were either dead or had moved away. He suggested that the law be changed so that a person in the country who had not voted in the preceding year should be compelled to make affidavit that he is a qualified voter.

SULZER VISITED HEARST.

An Effort on the Part of the Governor to Make Peace.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Gov. Sulzer called on William R Hearst in New York on Sunday with a view to making peace with the former Independence League leader. The appointment of Justice Edward E. McCall as Chairman of the Public Service Commission for the first District and an earlier refusal on the part of Mr. Sulzer to remove William R. Willcox from that office had caused a break in the friendly relations that had existed between them for many years.

Whether or not Gov. Sulzer succeeded in making peace with Mr. Hearst could not be learned to-day. Gov. Sulzer to-day did not care to say anything about the meeting.

Gov. Sulzer politely declined the services of a detective assigned to guard him while in New York.

LOW FARES
TO THE
Fertile Northwest

NORTHERN PACIFIC
YELLOWSTONE PARK LINE

ONE-WAY SPRING COLONIST TICKETS ON SALE DAILY MARCH 14 TO APRIL 14, 1913, to points in Western Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, British Columbia.
ROUND-TRIP HOMESEEKERS' TICKETS ON SALE 1st and 3rd TUESDAYS EACH MONTH to many points in the Northwest United States and Canada. Long limit and stopovers.

Travel on the
Northern Pacific Ry
and connecting lines, to
Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, or to Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, British Columbia.

Will send free illustrated literature about the Northwest United States and full information about Northern Pacific rates of fare and service promptly upon request. It costs you nothing. Call or write today.

W. F. MERSHON, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept.
1244 Broadway, New York. Phone Mad. Sq. 4040.

PEASE PIANO

How Long Will a Player Piano Last?

This is a question frequently asked by the prospective purchaser, and the answer to it rests entirely with the kind of a piano you buy. A good player action should last for twenty years under ordinary use, but if the piano itself is not durable and strong it cannot stand the extra use that it wil receive. A

Pease Player Piano

starts right. The piano itself is of the highest durability. It will stay in tune well and retain its pleasing qualities, and the player is the latest 88 action, capable of the most delicate expression through the treadles alone.

Our prices range from $475 to $750, and our music roll library service is free for all time.

We sell upon a liberal plan of monthly payments and take other pianos in trade at a liberal valuation. The better your piano the more we can allow for it.

Write for player booklet and music plan.

Pease Piano Co.,
128 West 42d St., near Broadway, N. Y.
Brooklyn Branch: 34 Flatbush Ave.
Newark Branch: 10 New St.
A full line of Victor and Columbia Talking Machines

B. Altman & Co.

Early Spring Styles in Women's Tailor-made Suits and Afternoon and Evening Gowns for 1913.

B. Altman & Co. are now offering Women's Gowns in Advance Styles, reproductions of the latest Paris models, at very moderate prices. Also Dresses and Suits for Small Women and Misses.

THE DRESSMAKING DEPARTMENT
WILL ACCEPT ORDERS FOR
Afternoon Dresses at $65.00, 80.00 & 95.00
Tailor-made Suits . . at $58.00 & 75.00

A Special Sale of
Women's Muslin Underwear
will be held this day (Tuesday).

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions are their Low Prices

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

"Sartor Resartus"

Kennaquhair — or Weiss-nicht-wo, as Carlyle sometimes whimsically calls it—is no place to buy correct Clothes for Evening Wear.

Buy them where you KNOW that a special study is made of fine Dress Suits—as at Macy's.

Time was when you were COMPELLED to go to a Custom Tailor, because ready-to-wear Dress Suits have caused people to be mistaken for waiters.

To-day the tailoring of correct Evening Clothing, once a side issue, commands the undivided attention of skilled specialists.

Therefore when the Custom Tailor charges you—(for instance)—$35.00 to $55.00 more than Macy's ask for a Suit of identical or even better value, all that he can give you for the enormous additional cost is his silk-woven name sewed inside the Coat.

Consider Macy's Dress Suit at $58.50. It is so magnificently tailored that you can roll it up—crumple it—cram it hurriedly into a suitcase—and it will emerge twelve hours later looking as fresh and bright as a May morning.

Test this! You know just what you can get at the exclusive store. Drop into Macy's and run up to the Fifth Floor. Make comparison and see for yourself that you can save one-half and get equal or better quality.

R. H. Macy & Co.
HERALD SQUARE BROADWAY 34th STREET to 35th STREET NEW YORK

Tecla Gems

Possessors of valuable collections of jewels show a practical appreciation of the rare qualities of

TECLA PEARLS

by employing them to lengthen their real pearl necklaces or to enlarge the centres.

TECLA

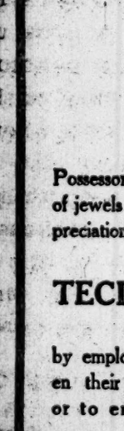
NEW YORK	PARIS
398 Fifth Avenue	10 Rue de la Paix
LONDON	BERLIN
7 Old Bond Street	15 Unter den Linden

Philadelphia	Walnut St. at 16th
Washington	F St. at 11th, N. W
St. Louis	Locust at 10th
Atlantic City	1913 Boardwalk
Boston	416 Boylston Street
Nice	16 Avenue Massena
Vienna	2 Karntnerstrasse
Rome	144 Corso Umberto

NO OTHER BRANCHES OR AGENTS

(RUBINAT)

LLORACH



Celebrated Natural Laxative Water from Spain.

Approved by Academy of Medicine, Paris.

ecommended for constipation, dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints.

Small Quantity (Wineglassful) suffices.

ASK YOUR PHYSICIAN

Sold by all Druggists.

DUFFIES BROTHERS, N. Y.
Sole agents for U. S. and Canada.

UNION SEES SHORTAGE IN BOYS' CLOTHES

If Strike Lasts Much Longer New York Will Cease to be Centre of the Trade, Leaders Say.

FEW EASTER SUITS ON HAND

White Goods Workers Oppose Protocol Which Does Not Provide for Recognition of the Union.

Unless the strike in the boys' ready-made clothing trade was settled in a short time, it was said yesterday, New York would cease to be the largest manufacturing centre of this department of the garment industry. This city, it was explained, produced 85 per cent. of all the boys' suits in the country, and practically none of the "Easter trade" garments had been manufactured. Thomas A. Rickert, President of the United Garment Workers of America, said yesterday:

"No particular pressure has been brought to bear on the makers of men's clothes in this city. But we know that the manufacturers of boys' and children's clothing don't know which way to turn. If the strike continues much longer, I fear there won't be many confirmation suits for sale this year."

Mr. Rickert asserted that some 10,000 cutters had voted to accept the peace proposal made by the United Manufacturers' Association. In view of the dissenting vote of the tailors, this action of the cutters, he said, amounted to nothing.

"The manufacturers may rest assured," he said, "that the cutters will not hurry back to work. I am glad to say that the cutters are standing by the rest of the workers to a man. The fight at present seems to hinge on hours rather than on wages. There are plenty of manufacturers who would be willing to grant a $2 a week increase to every employe. They refuse, though, to grant a general 50-hour week to the tailors. The best offer received by the union was fifty-two hours and a 10 per cent. increase. It is not for me to say whether that offer should have been accepted. The majority of the workers decided that they would insist upon fifty hours and at least a 10 per cent. increase in wages. The union officials will abide by the ruling of the majority of the workers."

Wolf Elias, President of the United Manufacturers' Association, said yesterday that the proposal made by his association would have been received favorably had the vote of the members of the union been by secret ballot. He credited the defeat of the proposal to radicals within the union's ranks.

"Not only were we looking for a means of obtaining peaceful solutions of labor difficulties in the future," said Mr. Elias, "but we were willing to surrender our profits for this season—we were even willing to take losses for this season. We realize that, if the clothing industry is to be saved for this city, we must look to the future and must not only settle the present strike, but must avoid future strikes and bring standard hours and standard wages and standard sanitary conditions into our industry.

"Our efforts were only the first step. Unfortunately a group of leaders, calling themselves 'radicals,' not open-minded, not looking to the future of the working people, but thinking only of the present, have used their influence to destroy the good work of their real, far-sighted leaders.

"I am confident that, if we had taken hold of the situation before the strike in the spirit in which we took hold of it afterward, we could have averted the great damage that has been done to the industry in New York."

The figures given out at the men's and children's strike headquarters put the number of workers still on strike at 95,000. Some 15,000 workers, it was said, had gone back to work under individual shop agreements with the union. The latest settlement on the union's terms was made with the firm of Deitz Brothers of 107 Bleecker Street. This affected eighteen cutters and 200 tailors.

A protocol similar to the one adopted by the dress and waist makers was read to the white goods lstrikers assembled in Cooper Union and the Fourteenth Street Labor Temple yesterday afternoon. The only important difference in this protocol was that it did not bind the white goods manufacturers to the preferential union shop. It provided for a fifty-hour week, guaranteed a temporary increase of $1 a week to week workers, a 10 per cent. increase to pieceworkers, a wage scale board to fix a standard of wages, and for the payment of a five-dollar minimum weekly wage to all beginners.

Dr. Henry Moskowitz spoke in favor of the proposed protocol at the Cooper Union meeting. Miss Rose Schneiderman, organizer of the white goods workers, approved it also. Much dissatisfaction was expressed by the workers at its terms, particularly over the absence of a clause providing for strictly union shops.

The discontent among the strikers on this point was particularly strong at the Labor Temple meeting. Samuel Shore, the chief organizer of the white goods workers, tried to convince the girls that this demand should be waived. But young girls sprang to their feet in all parts of the hall and fairly overwhelmed him with arguments against yielding recognition of the union.

"What will become of the pickets?" cried one of the strikers. "We know that our bosses won't take us back. They might take us back for a week, but then they would throw us out because there would be nothing in the protocol to prevent them from having only non-union girls in their employ."

Most of the girls asserted that non-union girls, who stayed at work throughout the strike, should not get the same advantages as the strikers.

"I haven't picketed and starved for nothing," protested one girl. "I won't go back to work unless the manufacturers force all their scabs to join the union. It must be closed shops or nothing at all."

In view of the opposition, it was agreed that the individual shop Chairmen should present the protocol to the workers today. The voting will be by ballot, and the result, it was said, would be announced in a few days.

Negotiations between the wrapper and kimono manufacturers and the officials of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union were continued yesterday in spite of the breach created last week when Abraham Rosenberg, President of the union, refused to sign the protocol that had been drawn up and approved. It was thought that terms suitable to Mr. Rosenberg would be agreed upon.

Special Policeman Martin Finn of 418 Metropolitan Avenue, Williamsburg, who for the last two weeks had been employed by garment manufacturers to keep strikers away from their shops, was attacked yesterday morning by strikers at Keap and South Third Streets, Williamsburg. He was knocked down and kicked about the street. He was found unconscious on the sidewalk some time later by a policeman and was sent to the Williamsburg Hospital, where the physicians said they thought he had a fracture of the skull. No arrests were made.

RIVALS SEEK HERMITAGE.

Bills in Tennessee Legislature Would Dispose of the Property.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 10.—The Hermitage, the historic home of Andrew Jackson, situated twelve miles from Nashville, will be the object of a warm contest in the General Assembly. A bill recently introduced provides that the 400 acres of land, with the exception of the twenty-five acres about the Jackson house, shall be used for the Knapp School of Country Life, to be founded at an expense of $400,000 as a memorial to the late Seaman A. Knapp. A rental of $250,000 a year is to be paid to the State for ten years. A bill on the legislative calendar provides that 200 acres of the tract of land are to be given to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, in trust, with the idea that ultimately it will be converted by the National Government into a Jackson Park. The Confederate Soldiers' Home is on the property.

TO MAKE US SPOTLESS TOWN.

Dr. Lederle Proposes to Keep Death Rate Down by Cleaning Up.

Health Commissioner Lederle wrote to Mayor Gaynor yesterday proposing a Spring housecleaning for the city, with the idea that the city's death rate, which for the past three years has been the lowest in its history, might be kept down. This is the Commissioner's letter:

City of New York,
Department of Health,
Office of the Commissioner,
Feb. 8, 1913.

Hon. William J. Gaynor, Mayor of the City of New York.

My Dear Mr. Mayor: For three successive years we have had the lowest death rate in the history of the city. I will not at this time discuss the causes that have brought about this result, but we cannot help feeling gratified at the showing, and it should stimulate us to renewed efforts in 1913.

We have a very keen ambition to turn over the city at the end of this administration cleaner and healthier than we found it. To this end I would suggest that we inaugurate a Spring housecleaning of the whole city on a scale never before attempted and without any appreciable increase of cost to the city—at any rate, with little expenditure of public funds.

If you approve of my plan, will you ask the co-operation of the city departments and bureaus whose activities will fit in with the improvements planned, of all civic organizations, especially those in which women are active, and of the public in general? At your convenience I will give you a more detailed account of the plan, but the following is its substance:

Removal of all rubbish and dirt from the city, including thorough cleaning of cellars, roofs, yards, and vacant lots.

Thorough cleaning of all streets.

Cleaning out catch basins.

Freeing the city as far as possible from smoke and cinder nuisances and minimizing the nuisances from odors of offensive trades and the dust from streets.

The better protection of all foods from contamination of dust and flies.

Fighting the fly not by "swatting," but by preventing breeding.

Fighting the mosquito nuisance by eliminating the breeding places. Respectfully yours, ERNEST J. LEDERLE,
Health Commissioner.

Replying to the Commissioner, the Mayor said he approved of the suggestion, and would have the different city departments co-operate.

MANY BEQUESTS OF JEWELS.

Will of Mrs. Sarah K. Kathan Is Filed for Probate.

The will of Mrs. Sarah K. Kathan, who died at the Wyoming Apartments on Jan. 19, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. Mrs. Kathan left an estate of uncertain value, including over $10,000 personalty and over $10,000 realty. The bequests indicate that the estate is made up largely of jewelry.

Reid A. Kathan, her husband, who lives at the Union League Club, receives $5,000 and a life interest in a trust of uncertain amount. Henry W. Butler, a son, of Morris Heights, is residuary legatee, and also receives an interest in real estate at Oyster Bay and certain personal chattels until the eighteenth birthday of his daughter, Sallie Tappen Butler, when the articles pass to her. The residue of a trust of uncertain amount goes to Jonathon F. Butler, a grandson.

Caroline W. Field, a sister, gets a sable muff and other wearing apparel, and Grace F. Butler, a daughter-in-law, receives a pearl collar and oriental pearl earrings. A codicil cuts off Adele Sibley and Aline Sibley Whann, and their interests are transferred to Mrs. Hattie Lambert and Grace F. Butler, who receive respectively, a diamond chain and a cluster diamond ring. The will then provides for gifts of jewelry to Marie S. Smith, May Burnett Hurd, Fanny Gafney, Lucia Buckley, Therese Quanz, Isabel Swan and Margaret A. Finch in that order of choice. An aqua marine chain is given to Cora T. Reed.

HOUSE TAGS THAT BETRAY.

F. W. Whitin Says Father Curran's Plan Would Annoy Owners.

"There are some well-known names that would not look well on certain buildings," said Frederick W. Whitin, Secretary of the Committee of Fourteen, talking to the Woman Suffrage Study Club at the New York State Suffrage Headquarters, 180 Madison Avenue, yesterday afternoon.

He was telling the women of Father Curran's idea of having the name of the owner of every building in the city printed on a tin plate and fastened to it in order that the owner might be held responsible for the business conducted in it.

"I don't know as it can be done," said Mr. Whitin, "but there are a great many people in New York who would not be pleased to see their names on buildings which are used as saloons and gambling houses."

"Who is responsible for graft in the police force?" he asked a little later. "You and I are, because we allow laws on the statute book for the enforcement of which the public will not stand and for infraction of which Judges will not convict."

MAN THE MISSING LINK.

Suffragists After Him for an Endless Chain of Votes for Women.

The Woman Suffrage Party is looking for links to an endless suffrage chain which it is starting. It is a liberty chain, and every link will be an energetic suffragist who will get the names of ten men who have not already given their word for it, and make them pledge themselves to vote for the women when the "Votes for Women" question is put to them in 1915.

The link will also get five other links to carry on the chain work. Following is the way the links are being hunted, and every other woman in New York may expect to receive a link-getter within a few days:

Are you a link? Yes? Then sign below and mail the slip to the Woman Suffrage Party Headquarters, 30 East Thirty-fourth Street, New York. For the dignity of women, for the protection of working girls, for the love of little children, for the freedom of the white slave, help us to carry New York State for equal suffrage in 1915.

Below this is the pledge, beginning "I am a link in the liberty chain," with lines for the name and address and date.

TO STUDY SCHOOL REPORT.

President of Board Names Committee on Recommendations.

President Thomas W. Churchill of the Board of Education has announced the members of the committee which is to study the school inquiry reports. The Commissioners chosen for that purpose are Morton Stein, former President Egerton L. Winthrop, Jr.; Dr. Ira S. Wile, and Frank D. Wilsey. Mr. Churchill is a member of the committee.

In addition to its study of the school inquiry reports, it will consider, in conjunction with the Board of Superintendents, the statements made by the school principals of the five boroughs in response to the recent circular sent them by City Superintendent Maxwell with regard to the reports of Profs. Elliott and McMurray. It was Dr. Maxwells intention to have the principals' recommendations and criticisms reviewed by the Board of Superintendents, but at its last meeting the Board of Education decided that as the matter was of so much importance to the public school system of the city, it would act with the Board of Superintendents in considering the statements made by the principals.

Little Fire in Casino Cellar.

Patrolman McDonald and Sergt. Henry Hock of the West Thirtieth Street station were standing at Broadway and Thirty-ninth Street yesterday afternoon when they noticed smoke coming up through a grating under the Casino Theatre. It came out in such great volume that it soon attracted a large crowd. McDonald and Hock went through the stage entrance to the cellar, which is also used as a storeroom, and found an awning on top of a lot of scenery smoldering. Some one had dropped a cigarette down through the grating from the street, and the awning had become ignited. The two policemen fastened the emergency hose to a standpipe and quickly extinguished the fire.

M'CALL DELVING DEEP IN CONTRACTS

Expects to Give an Opinion in 15 Days—Appellate Division Hasn't Settled Injunction Yet.

PUBLIC HEARINGS POSSIBLE

Chairman Will Call Them If Necessity Is Shown—He Confers with Shonts and Mitchel.

Chairman McCall performed his first official act as Chairman of the Public Service Commission by signing yesterday a request to the Board of Estimate to approve the commission's act in letting the contract for the construction of the Corona section of the Astoria-Corona elevated line to the E. E. Smith Contracting Company and to appropriate $2,063,588 for the work. This contract was awarded on Friday afternoon.

No word was received yesterday from the Appellate Division on the motion of the commission to vacate the temporary injunction restraining the commission from signing the Interborough and B. R. T. contracts, and consequently the commission took no action whatever on the contracts. The new Chairman said that he had made sufficient progress in the study of them to have a pretty good idea of the merits of the controversy, but he said it would be probably fifteen days before he was ready to deliver an opinion regarding them.

The documents which he is studying are, first, the final drafts of the agreements and the drafts as advertised for the public hearings. Then he has a list of all the amendments made in the last few days of the negotiations. These have been supplied to him by Leroy T. Harkness, counsel for the commission in charge of this particular work. Along with these he has a copy of the brief drawn up by President Mitchel objecting to certain features in the contracts, and he may consult the minutes taken at the public hearings. Finally, he has the minutes of the arguments before Judges Davis and Hendrick in the proceedings last Thursday and Friday.

If these documents leave any points doubtful, Chairman McCall is prepared to go as far as necessary into the history of the years of negotiation which led up to the bargain of to-day, and he has already talked on this side of the matter to some extent with ex-Chairman Willcox and Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough. Mr. McCall will also consult the other Commissioners, including Commissioner Maltbie, who is radically opposed to the contracts, and will have the assistance of Borough President McAneny as Chairman of the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate. Asked yesterday if he had any engagement with Mayor Gaynor, he said that he had not, but that he would be very much pleased to see him on any matter of so great importance to the city.

When the question of another public hearing was broached to Chairman McCall on the ground that there had been a number of changes in the contracts since they were discussed in public, he replied that he would be perfectly willing to grant such a hearing, if good cause were shown for it. It would, however, be necessary to prove to him that there was some reason why the question should be reopened.

Among those who called on the new Chairman yesterday were President Shonts of the Interborough, President J. Purroy Mitchel of the Board of Aldermen, and Borough President McAneny. Walter Wellman also looked in on him and offered to place at his service his own ideas on the improvement of the rapid transit system.

Gov. Sulzer saw Chairman McCall on Sunday when he was in this city. He had not any desire, however, Mr. McCall said, to go into the contracts, as he regarded them as a local matter, in which he as Governor had no concern.

A luncheon was given yesterday to Charles Farnham, the retiring secretary of Chairman Willcox, by Sydney Alfred Williams, secretary of Commissioner Cram; Charles B. Halley, secretary of Commissioner Eustis; Jesse F. Orton, secretary of Commissioner Maltbie, and William J. Glacken, secretary of Commissioner Williams.

Commissioner Eustis spoke yesterday on the subway question before the Real Estate Exchange in Vesey Street. He assured the Exchange from his own experience that the contractors could finish the entire proposed system in four years, and he regretted that some sections in Lexington Avenue were so far advanced that they would be finished long before they could be used.

Mr. Eustis referred to the assertion of Mr. Shearn in the injunction suits that the Interborough should have taken from their net earnings $580,000 a year for depreciation, and pointed out that they all knew that the Subway cars to which this money, according to the lawyer, should have been applied were in excellent condition. He defended the payment of 6 per cent. to the Interborough for its new capital, which is divided nominally into 5 per cent. for interest and 1 per cent. for sinking fund, by saying:

"They couldn't get their money at 5 per cent. without paying something additional. Where can you find bankers who will float $170,000,000 of bonds without getting a profit? The company has to pay an additional ⅝ per cent. and the other ⅜ goes into the sinking fund."

All the other speakers supported the dual subway plan.

ATTACK ELECTION INDICTMENT

Habeas Corpus for Accused Tenth District Men.

Clark L. Jordan, attorney for Louis Nadel and Joseph Hartstein, two of the election officers of the Tenth Assembly District, who were indicted by the Grand Jury obtained a writ of habeas corpus yesterday from Supreme Court Justice Hendrick.

Mr. Jordan declared in his clients' behalf that they had not had a chance to demand an inspection of the minutes of the Grand Jury and charged other irregularities.

Lawyer Jordan attacks the indictment on the ground that it charges the men with "intentionally making a false statement of the result of the canvass of the ballots cast at an election," while the indictment describes the totally different crime of "intentionally making a false canvass of the ballots cast at an election." He asked that the trial of the men be stayed until he has had time to examine the case. Justice Hendrick reserved decision.

SPOON WENT AROUND WORLD.

Sir William MacKenzie Returns Hotel Property After a Long Interval.

R. M. Haan, proprietor of the Hotel St. Regis received by parcel post yesterday one of his silver teaspoons, which had traveled over most of the world in the trunk of a former guest of the hotel.

Some six months ago, Sir William MacKenzie, with his wife and daughter, and dog, parrot, two snakes, two maids, and a Japanese valet, departed from the St. Regis, where they had been stopping, for a month. They sailed for Egypt and took a trip up the Nile to Khartoum. The teaspoon traveled from Egypt to India, from India to Japan, then to London, from London to the Panama Canal, and thence to Chicago, where Sir William finally discovered Mr. Haan's property, tied a tag to it, and returned it, with a letter of regret, and an account of its journey.

$100,000 for Booth Memorials.

The Salvation Army reported last night the receipt of $100,000 in four months toward the erection of the two Gen. Booth memorials. The sum asked for from the American public was $550,000. Some 600 churches of the country have sent $5 each. One of the memorials will be in this city, the other in Chicago. One is to cost $300,000, the other $250,000.

THE FIRST SUFFRAGETTE.

Not Lysistrata, but Adam's Wife, Lilith, According to Talmud.

Though the woman suffragists have accepted Lysistrata, the heroine of Aristophanes, as the prototype of feminist agitators, there is another claimant of that distinction, far antedating the Mrs. Pankhurst of the fifth century B. C.—harking back, indeed, to the Creation.

The Bible, it will be remembered, contains two different accounts of the creation of woman. Genesis I. records the simultaneous creation of man and woman out of the dust of the ground; while Genesis II. says that Adam was alone in the Garden, and that Eve was formed out of one of Adam's ribs and given him as a helpmeet. True, theologians have attempted to reconcile these contradictory accounts by referring them to one and the same woman, arguing rather sophistically that, inasmuch as Adam was made out of dust, Eve, having had her immediate origin from his rib, might be justly regarded as having been shaped from dust, too.

Such an interpretation is unnecessary if we accept the Arabian and Jewish post-Scriptural accounts of the origin of woman. These tell us that, when Adam found that "it was not good for man to be alone," and could see no fit companion among the lower animals, Lilith, who was of the race of demons—

Not a hair of her head was human,
But she was made like a soft, sweet woman,

says Rossetti—was given to him as his wife. She, like her husband, had been made from dust, and on the ground of their common origin, she insisted upon full equality with him. When Adam refused to accord her the consideration to which she felt herself entitled, Lilith, with the help of the Ineffable Name, which she pronounced, flew away from her spouse and was lost to him forever.

When Adam complained to God that his wife had deserted him, God sent out three angels to bring her back. They found her in the Red Sea, and, when she refused to obey the commands of the Almighty and return to her lord and master, they threatened her with the loss of 100 of her demon children daily by death. But the tameless Lilith preferred this punishment to a life of subjection to Adam; so she still haunts the night as a spectre, and is especially hostile to new-born infants. The Talmudic writers make no mention of Prime Ministers and pillar post boxes.

TO REAPPOINT WILKIN.

Mayor Praises Work of Brooklyn Special Sessions Justice.

Mayor Gaynor sent a letter yesterday to Justice Robert J. Wilkin of the Brooklyn Court of Special Sessions saying that he would reappoint him when his term expired on May 1. This is the Mayor's letter:

City of New York,
Office of the Mayor,
Feb. 7, 1913.

Dear Judge Wilkin: Your term as Justice of the Court of Special Sessions expires May 1 next, I think. It is my intention to reappoint you, and you may make this public, so that I may not be bothered with applicants to succeed you. You have done particularly fine work in the Children's Court. Many people are prone to look away from home for competent officials and commendable things. We have seen no end of articles about Judge Lindsay and his Juvenile Court in the little city of Denver. But he began only in the year 1900, whereas you began similar work in the care of children as early as 1877, and procured the passage of the first law, namely, in 1884, for the protection and probation of children brought into court. Later on you also drafted and had passed the Juvenile Delinquency law. In fact, the whole system of treating children separately in court and protecting them as children should be protected grew up under you. Judge Lindsay only walked in your footsteps a dozen years later. And yet some good people here do not know that fact, and talk and write about Judge Lindsay. Some people do not wish to see anything good near home, and others think it is impossible that the germs and elements of good should be in their neighbors whom they see in the streets every day.

I hereby offer to reappoint you as a Justice of the Court of Special Sessions when your term expires. Sincerely yours,
W. J. GAYNOR, Mayor.

Justice Robert J. Wilkin, Children's Court for the County of Kings, Court of Special Sessions, 102 Court Street, Brooklyn.

The mayor would not discuss his offer to reappoint the Justice.

ESTATE FOR EDUCATION.

Washington and Lee University to Get R. P. Doremus Property.

The will of Robert P. Doremus, for twenty-two years a member of the Stock Exchange firm of De Coppet & Doremus and formerly Chairman of the Stock Exchange Clearing House Committee, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The value of the estate is stated as more than $10,000 personalty, its value being uncertain.

Washington and Lee University at Lexington, Va., is a beneficiary under the will of the principal of a one-hundred-thousand-dollar trust, after the life estate of the father, F. Harrison Doremus, and upon the death of the widow, Jessie R. Doremus, receives the residuary estate. The will provides that "in case Washington and Lee University shall not be in existence at the time of death, the interest shall go to the University of Virginia."

A codicil to the testament directs that "if, at the time of my death, any part of the estate be invested as capital in any firm of which Harry G. S. Noble shall be a member, it is my will that the executors and trustees shall not withdraw from said copartnership in any one year more than $300,000, unless with the consent of Mr. Noble. In case Mr. Noble shall have ceased to be a member of the firm, any sums may be withdrawn with such promptness as may be consistent with due regard for the safety thereof."

Besides the legacies referred to, Mr. Doremus leaves $10,000 to John C. Horsey, $25,000 to a sister-in-law, Laura Genevieve Green, and $25,000 to a sister-in-law, Sarah Madeleine Chapman.

TUTTLE ESTATE OVER $20,000

Authority on Cancer Leaves $1,000 to Academy of Medicine.

The will of Dr. James P. Tuttle, who died on Jan. 31, was filed for probate yesterday in the Surrogates' Court. The value of the estate is estimated at over $10,000 personalty, and over $10,000 realty.

Dr. Tuttle, who was one of the best known authorities on cancer, left to the New York Academy of Medicine $1,000 to establish a fund for the purpose of purchasing books and literature on diseases of the alimentary tract. The balance of the estate, with the exception of certain articles of jewelry, is left in trust to the widow, Laura M. Tuttle, of 42 West Fiftieth Street. Upon his wife's death this property is to be divided equally between three brothers and one sister.

"WHAT SHALL I DO FOR MY COMPLEXION?"

asked a reigning society woman of Sir Thomas Barlow, Physician to King Edward's household. "Take olive oil; live on it; eat it; drink it; dress your food with it and don't do without it."

In Latin countries where olive oil is daily used, clear, smooth skins and luxuriant hair are almost invariable, and are directly attributed to the olive oil diet.

CHIRIS
Pronounced She-ris
OLIVE OIL

is the purest and finest that can be made. It has a distinct, delightful flavor, and is unusually rich in medicinal and food properties. Is a trifle more expensive per package than inferior grades, but you get full measure.

If your dealer hesitates about supplying you with Chiris, it's an indication that he would like to substitute a brand on which his profit is greater. In such instances we will deliver to you direct or through some near-by merchant.

Trial bottle, with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 popular salad recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
Dept. E, 18 Platt Street, New York.

American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

FREE VIEW WEEK DAYS 9 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
ON DAYS OF SALE 9 A. M. TO 2 P. M.

SPECIAL EVENING VIEWS
This (Tuesday) and Wednesday Evenings
from 8 until 10 o'clock

The M. C. D. Borden
Art and Literary Treasures

WHICH ARE TO BE SOLD AT UNRESTRICTED PUBLIC SALE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS

The Notable Paintings

By the

Great Old and Modern Masters

will be sold

On Thursday and Friday Evenings
of this week—February 13th and 14th

Beginning at 8:30 o'clock

In the Grand Ball Room of The Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

(Admission limited to the capacity of the Ball Room and exclusively by cards differing for each evening's sale and issued only on written application to the Association.)

The Beautiful Oriental Porcelains, Cloisonne Enamels, Jades and Other Valuable Art Property and Antiquities

and the

Rare and Beautiful Books

will be sold

On the Afternoons of February 14th, 15th, 17th, 18th & 19th, and Evenings of February 17th, 18th & 19th

At the American Art Galleries

Madison Square South, New York

The Sales will be conducted by
MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers
4 and 6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

When You Get Home Tonight—

Get your Dress Suit out of the wardrobe, slip into it and size it up as critically as if it were Bill Smith's and not your own. See if it is really good enough and smart enough to make you feel thoroughly comfortable and self-satisfied at the Lincoln Dinner or Dance you're going to attend.

Every line, every seam almost, of a Dress Suit must be absolutely right; grace, symmetry, distinction, perfect fit and a complete absence of stiffness or discomfort must be there to give it that indescribable something called style, and it's that style which you will find in every Brill Dress garment; there isn't one in the entire stock of our Five Stores which is not this season's newest, smartest and most correct style—slim, trim, perfectly proportioned and splendid fitting—no better Evening Clothes or Value can be had.

Dress Coats, $15, $20 & $35—Tuxedos, $15, $18 & $34
Trousers, $4, $6 and $10—Waistcoats, $3.50 to $10
Evening Overcoats for Dinner, Theatre or Opera, $55 & $60

Brill Brothers

279 BROADWAY, near Chambers St. BROADWAY, at 49th St.
47 CORTLANDT ST., near Greenwich. 125th ST., at 3d Ave.
UNION SQUARE, 14th Street, West of Broadway.

Stores Open All Day Tomorrow

American Fashions for American Women

Sunday	American Fashions Prize	February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23
Sunday		February 23

Announcements

The New York Times's American Fashions Number of Sunday, February 23, will picture Prize-winning Hats, Afternoon Dresses and Evening Gowns beautifully and accurately in four colors in extra quality super-calendared paper.

American Fashions for American Women

SUFFRAGISTS SPREAD ORATORY AND TRACTS

Defeat Interference by Letting Crowd Grab from Bus at Cry "Take One."

STOP ONLY FOR SPEECHES

Adopt Novel Way to Advertise Coming Hike to Washington and Meeting Here Feb. 17.

A Fifth Avenue bus ran alongside the anchorage of the National Woman Suffrage Association, at 505 Fifth Avenue, yesterday morning and took aboard the suffragists who will start their hike to Washington on Wednesday. The pilgrims mounted to the upper deck and flew their State shields and banners. Then some of the orators of the association, including Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, Mrs. Francis M. Bjorkman, and Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, the latter with a megaphone, ascended to the bridge. The bus backed water, came around, and headed downstream.

The gaily decorated craft swung into Broadway and sailed to Dr. Parkhurst's Church. Everyone landed and posed on the steps of the church for a photograph. Then Mrs. Greeley climbed to the upper desk and megaphoned instructions to distribute literature. This done, some of the pilgrims rushed aboard, and "Bill," the purser, gave three bells to sail downstream to Brooklyn Bridge.

A big banner hung on the starboard side of the upper deck to inform passing craft that there would be a meeting in Carnegie Hall on Monday, Feb. 17, at which Jane Addams and other famous speakers would discuss suffrage prospects.

The passenger list included Gen. Rosalie Gardiner Jones, Col. Ida Craft, and Dr. Lavinia L. Dock, who led the Albany hikers; Hetty W. Graham, who bore an Arizona shield; Mary Baird, Utah; Mary Boldt, Idaho; Martha Klatschken, Ohio; Elizabeth Freeman, California; Constance Leuppe, Washington; Phoebe Hawn, Kansas; Mabel Morgan, Wyoming; Evelyn McCulloch, Canada; Dr. Jennie Fuller, Maine; Florence Allen, Ohio; Mrs. Frank Stratton, England.

On their way up from Brooklyn Bridge, the Pilgrim host stopped at Twenty-third Street and Thirty-fourth, to distribute oratory and circulars.

All the pilgrims wore their brown pilgrim coats and those who carried shields, bore also a hook with a sign "Take One." This referred to circulars advertising the Carnegie Hall meeting. That with the same information by megaphone was the way the women got around the law forbidding distribution.

At old Printing House Square, opposite City Hall Park, the voyagers had their only attack from hoodlums. Mrs. John E. Boldt, one of the youngest of the suffragists was advised to abandon the cause by a womn twice her size in such language that a policeman took a hand in recommending home as a place for women by sending the bigger woman in the direction of hers.

Gen. Rosalie Jones, the Pilgrim Army Commander in Chief rode only a short distance as the little yellow Washington Hike wagon which she had been painting had been sent on to Newark, where it will fall in line and she went over to see if it has survived the journey. The Washington Pilgrimage will begin on Wednesday, the pilgrims crossing the river by way of the Hudson Terminal from Fulton Street.

WANTS AMERICANS TO WIN.

E. M. Edgar's Sentiments Expressed at Dinner to Him by Motor Boat Club

That America might win the British International Trophy for Motor Boats, which was "lifted" last Fall by Maple Leaf IV. as the result of the series of races in Huntington Harbor on Long Island Sound, was the sentiment expressed by E. Mackay Edgar, owner of the victorious English craft, during the course of an after dinner speech which he made at a banquet tendered in his honor by the Motor Boat Club of America at the Automobile Club of America last night.

In connection with his remarks on the motor boat situation here and abroad Mr. Edgar made the announcement that he was desirous of presenting to the Motor Boat Club of America a perpetual trophy to be competed for in the elimination tests for the international events by American boats. The presentation was unanimously accepted and the donor was not alone in his idea that such competition did much to cement the friendship which exists between the two countries.

"I know," said Mr. Edgar, "that as sure as you come over to England in quest of the cup that you will carry it away again. It took us three years in which to recapture it once you had won it with Dixie, and I'm afraid that if you get it from us again it will take us three years more to regain it. I'm really serious when I say that I hope that we will win it this year, because I think it will be a good thing for the sport, and it will also give me a chance to come back to America next year.

"You have no idea how high the sportsmen of America stand in the affections of the members of the Royal Motor Yacht Club. When I went back last year and told them of the sportsmanship which was displayed when we found ourselves an hour before the calling of the second race without a rudder for Maple Leaf, and had the proposition made to me to take as much time as I desired, that you wanted a race and not a walkover, I cannot explain to you the sentiments which were conveyed at that time.

"What we want is to have you send over a number of boats. We know that you are going to send over a boat which will win. I want to say that in no country in the world could we have received fairer treatment than we have received at your hands, and I want to continue to do battle with you along the lines which have obtained for three years as far as I have been concerned.

"When I went in for the sport I really cared very little for the cup. What I wanted was the honor of having the title of possessor of the best motor craft in the world. All I did in connection with the race was to furnish the money to get Maple Leaf IV. here, and I want to say that the more boats you build here the better the sport will become. We want a large number of you men to visit us this year. Eventually we hope to receive challenges for the trophy from Germany, France, and Spain, so that with England and America and these other countries in the race we will have an event which will really be worth trying for, and one which will be truly international."

Commodore H. H. Melville responded for the club and made the presentation of the many beautiful prizes won last year under the sanction of the Motor Boat Club of America. On his left was seated Mrs. J. Stuart Blackton, the owner of the Reliances, which made such a strong fight for possession of the international trophy. As the only woman member of the organization, she was prevailed upon to say something of her feelings at trying for such a valuable prize. She responded fittingly, and finally announced that in view of the fact that she was now living down near Oyster Bay and near to a distinguished politician that she had become imbued with some of his ideas and that her "hat would be in the ring" in the coming elimination tests.

James Simpson, owner of the Peter Pan V and Peter Pan, Sr., was presented with the trophies which he won through the excellent showing made by his speedy craft. He made a strong bid for absolute domination of the sport by the M. B. C. of A., and ridiculed the ideas of having a dozen or so champion motor boats throughout the country, when as a matter of fact that distinction had been won by Peter Pan V. by virtue of that boat having won the Class C speed race on the Hudson River last Fall which was open to all boats, and the Class C time test on the last day of the regatta, as well as the free-for-all, and the fastest average time. He also announced that he stood for true amateurism, and thought that the Motor Boat Club of America should come out decidedly on the point and put a stop to the admittance of boats in any races under their sanction which raced for money prizes.

DRAW FOR TENNIS TITLES.

Play for National Indoor Championship Begins To-morrow.

Sixty-three racquet wielders will compete for the National indoor lawn tennis singles championship, which will be decided on the floor courts in the Seventh Regiment Armory, beginning to-morrow. This is one less than the number drawn for last year's title. The list includes many of the ranking players of the Metropolitan District, as the only outside entry is Harry Seymour of Pittsburgh, who drew a bye. The drawings were made at the armory last night by W. S. Cragin Jr., and as none of the ranking players are drawn against each other in the first round, the finals should result in well-contested matches. In addition, the best players are equally divided in the upper and lower divisions of the draw.

For the first time since the inception of the indoor doubles the draw was effected before the opening of the tournament. In many cases the second player on the team is indicated by partner, therefore it will be impossible to form an estimate of the teams until they face each other at the nets.

The first match is scheduled for 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and play will be started at 1:30 P. M. each day thereafter until the end of the tournament, except on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 22, when there will be morning and afternoon sessions. The draws for the singles and doubles follow:

Singles.—J. J. Koen, Seventh Regiment, vs. H. McKay, Glaicbrook Elizabethtown C. C.; Dr. W. H. Bates, West Side L. T. C., vs. Lincoln Barker; V. S. Prentice, Seabright L. T. C., vs. G. E. G. Greuz, Seventh Regiment; Dr. J. Gorse Simmons, Westchester T. C., vs. Paul Gould, Park Slope; W. C. Grant, New York T. C., vs. S. Howard Voshell, Borough Park; Dr. John Willard Gravell vs. C. M. Limmerman, Seventh Regiment; Lincoln Zimmer, Knickerbocker Field Clu , vs. C. C. Edwards, New York; D. Mathey, Cranford T. C., vs. F. T. Parker, New York; Clarence Ashton Sparks, West Side T. C., vs. A. S. Cragin, Seventh Regiment; E. A. Fitter, New York, vs. G. G. Moore, Jr., Seventh Regiment; Eugene F. Pelham, Greenwich C. C., vs. John F. Patterson, New York; Diamond E. Roberts, West Side T. C., vs. E. W. Peasmond, Yale University T. C.; E. T. Doeg, Cheswick Park T. C., vs. Arthur R. Duncan, New York; L. H. Fitch, Seventh Regiment, vs. Harry Parker, Seventh Regiment; Walter Roberts, Hartford Golf Club, vs. G. C. Schaefer, West Side T. C.; Allan Tobey, Brownville L. T. C., vs. Morris S. Clark, Seventh Regiment; H. W. Robinson, Brownsville L. T. C., vs. Walter Hazard, Park Slope L. T. C.; Dr. William Rosenbaum, New York T. C., vs. E. R. Aparicio, Sixty-ninth Regiment; L. V. Robinson, Sixty-ninth Regiment, vs. G. Hartman, Bedford Park T. C.; Theodore R. Pell, New York T. C., vs. G. A. L. Dionne, West Side L. T. C.; George S. Greesbeck, West Side T. C., vs. G. F. Touchard, West Side T. C.; S. W. Merryhew, Plainfield C. C., vs. C. C. Chambers, Park Slope L. T. C.; N. C. Stevens, Morristown T. C., vs. W. E. Cragin, Jr., Seventh Regiment; C. S. Fisher, New York, vs. Remsen Schenck, Park Slope L. T. C.; Carroll Post, Jr., New York, vs. William de Baum, West Side L. T. C.; M. Johnston, Douglastown C. C., vs. John W. Raymond, Redford Park T. C.; Preston Cumming, Jr., Marine and Field, vs. A. M. Loveland, Seventh Regiment; Watson M. Washburn, Harvard, vs. W. N. Hall, Seventh Regiment; A. C. Postley, Seventh Regiment, vs. C. G. Plimpton, West Side T. C.; G. J. Steinicker, Borough Park T. C., vs. B. M. Phillips, Sixty-ninth Regiment T. C.; George F. Peabody, Jr., Greenwich, vs. H. C. Cohen, New York; Harry Seymour, Pittsburgh A. C., a bye.

Doubles—Walter Hazard and partner, a bye; W. de Baum and partner vs. Gustav G. Greug and Leslie G. Robinson; F. T. Porter and partner vs. Granville I. Burr and Harold Swain; G. A. L. Dionne and C. G. Plimpton vs. E. W. Peasley and partner; Mr. Robinson and partner vs. Preston Cumming, Jr., and partner; C. M. Ammerman and partner vs. Walter Roberts and partner; M. I. Clark and partner vs. W. S. Washburn and partner; I. Hartman and J. H. Steinkamp vs. G. F. Touchard and W. B. Cragin, Jr.

First Round—Robert K. Tomlin, Jr., and Benjamin Dwight vs. Mr. Herrick and Mr. Hamilton; W. C. Grant and G. C. Schaefer vs. B. M. Phillips and partner.

C. C. Alden and Lincoln Barker, a bye; Harry Parker and G. F. Penticost vs. Dr. Rosenbaum and A. M. Townsend; H. M. Glaisbrook and Lincoln Remer vs. F. B. Alexander and T. R. Pell; A. E. Peterson and partner vs. G. R. Stelsicker and partner; G. G. Moore and partner vs. H. Manchester and Paul Gould; B. S. Prentice and partner vs. J. F. Patterson and R. G. Morris; C. A. Sparks and C. S. Fischer vs. C. C. Chambers and Remsen Schenck; C. C. Edwards and E. A. Fitter vs. G. Grosbeck and Allen Tobey.

JUNIOR FENCING TOURNEY.

Twelve Teams Compete for the Saltus Gold Medals.

With thirty-six fencers divided into twelve teams, the first stage of the annual competition for the Saltus Medals was decided last night at the Fencers' Club, Forty-fifth Street, west of Fifth Avenue. College teams made an excellent showing, despite the fact that only one survived the first round. Columbia scored a notable victory over the New York Athletic Club, but Pennsylvania and Yale were eliminated after hard contests.

The competition was for the Saltus gold medals, which carried with them the junior team foil championship of the Amateur Fencers' League of America, and was limited to teams of three. It was the biggest entry list received for the event, and the fact that the fencers were well matched made it necessary to hold over the finals until Thursday. Many of the bouts were long drawn out, making it impossible to carry out the programme as originally scheduled. Despite the fact that none of the competitors had been successful in previous contests, considerable of the fencing was of an unusually high order. The summary:

French Y. M. C. A.—R. L. Tilmont, H. E. Twyeffort, Charles Elsesser.

Crescent A. C.—Paul Barrett, W. Wessel, J. L. Medler.

Fakirs' Club—F. J. Schwanoosky, J. O. Todahl, George W. L. Bladen.

Arrow A. C.—Sidney Montgomery, John Riedl, Salvatore Bosco.

University of Pennsylvania—C. R. McPherson, B. Terhert, H. Cassasus.

Poly Prep—James May, J. Frass, W. A. Tyler.

Yale University (Second)—E. C. Miller, J. Parterson, W. B. Lane.

West Side Y. M. C. A.—L. M. Schoonmaker, H. H. Davis, F. B. Tucker.

Columbia—A. N. Clough, J. Northrop, S. Mouquin.

New York Turn Verein—G. F. Reimherr, Jr., Charles Cathcart, Fred Fretz.

Fencers' Club—A. S. Lyon, A. W. de la Poer, R. R. Riggs.

New York A. C.—Neal Truslow, J. B. B. Parker, P. W. Allison.

First Round.—French Y. M. C. A. defeated Arrow A. C., 5 to 3; Fakirs Club defeated Crescent A. C., 5 to 1; Fencers Club of New York defeated West Side Y. M. C. A., 5 to 0; Columbia University defeated New York A. C., 5 to 4; New York Turn Verein defeated Yale University, 5 to 4; Poly Prep defeated University of Pennsylvania, 5 to 4.

HECKSCHER HURT IN HARD RACQUET GAME

New Yorker Loses to Mortimer Through Accident—Surprises in Tuxedo Tourney.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Competition for the Gold Racquet championship of the Tuxedo Club reached the semi-final round to-day, in which there are four survivors. Two surprises marked the day's playing. The defeat of the veteran Joshua Crane, Jr., of Boston by E. Greenshield of Montreal in straight sets by the scores of 15—10, 15—8, 15—10 was unlooked for, although the young Canadian has shown great promise in his early practice and early match. Stanley G. Mortimer, Tuxedo Club, won from G. M. Heckscher, New York, in a four-set match, 12—15, 15—8, 17—14, 15—2.

Mortimer's victory was largely due to an injury to Heckscher in the third set, when the score was 14—11 in favor of the latter. Heckscher was hit by a racquet, and the finish of the match was postponed until the completion of the other games on the schedule. When the match was resumed Heckscher had not entirely recovered, and Mortimer ran out a deuce game, 17—14. Heckscher played a plucky game in the fourth set, but was suffering from his injury and scored but two aces in the six hands necessary to determine the winner.

In the two other matches played George Thorne of Chicago triumphed over Robert D. Wrenn of New York in a hard-fought contest by the scores of 14—17, 15—12, 15—9, and 15—2. The fourth match was a walkover for Harold F. McCormick of Chicago, who defeated Clarence C. Pell of New York by the totals of 15—3, 15—1, 15—9.

The downfall of Wrenn, the former tennis champion, was not looked for by the followers of the game, but Wrenn showed the lack of recent practice. He was pitted against Thorne, the clever Chicago racquet wielder, and in the first set made a creditable showing, carrying off the honors after deuce had been called. He started out on the second lap with a lead of seven aces, and looked to be a certain winner. The effort, however, proved too much for him, and he fell off in his play, when Thorne redoubled his efforts and squared the match. This closed Wrenn's avenue of victory, and Thorne captured the next two sets in easy fashion, Wrenn scoring but two aces in the fourth.

Greenshield, the Canadian amateur, gave another impressive display in his contest with Joshua Crane. The latter was outclassed, and played a losing game throughout. The back court strokes and lightning service which in the past won many of the Bostonian's matches were missing, while his returns lacked speed and precision. Greenshield was at his best, and by his display placed himself in a position to carry the trophy to Canada. Only in the third set did Crane give a flash of his former clever racquet work, when he carried the Canadian sixteen innings before the end was reached. Greenshield is master of many of the best points of the game, and shows splendid execution, but he is somewhat deficient in speed and force in returns.

McCormick's brilliant work completely eclipsed the efforts of Pell, who failed to play up to his form of yesterday. McCormick is drawn against his clubmate, Thorne, in the morning game of to-morrow's semi-finals, while Greenshield and Mortimer will play in the afternoon. Experts express the opinion that McCormick and Greenshield will be found bracketed in the championship round. The summary:

MORTIMER vs. HECKSCHER.

Mortimer	0	0	5	4	3	—			12
Heckscher	2	3	0	8	2	—			15
Mortimer	2	1	0	0	9	0	2	1	—15
Heckscher	0	1	5	0	1	1	0	..	— 8
Mortimer	3	1	2	2	3	2	1	3	—17
Heckscher	6	1	0	6	0	1	0	..	—14
Mortimer	1	1	0	0	11	0	2	—	15
Heckscher	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	..	— 2

Aces by service—Mortimer, 22; Heckscher, 19. Aces by placing—Mortimer, 16; Heckscher, 12. Aces by opponent's misses—Mortimer, 11; Heckscher, 8. Referee—Harold F. McCormick, Chicago. Marker—Alfred Moore, Tuxedo.

THORNE vs. WRENN.

Thorne	4	0	3	1	2	2	0	0	2—14
Wrenn	4	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	3—17
Thorne	0	0	3	5	2	1	0	2	2—15
Wrenn	7	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	..—12
Thorne	2	0	1	2	5	2	0	0	2 0 1—15
Wrenn	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	1	1 0 ..— 9
Thorne									8 4 2 1—15
Wrenn									2 0 0 ..— 2

Aces by service—Thorne, 28; Wrenn, 27. Aces by placing—Thorne, 13; Wrenn, 8. Aces by opponent's misses—Thorne, 18; Wrenn, 5. Referee—E. Greenshield, Montreal. Marker—R. Moore, Tuxedo.

GREENSHIELD vs. CRANE.

Greenshield	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	7—15
Crane	1	0	0	2	1	0	4	1	1	0	..—10
Greenshield	1	1	1	0	0	5	3	1	3	1	3—15
Crane	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4	..	— 8
Greenshield	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	0 0 1 4—15
Crane	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0 2 0 1 0 ..—10

Aces by service—Greenshield, 25; Crane, 17. Aces by placing—Greenshield, 7; Crane, 5. Aces by opponent's misses—Greenshield, 13; Crane, 6. Referee—H. Boakes, Chicago. Marker—Robert Moore, Tuxedo.

McCORMICK vs. PELL.

McCormick	0	5	7	3	—15				
Pell	3	0	0	..	— 3				
McCormick	0	3	0	0	8	1	3	—15	
Pell	0	0	0	1	0	0	..	— 1	
McCormick	1	0	1	7	0	0	2	1	3—15
Pell	1	2	1	0	0	3	1	1	..— 9

Aces by service—McCormick, 24; Pell, 15. Aces by placing—McCormick, 11; Pell, 1. Aces by opponent's misses—McCormick, 11; Pell, 7. Referee—W. P. Burden, Tuxedo. Marker—Robert Moore, Tuxedo.

Chicago Billiardist Victorious.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 10.—James Shea of Chicago to-night defeated Charles McCourt of Pittsburgh, 50 to 47, in a National Inter-City Three-Cushion Billiard League game. Seventy-eight innings were played. Shea had a high run of 8 and McCourt scored a 4.

SOUTH FLORIDA GOLF.

Walter J. Travis Leads in Qualification Round with a Score of 70.

Special to The New York Times.

PALM BEACH, Fla., Feb. 10.—All of the favorites for the South Florida amateur golf championship found places in the first sixteen after an eighteen-hole qualification round to-day. Fulfilling the expectation of the large gallery following the play, Walter J. Travis, Garden City, got first position. His card of 70 led his nearest competitors, J. R. Hyde and W. H. Stafford, both from the Metropolitan District, by five strokes. Half of the championship division is made up of New York golfers, and it is expected that one of them will carry off chief honors.

Nearly half of the competitors in each of the other three divisions are also from New York, and the chances of having more than one cup go there are good, as the following summary of the best scores shows:

W. J. Travis, Garden City, 70; J. R. Hyde, Southshore, 75; W. H. Stafford, Englewood, 75; R. H. McElwee, Onwentsia, 76; W. R. Simonds, Garden City, 78; S. S. Spaulding, Buffalo, 78; H. L. Willoughby, Jr., Philadelphia, 79; H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 79; A. D. S. Johnston, Detroit, 79; O. Beach, New York, 80; A. W. Tillinghast, Shawnee, 81; A. F. Huston, St. Davids, 81; L. E. Martin, Oakley, 82; C. Walter Fairbanks, Denver, 82; R. W. Henderson, Knollwood, 83; G. F. Henries, Philadelphia, 83; L. M. Stumer, Ravisloe, 83; D. L. Luke, New York, 83; N. A. Pettit, Philadelphia, 84; A. A. Stagg, Chicago, 84; G. B. Adams, Baltusrol, 84; J. E. Smith, Wilmington, 84; E. C. Rushmore, Tuxedo, 85; A. S. Ridley, New York, 85; J. C. Head, Oakland, 85; F. D. Frazier, New York, 85; J. D. Johnson, New York, 86; A. F. Southerland, Garden City, 86; H. C. Haskins, Brooklawn, 87; L. J. Hopkins, Skokie, 87; G. W. Watts, Baltimore, 88; St. John Wood, Baltusrol, 88; A. H. Warren, New York, 88; J. E. Rumbaugh, Asheville, 88; A. E. Smylie, National, 88; A. H. Revell, Chicago, 88; R. M. Fair, Midlothian, 88; J. F. Harris, Shinnecock, 89; B. H. Kroger, Cincinnati, 89; F. C. Vandusen, Minnikahda, 89; D. C. Murray, Utica, 89; H. K. Bolton, Onwentsia, 89; W. A. Avery, Detroit, 90; W. H. Smith, Oakland, 90; J. W. Levering, New York, 90; J. S. Hill, Durham, 90; J. L. Stack, Chicago, 90; V. B. Hubbell, Englewood, 90.

TWO NEW BOATS FOR YALE.

American and English Built Craft to be Added to Eli Navy.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 10.—Yale's rowing equipment for the season was decided upon to-night when Coach James Rodgers announced that two shells would be immediately ordered. Coach Rodgers said:

"The shell we have at present is of English style. Two new boats will be purchased, one in this country built by Ward and the other in England built by Raugh. Both boats will be given thorough tryouts, and the one that gives the most satisfaction will be used in the race with Harvard next June.

"It is difficult to choose between the American and the English shells, as both have their good points. The English boat is lighter and more cranky than those designed in this country, and is invariably side-rigged. The advantage of the side-rigging is that it gives a greater leverage without being forced to lengthen the outrigger. The centre rigging, which characterizes the American shell, throws the weight in the centre of the boat, and is therefore conducive to less wind pressure."

Inter-Settlement Games in March.

The eleventh annual indoor athletic championships of the Inter-Settlement A. A. will be held on Saturday evening, March 8, at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory. The competition for the point trophy will be keen among the twenty-two track teams from as many settlement houses of this city. The strongest athletic teams, however, are those from the Union Settlement A. C., Clark House and Hudson Guild. These three houses have always been strong in athletics, and the indoor championship of 1913 will probably go to one of them. Last year the indoor championship was won by Clark House, with the Union Settlement A. C. finishing a close second, while the Unions won the outdoor championship, with Hudson Guild second. The events were: Senior—60 yards dash, 300 yards dash, 880 yards run, one-mile run, three-legged race, potato race, 12-pound shot-put, standing broad jump, running high jump and one-mile relay. Junior—50 yards dash, 300 yards run, 880 yards run, three-legged race, potato race, 8-pound shot-put, standing broad jump, running high jump and 880 yards relay.

Big Boxers at Fairmont A. C.

Ned Carpenter, the heavyweight from the Northwest, who is to box ten rounds with Jim Coffey, the Dublin giant, at the Fairmont A. C. to-morrow night, is said to be one of the most likely looking heavies that ever came to New York to win a reputation. Bombardier Wells watched Carpenter work Sunday afternoon, and was much impressed with him. "I'll be at the ringside," said the British champion, "because I will probably have to box him, and I want to know more about his style." Coffey, who is training at the New Polo A. A., is also in good condition. He has been promised a bout with Wells if he beats Carpenter. The semi-final to-morrow night between Young Mike Donovan and Joe White of Boston is expected to be a good scrap. Donovan is a greatly improved welterweight since he has been taken in charge by his father, Prof. Mike Donovan, at the New York A. C.

Proposed Boxing Law for Illinois.

CHICAGO, Feb. 10.—The bill to legalize boxing in Illinois and the passage of which is said to be assured, will be presented to the Legislature at Springfield to-morrow. It is patterned after the Frawley law of New York and provides for a commission of three, to hold office for two, three and four years, respectively, and no two of whom shall be members of the same political party. Their salaries are fixed at $5,000 a year. The bill provides that no match or exhibition shall be of more than ten rounds and the contestants must wear gloves weighing at least six ounces. Any sham boxing match shall forfeit its license, but a forfeiture may be carried into the courts for review. There are numerous other penalties designed to keep the sport clean and on an honest basis.

72 STUDENTS OUT FOR COLUMBIA ROWING

Coach Rice to Drill Candidates on Machines Until Mild Weather Sets In.

Seventy-two candidates for the 'Varsity and freshman crews reported to Coach Rice yesterday afternoon when the training of the oarsmen for the intercollegiate regatta next June got under way in earnest. From now on until the crews take to the water the candidates will be expected to report daily for hard workouts on the machines in the rowing room in University Hall, and in this time Coach Rice hopes to make a good start in finding the best material for the various crews.

For two hours yesterday afternoon the rowing room was open for practice, and throughout this time the twenty-four machines were working incessantly. The squad was divided, with forty-seven aspirants for the freshman crews and twenty-five for the 'Varsity combinations. As most of the members of the 'Varsity squad, however, are veterans of the three crews that Columbia sent to the upper Hudson last June, Rice is well supplied with good material for his big task and will have very little weeding out to do when the crews are ready to go on the water in March.

Yesterday was the first day of daily practice, which will keep the men busy from now until the close of the season. After their workout on the machines Coach Rice sent his men for a cross-country jog up Riverside Drive and around Grant's Tomb, and he plans to have the men go through the same programme each day until the outdoor rowing on the Hudson begins.

A new shell is being built at Edgewater by J. E. Ward, the boat builder, for the 'Varsity eight to use at Poughkeepsie next June, and this will be completed early next month. The plans for the shell follow special ideas of Coach Rice in regard to its construction, and there are several departures from the Sims English shell decided upon by Coach Rice after two years' thorough tryouts of the English boats on the Hudson course.

No preliminary races for the Columbia crews before they take part in the intercollegiate regatta have been announced by the rowing management. Inasmuch as no definite statement as to whether the Blue and White crew will race against the Middies this Spring has as yet been forthcoming, it is generally thought that this event will be dropped from the Columbia schedule. The Childs Cup which was won by Columbia last Spring at the triangular regatta on Lake Carnegie with Princeton and the University of Pennsylvania, is still in the local university's trophy room. No challenge has come from either of the other two colleges for another regatta in which this might again be contested for.

The following men made up the 'Varsity squad yesterday:

Capt. G. S. Downing, '14; I. W. Hadsell, '14; A. W. Bissell, '13; A. C. Rothwell, '14; F. Miller, '13; W. E. Ruprecht, '13; C. F. MacCarthy, '14; E. I. Williams, '14; K. J. Herkert, '14; C. W. Petersen, '14; W. L. H. Doyle, '14; J. S. Miller, '14; D. M. Claghorn, '15; V. G. Sanborn, '15; E. K. Richard, '15; L. R. Beatty, '15; S. C. Spalding, '15; H. Naumer, '15; H. C. Lauber, '15; G. F. Orthy, '15; G. G. Cochrane, '15; C. W. Cronenberg, '15; E. W. Taylor, '15; E. Ball, '15; G. M. Dawson, '15, and J. A. O'Neale, '13; L. Weed.

The freshman squad was composed of: E. V. Amy, C. S. Bartow, W. Bernstein, F. G. Bellisle, G. Berghard, H. Barkett, W. H. Corbett, G. S. Currier, W. H. Diekmann, G. G. Dobson, O. G. Finkel, E. B. Fox, K. Flynn, S. Fern, M. Gamba, A. W. Gibson, J. C. Gabriel, E. L. Holt, S. R. Hensel, C. Luck, H. M. Moorhead, C. B. Meyers, R. W. McCanliss, G. Oberender, R. M. Oram, R. Oswald, W. S. Pendleton, F. A. Renard, W. A. Runkeyser, W. J. Reid, H. B. Smith, J. M. Schloss, F. M. Simons, F. A. Scherpich, K. F. Seifelling, R. H. Spurgeon, J. L. Sengstack, R. W. Thompson, W. D. Taylor, F. Wormser, R. L. Wennsley, E. R. Zent, D. B. Zimmer, A. D. Carman, E. A. Holman, H. Buermeyer, and W. Welton.

Bouts at Sporting Club.

With the postponement of the Kilbane-Kirkwood boxing contest for one week the Knockout Sweeney-Frankie Nelson bout, scheduled for settlement at the Forty-fourth Street Sporting Club on Thursday evening, becomes the leading boxing attraction of the week. Both Sweeney and Nelson have trained carefully for their ten-round bout, and should give the public a fine exhibition. Phil Bloom and Kid Black, who clash in the semi-final event, are also in fine fettle, as are Al Rudiat and Pete Collins, the middleweights, who will provide the other ten-round contest. Two four-round preliminaries, between aggressive youngsters, have been arranged by the new management for the benefit of the fans.

Where Skating Is Good in Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Feb. 10.—The best skating in years is being enjoyed in this section of New Jersey as the result of the present cold snap. Thousands of skaters are out each day and night taking advantage of the fine ice on Edgemont Park Lake, in this town; Verona Lake, in Verona, and on the Morris Canal. The "long level" of the latter, stretching for a distance of twenty-five miles, afford an almost perfect skating place. At only two points in the twenty-five miles is it unsafe for skating. These spots are the viaduct carrying the canal across the Passaic River at Little Falls and the Pompton River at Mountain View.

Vogue's chief claim to distinction is its ability—universally recognized—to *forecast* the fashions.

In every issue of Vogue appear drawings that represent neither the styles of Yesterday, nor even the styles of Today, but are wonderfully accurate presentments of the styles of Tomorrow.

Before spending a single penny on new clothes, before even planning your new wardrobe—consult Vogue!

To buy Vogue is clothes insurance—not to buy it is extravagance!

Get your copy of the "Forecast" number today—before the supply is exhausted.

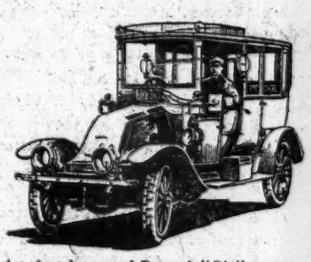
At the same time instruct your newsdealer to reserve for you the next four numbers—the Spring Patterns, the Materials, the Millinery and the Spring Fashions numbers.

VOGUE
Condé Nast, Pub.
443 Fourth Avenue, New York
25c a copy $4.00 a year

Forecast of Spring Fashions
NUMBER NOW ON SALE

Our New Pattern,
Cromwell
Of sturdy simplicity, without unnecessary ornamentation, this beautiful design is a popular one. Like all
1847 ROGERS BROS.
"Silver Plate that Wears"
it is made in the heaviest grade of plate and is backed by the world's largest makers with an unqualified guarantee.
Sold by Leading Dealers

After two years successful service on cars of the very highest class both here and abroad, OVERMAN Cushion TIRES deserve your active recognition



A privately owned Renault "Six"—one of a number of high grade cars now equipped with Overman Cushion Tires

You do not sacrifice motoring comfort in the slightest degree—yet Overman Cushion Tires are guaranteed for 10,000 miles service—and have given upward of 20,000 miles in actual use.

They cannot puncture, blow out, overheat or skid.

Overman Tires should not be confused with the cushion tires made for light weight and low speed cars—they are built for any car now equipped with pneumatics, and for any speed.

Write for our book fully describing Overman Cushion Tires—or telephone 8771 Columbus

Specify Overman Tires on your new car.

OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street, New York City

Buy
Chain Treads
The popular-priced non-skid tire, produced by the famous four-factory method. Made in Clincher, quick detachable and genuine Dunlop styles
United States Tires are good tires

EXCLUSIVELY
in The New York Times
TO-MORROW

The Continuation of the
AUTHENTIC NARRATIVE
OF
CAPT. SCOTT'S
Disastrous Expedition to the
SOUTH POLE

In This Week's Number of
The New York Times
Annalist

you will find a remarkable article on the efforts of Canada to import a population, partly from us but largely from Europe.

On all Newsstands, 10 Cents.
By Mail, $4.00 a Year.
Address The Annalist, Times Square, N. Y.

The New York Times

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex.....43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....203 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Staten Island..8 Richmond Tce., St. George
Long Island City.....47 Vernon Avenue
Jersey City.....538 Jersey Avenue
Hoboken.....94 Hudson Street
Newark.....810 Broad Street
Paterson.....159 Main Street
WASHINGTON.....Post Building
PHILADELPHIA.....Public Ledger Building
CHICAGO.....1,202 Tribune Building
ST. LOUIS.....400 Globe-Democrat Building
DETROIT.....826 Ford Building
LONDON.....2 Pall Mall East, S. W.
PARIS.....32 Rue Louis le Grand
BERLIN.....60 Friedrichstrasse

ONE CENT Greater New York, Jersey City, Newark. Elsewhere Two Cents. Five Cents Sunday.

Subscription Rates—by Mail, Postage Paid.
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week.....$0.17
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month..... 0.75
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year..... 8.00
DAILY, per Week..... 0.12
DAILY, per Month..... 0.50
DAILY, per Year..... 6.00
SUNDAY, with Pictorial Section and Review of Books, per Year..... 2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES ANNALIST, per Year..... 4.00
THE NEW YORK TIMES BOOK REVIEW, per Year, (to Canada $1.50)..... 1.00
To Foreign Addresses—Daily and Sunday, $2.00 per month; Daily, $1.30 per month.
To Canadian Addresses—Daily only, 50c. per month; Daily and Sunday, 95c. per month.

Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 11, 1913.

THE FALL OF MADERO.

The fresh outbreak in Mexico, the beginning of a new revolution the end of which no man can see, seems likely to accomplish the overthrow of MADERO and the utter defeat of his weak and vain policies. No political adventurer ever entered into power under more promising auspices than he. He had, to be sure, no previous record of administrative achievement, but that was better, on the whole, than having a bad record. Perhaps because he had seemed to his compatriots before the Autumn of 1910 so weak, vain, and visionary the boldness, courage, and practicability he unexpectedly revealed in the revolution he headed were more impressive. He was elected to the Presidency by the votes of the people, and when he took office a newly awakened nation, educated by PORFIRIO DIAZ to a comprehension of the advantages of freedom, which he had nevertheless denied to them, reposed in MADERO strong hope and perfect confidence.

From the beginning, however, his administration has failed to pacify the contending factions, to develop the country's resources, to improve its financial condition, to protect its commerce and industry. It may be, as is so often said, that a large majority of the Mexican people are still unfit for any large measure of self-government, but that has assuredly not been proved by the failure of MADERO's administration, in which failure has been inherent. While MADERO has made a show of opposing the rebels in the north, he has been almost openly in sympathy with that murderous brigand, ZAPATA. He has distributed profitable offices with a lavish hand among the members of the Madero family, many of whom used to affect to despise him. With ERNESTO MADERO as Secretary of the Treasury the country has been all but bankrupt.

The police have become demoralized, while the defection of the army is no longer a matter of argument. The civil courts are quite as corrupt as they ever have been, while the President, whose entire term of office has been marked by squabbles with Ministers, Senators, and Deputies, has assuredly failed to secure the respect or esteem of the people. Whatever new miseries unhappy Mexico must endure, she is undoubtedly well rid of MADERO.

In spite of the ill-effects of the political disaster upon Mexican trade and finance, there is comfort in the assurance telegraphed by Gen. FELIX DIAZ to THE NEW YORK TIMES that complete protection will be given to all foreign residents. With Gen. DIAZ in power Americans in Mexico would feel confident of protection. But DIAZ is not the only factor in the present uprising, there are Gens. TREVINO and HUERTA to be considered, and even if so cautious and shrewd a statesman as Mr. FRANCISCO DE LA BARRA is made provisional President, there will inevitably be a great deal of confusion.

In the circumstances, the outlook seems dubious. The reign of outlawry and anarchy cannot continue much longer. European countries whose citizens have business in Mexico will, in view of the Monroe Doctrine, look to the United States for protection and relief. The expressed determination of President TAFT not to intervene unless intervention is absolutely necessary is commendable. We may be confident that no rash action will be taken in the remaining three weeks of Mr. TAFT's Administration, or under his successor. But we must remember that Mexico today is in precisely the same political position it was sixty years ago, that it is, in fact, in the way of becoming a dangerous anachronism in the modern world.

THUKRI FURIOSO.

Bombast does not come easy to the Turks. They are by temperament, training, and religious belief averse from it. With a rooted contempt for all unbelieving Giaours, to whom they habitually attribute canine origin and traits, they usually will not degrade themselves by boasting over them. Their fatalism, moreover, joined with their pride, deters them from exaggerating their own share in determining the course of events.

But THUKRI Pasha, the commander in Adrianople, is a striking exception to the general rule. It may be assumed that the infinite responsibility and the haunting cares of a long siege have got upon his nerves, and that when he looks upon the hated Giaours who have made him so much trouble he "sees red." The plan of campaign which he issued by wireless when he heard that KIAMIL Pasha, now dead, had offered to neutralize Adrianople as a condition precedent to peace is the most remarkable military document that we can recall. If he should find that further resistance was useless he would kill off the 40,000 Bulgarians (apparently males) living in the town. He would confide the women, children, and sick to the foreign Consuls, with the expectation that they also would be slaughtered. Then he would make "the beautiful buildings and all Bulgarians" into gigantic rubbish heaps. Finally he would execute the curious military operation thus described:

> Then, between fire within and death without, my brave soldiers will break through the lines of the enemy, even if they are millions strong, and either die with honor or leave these ruins victorious.

If the valiant Turk has the remotest hope of leaving Adrianople "victorious," common sense would indicate that the city should not first be reduced to ruins, especially if he feels confident that he can "break through the lines of the enemy, even if they are millions strong." We fear that the heartless Bulgars will regard this wild message as proof that its author is not as formidable a foe as a saner man would be.

CAPT. SCOTT'S FATE.

Leading threescore men, picked from a thousand volunteers of the British Empire, Capt. ROBERT F. SCOTT has perished with four companions, who bore back with him trophies left by AMUNDSEN at the antarctic pole. At that spot the Norwegian had set his tent, hoisted the Norwegian flag, and deposited a letter to King HAAKON VII. "The next person to come there," he said, "will take the letter with him." Within a month and a day the Briton was there. "We have gathered together," SCOTT said on the eve of the British Antarctic Expedition, "a set of men who will represent the hardihood and the energy of our race." Readers of the brief cablegrams appearing yesterday from New Zealand, the first news of the explorers since Commander PENNELL's dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES of April 2, 1912, must have felt that these men had acted worthily of their nation.

In sheer daring and accomplishment they had equaled the Norsemen, and their pathetic death testifies that they had won their way through greater hardships. AMUNDSEN's dash to and from the pole was made, for the most part, under ideal conditions of weather and travel. "Our sleds forged ahead to perfection," he says; "the weather was beautiful; we daily covered seventeen miles." Besides, he had Eskimo dogs and skis. SCOTT's motor sleds and ponies were of no avail on his Southern trip, and the scurvy that seized upon Lieut. EVANS, who led his last supporting party, may have weakened the leader and his comrades as they dragged their packs over a rougher trail in the rigors of an advancing season. They suffered, and they succumbed.

But they bore, also, on this latest of great explorations, the best brains and instruments for their purpose of the age. Conceivably, the feat AMUNDSEN accomplished his Viking ancestors might have done, for his dash poleward and back represented mainly the physical stamina and simple craft of a hardy race. In Dr. WILSON, who reached the pole with SCOTT and died with him, to these sturdy primitive qualities were added the great authority of science, and his case was typical of the formidable body of geologists, engineers, biologists, artists, bacteriologists, chemists, meteorologists, and zoologists whom Capt. SCOTT took with him to make his expedition bear the "greatest possible scientific harvest."

The fruits of this carefully planned and most complete expedition of modern times are saved to the world. The names of its brave leaders are imperishable.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT PREVENTION.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission has received and shortly will send to Congress the report of the board created by Congress to study railway accidents and to suggest preventive measures. Nothing is to be said against the five suggestions, but there ought to be a sixth. Each of the five will cost much money, and will do much good, but not so much good as something which would cost nothing, and without which none of the five will produce its full effect.

The missing proposal is such an improvement of discipline as would make all rules and apparatus efficient for the designed purpose. But so long as discipline is administered according to the "schedule" of the unions rather than according to the responsibility of the administrators of the railways there will remain danger that the safety of the riding public will take second place to the prestige of the unions, and that the rules of the road will be subordinate to the edicts of officials salaried by the unions rather than by the railways.

It is well to have more apparatus. Too much money cannot be spent to save life, if the railways are allowed to earn it. But orders to spend money, with prohibition to raise rates, and with the rules of responsible railway officials overruled by the unions, are conditions not compatible with the realization of a degree of safety otherwise easily to be had.

THE STATE'S SINKING FUND.

Gov. SULZER is unable to conceive how the taxpayers allowed themselves to be taxed for a sinking fund upon bonds that had not been issued. Since the Governor himself paid taxes for that purpose and never said a word about it, he was perhaps talking to himself when he scolded others for what he did himself. Doubtless the Governor was preoccupied with personal and public affairs. The excuse which is sufficient for him will be pleaded by other taxpayers who had enough to do to find the money which they paid over to others to spend. They could not be expected to manage the public finances with the same zeal as they would show if the profit or the loss were individual. It is a beautiful theory that public management is preferable to private for public utilities and monopolies. It is everyday experience in city, county, State, and Nation that the simplest affairs are bungled when given to politicians for control in the general interest.

Nothing is simpler than sinking fund theory, but the practice of the theory is as bad for New York City as for the State. Even the National sinking fund law is more often broken than kept. This present discovery lacks novelty for those who remember that a like discovery was made only a little while ago, and for the same reason. Four years ago extravagance in State finances which had never been equaled up to that time ran up a deficit of over seven million dollars, as compared with a bank balance of double that sum. Gov. HUGHES then signed a bill lengthening the period of the sinking fund from eighteen to fifty years, and thereby reduced the annual contribution from six to four millions. But were the taxpayers benefited at all? On the contrary, the money found so easily was spent more easily. The real grievance is less the spending of the money than the failure to get money's worth, alike in canals and good roads and all objects of State expenditure. The mismanagement of the sinking fund is not a matter of graft or willful neglect. It was simple indifference which intrusted the State sinking fund to a calculator who was competent as a calculator but who does not seem to have realized what his calculations meant. And of oversight there was not a trace.

The sinking fund has neither been stolen nor spent. The excess collection from the taxpayers of nineteen millions of dollars is due to taking a fixed proportion of the tax collection for the sinking fund, although the constant growth of the taxes would have satisfied the sinking fund with a smaller proportion. The proposed remedy is to stop the sinking fund contribution altogether for a while, and then to revise the proportion by making it vary according to conditions. This would please the politicians, for it would make possible the abolition of the direct tax. But the method suggested is not that of modern finance. The objection to all sinking funds is that they pile up enormous totals of idle money, a constant temptation to maladministration of various sorts. Moreover, there is a constant taking from the taxpayers of interest during the life of the bonds, say for fifty years, or double the principal at the rate of 4 per cent. without compounding. It is better politics and better finance to issue the bonds to mature annually in such sums as it is convenient to take into the budget. The payment into the budget directly from the taxpayers of a specific sum instead of a decimal proportion of the tax rate tends to keep the interest of the taxpayers in that state of lively attention which the Governor regrets does not exist now.

LABOR AND LABOR COMPENSATION.

There is a rather warm dispute going on among the advocates of legislation providing for compensation for industrial injuries. Mr. WILLIAM TEMPLE EMMET, State Superintendent of Insurance, has approved what is known as the Foley bill. This is somewhat bitterly opposed by Judge JOHN T. MCDONOUGH, counsel for the State Federation of Labor. The Superintendent says:

> We have tried to get Judge MCDONOUGH to confer with us. We have been met by attacks on our motives. All I can do is to assist in preparation of a workmen's compensation bill really beneficial to labor generally, and to present that bill to the Legislature in the hope that those it is designed to benefit will assist in procuring its passage.

This breach between friends of this important measure is greatly to be regretted. So far as we can see, Mr. EMMET is not responsible for it. The purpose he professes has, we think, been followed in good faith and intelligently. The point of difference between him and the representative of the federation is the degree and manner of State intervention. On that point the men of the federation are obviously misled. They apparently desire a State administration of the system, the collection of the fund from which compensation is to be paid, and a guarantee of the payments by the State. Mr. EMMET points out that in the bill they are supporting they do not really get the guarantee they seek. It would not be well for them, or for the public, if they did. The best way to secure adequate, just, and prompt payment of compensation at rates fixed by law is to require the employers who come within the law to insure their risks in a manner fixed by the State, either in approved companies or by mutual insurance with the needed security. In this way the employés are entirely safe and the cost falls where it belongs and where the risk can most readily be guarded against.

This method, accompanied by the provision that employers who do not come under the law cannot plead the old common law defenses, is now generally accepted as the fairest and most practical. We do not quite understand the opposition to it by the representatives of organized labor. We fear that they are affected by the very common notion that the State should do everything. It is a pleasing but deceptive notion. It is much better for the State to have as little as possible to do. If certain general conditions can be established, and then it can be made distinctly to the advantage of all affected voluntarily to carry out the intention of the law, the object of the law will much more surely be accomplished. The principle that compensation for injuries not caused by willful misconduct should be met as a part of the cost of doing business is now very generally approved by all parties. It is a pity that its application should be delayed or interfered with in this State through the opposition of those most interested in it.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

"Measurable," But Not Much More.

Though the Pennsylvania Commissioners who have been studying the chestnut blight report a "measurable" degree of success in their search for a cure of this arboreal plague, they might about as well have announced a failure. They have, indeed, discovered that any one of the trees attacked can be saved, but the treatment is too long and expensive for application in the woods to ordinary timber.

It consists, first, of a careful cutting away and chiseling out of all parts visibly affected, and then, secondly, a slight modification of the "Bordeaux mixture" familiar to all horticulturists must be repeatedly sprayed over the trees. That is a practicable process in fruit orchards, where the trees are so arranged and kept of such a size as to facilitate the quick and thorough distribution of the poison. A forest, however, presents conditions entirely different from these, and, valuable as chestnut timber is, it would rarely if ever repay by its annual increment through growth the performance several times a year, or even once a year, of a task so laborious.

It is something, of course, to know that particularly fine specimens of the chestnut, and those shading roads, can be protected by appreciative owners if they will. Thus, too, the species can be saved from the extermination which threatened it, and so the scientists can have more time in which to continue cheaper and more easily applied remedies.

This so-called blight was presumably imported in nursery stock from some foreign country where, being kept down by one or more natural enemies, the harm it does is trivial. That is a characteristic shared by most of the pests, animal and vegetable, that struggle with us for our food crops and inflict losses upon agriculture amounting to many millions every year. It is by finding and importing these enemies of our enemies, with the consequent balancing of conditions, that a real victory over any of them can be won. The fungus which destroys the chestnut trees is one particularly difficult to handle, because, after its spores gain entrance through some slight wound in the bark, it works out of sight until serious, often fatal, injury has been done. Fortunately, it has as yet attacked only a single species, and one which we can better afford to lose than several others, since it forms but a small part of our forests, and chestnut timber, after all, is a luxury rather than a necessity.

Industrial Evils Do Exist.

Information as to the textile and needle industries of this city in refreshing and consoling contrast to what we usually get was supplied by the letter of ANNA C. HEDGES, printed on this page yesterday. There are manufacturers here, it seems, and enough of them to do a considerable part of the business in these lines, who have proved it to be both possible and profitable to have their work performed in clean and well-lighted factories, with conditions entirely sanitary, and otherwise to show an enlightened regard for the welfare and happiness of their employés. About a half of the workers on "white goods," Miss HEDGES said, have this admirable environment during their working hours, and one is glad to believe it.

No doubt she is right. She erred, however, it seems to us, in drawing from her observations in these shops the conclusion that we have heard altogether too much about shops of a wholly different character. On the contrary, the demonstrated feasibility, in the commercial sense, of maintaining such conditions is an ultimate condemnation of other and most deplorable conditions, the existence of which she does not deny, and is the very best of excuses for forcing those other conditions on public attention until they have been swept away. There is nothing to criticise or complain about in the fact that the bad shops and the work done in crowded tenements under the evil contract system are what form the constant topic of description and discussion by the would-be reformers of the industrial situation.

As happy countries have no history—that generalization, like most others, has only an element of truth in it—so the part of industry that is properly conducted needs little comment. The remainder, whether large or small, is the legitimate source of "news," and the natural inspiration of reformative efforts that cannot be too vigorous. The consciousness of virtue, with occasional and more or less perfunctory praise, is a sufficient reward for the employers whose conception of expediency is sufficiently elevated to make them do business in the manner which excited Miss HEDGES's admiration.

Of course there are two sides to every question, including that of "labor" and possibly of these very shops that present a spectacle so charming, but the existence of a pleasant side is no reason at all for ignoring or failing to remedy one that is most distinctly unpleasant.

Imagination Useful to Science.

In considering the difficulties which not a few well-qualified scientists have found in accepting as even probable the transmutation of elements and the changing of energy into matter, one must give weight to the relative eminence of the proponents and the critics of these provisional hypotheses and also take into account what may be called the temperaments of the two.

It is not to be charged to Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY as a fault that he is known to be one who makes use of his imagination in interpreting his observations. Imagination has often been of enormous service when brought to bear on the misty borderland between knowledge and ignorance, and to it science is almost as much indebted as is art. The old theory of atoms and molecules and the supposed immutability of elements—these, too, are products of the scientific imagination. In other words, they are merely assumptions of long-proved convenience, and it was only their age that gave them the appearance of "laws" or "truths."

Sir WILLIAM RAMSAY and his associates knew as well as do their critics of the possibility that the gases and solids of mysterious origin that appeared in the course of their experiments may have been lurking in the molecular or atomic interstices of their apparatus. They also know, for they explicitly admitted it, that perhaps this was the source of what they found, but they had a feeling or impression that they had done something strange and new, and the intuitive conclusions of such men, being based on a vast amount of research and information, all severely exact, cannot be lightly dismissed.

The great leaders in science are audacious and cautious at the same time, and the one quality is as productive as the other is protective. The one thing for which they have no patience is authority, and they are as ready to assail an axiom as a guess.

THE MYLIUS CASE.

Counsel Denies Responsibility for Delaying Trial.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the news article about the case of Edward F. Mylius a statement is made which conveys the impression that counsel is responsible for the adjournments in this matter. I beg you to correct this impression by publishing these lines.

When the matter came up on Jan. 31 I was actually engaged in a trial of a case, but my representative appeared in court, filed an affidavit, and the argument was thereupon adjourned to Feb. 7.

Several days before Feb. 7, when the argument came on, an amended petition was served on the District Attorney, and the District Attorney, after a conference with myself, consented to accept the amended petition.

The filing of an amended petition was essential for the safeguarding of the rights of Mylius. But to my great astonishment the District Attorney withdrew his consent before the argument when I was ready to argue the writ. This necessitated the withdrawal of the first writ and the application for a new one, which was done by me immediately upon the petition as amended. So this delay is due to the attitude of the District Attorney in the matter.

Mr. Mylius does not, however, criticise this delay. All proceedings and adjournments in this matter were had with his approval, and I have no doubt that the courts will ultimately decide in his favor.

SIMON O. POLLOCK.

New York, Feb. 8, 1913.

RECKLESS ELEVATOR MEN.

Start Cars Without Waiting for Passengers to Alight.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I alighted from the elevator at one of the upper floors of a large office building not long ago, and before the foot that was last out of the elevator had touched the floor of the hall the elevator, which moves with lightning-like rapidity, was started, and I was thrown forward on the floor.

It was not the fact that the elevator was started while I was still in it, but the feeling of knowing it is shooting up before the door of the shaft was closed, the feeling of hearing it shooting upward while the door is open and you are close to the opening, gives one a feeling of danger and insecurity that might cause one to fall backward and down the shaft instead of forward.

Doors of elevators are supposed to be closed before starting the cars. If operators did this, they would have first to close the door of the shaft and then the door of the elevator, so that no one could fall down the shaft. But it is "step lively" and a rush by the elevator operators to go on, without any idea of the dangerous consequences to passengers.

If the public authorities, through their Inspectors, would make a raid upon these careless operators, and if fines were imposed by the courts for violation of the ordinance, and occasionally Inspectors assigned to that particular duty, we would not hear of so many cases of people falling down shafts.

A CITIZEN.

New York, Feb. 8, 1913.

BORROWED MONEY.

Should Failure to Return It Be Made a Crime?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Would it be asking too much to make it a felony, or a misdemeanor, or some sort of a legally punishable offense for a man to borrow money from a friend and not return it? I meet a man at frequent intervals socially who owes me a small amount, borrowed, and has owed it for two years. At the same time he seems to have more spending money than I have, and he used to ask me to take a drink with him, but he doesn't any more, because, he says, I hurt his feelings by declining publicly. He also says that I am no friend of his, because I tell all my friends that he owes me borrowed money. I do, I am glad to say, and I shall continue to do so until he pays up. That will square him with me financially, but not otherwise.

As between a sneak thief, for honor, and the average borrower, I prefer the sneak thief, because I can get the law on him, and there is no law to reach his fellow-criminal. Some day, maybe, the law will recognize small and friendly borrowing as a punishable offense. It should do so now.

E. Z. MARK.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1913.

A NATIONAL ADVISORY BOARD.

Should ex-Presidents' Services Be Retained at $25,000 a Year?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I suggest that the National Business League of America include in its campaign for a single six-year term for the President of the United States the proposition that the President, upon the expiration of his term of office, be retired to an advisory board to the Congress for life, with a salary of $25,000 a year, so that he may give to the country the benefit of the invaluable experience gained during his term of office, which, under present conditions, is practically wasted, so far as the people generally are concerned.

I would also include ex-Vice Presidents at a reasonable salary, to serve continuously for life on the advisory board, unless elected to the Presidency.

Thus the country would always have a very small but thoroughly competent body of National advisers, with a vast fund of information gained through years of experience, at the head of the executive and legislative departments of the Government.

CHARLES D. BOYLES,
General Manager Hoboken Manufacturers' Railroad Company.

Hoboken, N. J., Feb. 9, 1913.

Amendment by Majority.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In order to head off woman suffrage, Mrs. Scott recommends that it should be made harder to amend the State Constitution; that a majority of all registered voters should be required to carry a constitutional amendment; in short, that every man not voting at all should be counted as voting in the negative.

The history of New York does not afford a single instance in which a majority of all the registered voters have ever cast their ballots even for the most popular amendment. Mrs. Scott should therefore entitle her measure "A proposition to make it forever impossible to amend the Constitution of New York State."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Dorchester, Mass., Feb. 7, 1913.

PARCEL POST COMPLAINTS

Due to Ignorance and Stupidity of Senders and Postmasters.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why all this kicking in public over the working of the parcel post? Haven't people lived long enough to know that so tremendous an undertaking as that cannot be expected to go right off from the start as though it had been in operation for years? Besides, if the kicks are investigated most of them are due not to the parcel post but to the ignorance and stupidity of those using it, and this includes stupid Postmasters as well as other stupids. I understand some 3,000 or more packages are held up in the New York Post Office because ordinary stamps have been placed upon them. This is as it should be, and is directly opposed to the plan of many country Postmasters, who stupidly send such packages with the postage to be collected from the recipients of packages. I know one business man in New Jersey who has paid dozens of dollars already on packages sent with ordinary stamps and held until he pays the special stamps. The Government loses nothing by this, but it is a rather heavy tax for somebody's stupidity.

Again, New York merchants are compelled to pay letter postage on packages of returned goods because the stupid sender, aided and abetted by a stupider Postmaster—stupider because he is paid to know his business—writes "To be credited to account of Blank" across the package, thus making a letter rate on it. I note that a complainant in Saturday's TIMES had to pay letter postage on a dozen eggs sent in from the country because of this same carelessness of sender and Postmaster. I think it will hardly occur again, however, if the complainant can prevent it. Every such package should be held by the Postmaster where mailed, and the sender notified, as the law directs. If the sender has failed to put his address on the package, as required, any delay or loss should fall upon him, and not upon an innocent recipient.

When the people learn that their ignorance or stupidity, or both, cost them money, they will correct their business methods. But they never will as long as Postmasters correct them for them and put the burden elsewhere. The Post Office Department should notify Postmasters in special orders if those worthies haven't sense enough to follow ordinary plain directions. Some inquirers want to know why there should be special stamps at all. They are ignorant, as they admit, and they are stupid or they would know that the parcel post is an entirely new departure in the mail service for the public benefit, and the most important item of consideration is the cost of maintenance. There is no way of determining this except to use special stamps so that the department will know what amount of postage is received from parcel post matter.

There are many details not now satisfactory to most of us, but it is up to the public generally to do all it can to help get the machinery in smooth running order, and by and by it will be working as nearly to the public satisfaction as Government machinery ever does. I feel certain that in the New Jerusalem there will be kickers about mail delivery, just as there are in all earthly cities, but that is no reason to kick the parcel post at present.

New York, Feb. 8, 1913. W. J. L.

WIDOW'S DOWER RIGHTS.

Share in Husband's Real Estate Threatened by Herrick Bill.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to call your attention to a misstatement of fact which appeared on the real estate page of THE TIMES re Senate Bill No. 7, introduced by Senator Herrick, which limits a wife's dower right to one-third of the real estate possessed by her husband at the time of his death.

In the last paragraph of the item "Widow Dower in Realty," you say: "Therefore, a wife's dower is not endangered, excepting in such instances where fraud is practiced," &c. This is incorrect.

If the Herrick bill becomes a law a husband will be able to dispose of his real estate at any time, even on the day before his death, and give the proceeds to his mistress, (if he feels so inclined,) leaving nothing for his widow, for the law allows a widow nothing but one-third of the real estate of her husband, provided, of course, he leaves no will and there are no children.

Fortunately, most American husbands would not take advantage of this unjust law, but no one can deny that there are some bad husbands in this State who would. Laws should protect good wives from bad husbands. The passage of the Herrick Dower Right bill will result in great injustice to many a helpless woman.

A WIDOW.

New York, Feb. 9, 1913.

Later Dinner Hour Urged.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Time was when 6 o'clock was considered to be quite a fashionable hour for dinner. Then it moved along to 6:30, and now at 7 probably more people are dining than at all the other dinner hours, sooner or later. But it is no good hour in New York for those who are invited to dinner, because to get there they who have not autos or taxis must take to the street cars at the very hour when travel is the worst. I have tried it and I know.

Now, why don't the generous people who ask others to dine with them be a little kinder and put the hour at 7:30, for by that time the rush is pretty well over and travel is comparatively comfortable? Some do have that hour, and some even as late as 8 o'clock, but the great majority name 7, and the great majority have as their guests those unfortunates who must depend upon the city's transportation facilities to reach the festal board. A hint to the wives ought to be sufficient

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Feb. 7, 1913.

Meaning of "Mosholu."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Can any of your readers inform me and several other persons, including a number of the members of the City Club of Yonkers, what the word "Mosholu," the name of a street or avenue between Van Cortlandt Park and Yonkers, means and whence it is derived?

Y. N. Y.

Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1913.

Ambitious Girl's Tuition.

The eldest of a widow's four children, a bright girl of 15, is anxious to study stenography in order to help her mother all she can. Her father died five years ago, leaving no resources beyond $400 in insurance. Since then her mother has done day's work, and with regular assistance has been able to make a good home for the children. She is ambitious for her daughter, and eager for her to have the coveted training, dreading the hard life which lack of it will bring, as she is not robust. The girl has passed an examination which will admit her to an excellent school. One-half of her tuition has been guaranteed. The Charity Organization Society asks for $160 to pay the balance of the school expenses and assist the widow with the rent for a year.

Gifts may be sent to the office of the society, 105 East Twenty-second Street, and will be acknowledged.

The society acknowledges with thanks the following contributions received in response to previous appeals in THE TIMES:

H P. S., $1; F. M. W., $2; R. S., $1; M. H. U., $2; Cash, $1; Mrs. W. E. Bradley, $25; Mrs. William H. Cooke, $10; Mrs. R. E. Oakley, $1; from a Friend, $5; Mrs. Ambrose C. Kingsland, $20; H. B. Thomas, $2; M. Jones, $1; E. H. S. Merrill, $2; A. C. F., $2; A. M., $1; E. C. S., $1; F. and F., $2; H. T. G., $1; J. T. C. $2; K. B., $2; Mrs. Fordyce Barker, $6; Mrs. Emma B. Baylies, $1; Mrs. Angelina M. Drew, $5; M. I. M., $2; Anonymous, $5; Mrs. Howard F. Clark, $2; E. A. T., $5; Antonio Knauth, $5; E. A. R., $1; M. B. M., $1; a Reader of THE TIMES, $1; William Gilchrist, $2; Mrs. C. Cheever Hardwick, $2; Helen and Gertrude, $1; Acorn, $10; Anonymous, $1; Mrs. C. P. Phelps, $2; G. I. P., $10; Anonymous, $2.50; Albert Robertson & Co., $10; Mrs. Sarah G. Tompkins, $1.50; R. E. Young, $10; Cash, $1; Cash, $9; One Who Knows, $1; J. F. Are, $1; Marjorie, $5; Adrian R. Allen, $25; Mrs. T. W. Cauldwell, $1; Mrs. Sallie Sharpe, $10; E. McL., $2; H. G. E., $1; W. M., $1; Anonymous, $2.

LIVE MUSEUMS

Will Not Display Too Much Old Necklaces and Paintings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The extreme veneration now paid by museum authorities to great paintings will surely become weaker as the possibilities of a museum's influence become better understood. Painting in oil upon canvas is not a craft that makes a strong appeal to the average man, save through the stories it tells. As mere pictures—which is all that paintings are to the average observer of ordinary intelligence, plus the interest born of their age, their history and their cost—they each year suffer more and more from the competition of other pictures not done in oil on canvas but found on the walls, in journals and newspapers and in the cinema. The fact that the oil painting has no such close relation to the development of good taste and refinement as have countless objects of daily use will in time be recognized and acted upon.

If oil paintings are put in the subordinate place in which they belong, the average art museum will have much more room for the display of objects which have quite a direct bearing on the daily life of those who support it and visit it. One need not be specific; the museum will show by originals or replicas what has been done by other people to make more convenient and attractive all the things that we use and wear and see day by day, from shoes to sign posts and from table-knives to hatpins.

As the museum gives more space and most attention to these things it will quite inevitably display also the objects in which its own city is particularly interested. It will have no absurd fear that it will be commercialized and debased if it shows what is being done to-day in the field of applied art in its own city and in other parts of the world. It will take no shame from the fact that it is handling and installing and displaying articles made by machinery for actual daily use by mere living people.

The necklace found on an Egyptian mummy is unique, old and costly. But even if presented to a museum by some one of wealth and influence it still may be hideous, it may have no suggestion whatever for the modern designer. If it has certain suggestive value in this line it thereby becomes just as well worthy its place in the museum as is a good necklace made yesterday in a neighboring city. Being unique, it should be kept. Its origin gives it an archaeological value. But if it is admitted to a museum of art it should not stand in the way of the display in the same museum of modern necklaces, which may interest many and give suggestion and stimulus to modern designers.

Of course, it is not the Egyptian mummy's necklace which stands in the way of the display of modern necklaces, but the spirit of curators, experts, Directors and Trustees. They become enamored of rarity, of history, and, in this specific instance, of necklaces as indicative of steps in civilization. They become lost in their specialties and forget their museum. They become lost in their museum and forget its purpose. They become lost in working out their idea of a museum and forget their public. And soon, not being brought constantly in touch with the life of their community through handling and displaying that community's output in one or a score of lines, they become entirely separated from it and go on making beautifully complete and very expensive collections but not constructing a living, active and effective institution.

To make itself alive a museum must do two things: it must teach and it must advertise. As soon as it begins to teach it will of necessity begin to form an alliance with present teaching agencies, the public schools, the colleges and universities and the art institutes of all kinds. It is only by bearing in mind the history of its development and the part that imitation has played in that development that one can understand that American communities have been able to establish, build up and maintain great collections of works of art, beautifully housed and expensively administered, which yet have almost no co-operative relations with all the other educational and social betterment institutions of the same communities. By no right whatever is a museum a mere collection of things, save by right of precedent. Yet precedent has so ruled in this field that our carefully organized museums have no more power to influence their communities than has a painting which hangs on the wall of some sanctuary, a sanctuary which few visit, and they only to wonder as they gaze and to depart with the proud consciousness that they have seen.

JOHN COTTON DANA.

Newark, N. J., Feb. 9, 1913.

CANAL ZONE SANITARY.

Engineer Reports It Free from Flies and Mosquitos.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to protest against the report in THE TIMES that there is a mosquito scourge in the Canal Zone.

Friday I returned from a week's close study of conditions in the Zone. Not as a tourist nor as a sightseer, but as an engineer, and I wish to state that I did not see nor hear even one mosquito. Flies are almost as scarce, for I saw less than a dozen of these.

One thing that I did see, however, was that there is a great force of men working constantly over the entire Zone, destroying any decaying materials and disinfecting every place when water appears. You can be assured that this efficient force will allow no wholesale propagation of mosquitos.

W. W. COCKINS, Jr.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1913.

"The Rosary."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter written by Prof. Charles P. Norton of Buffalo regarding the authorship of the verses called "The Rosary" indicates a lofty sense of honor in Prof. Norton which should not pass unnoticed.

Prof. Norton saw in THE TIMES a statement quoted from the London Daily News to the effect that "The Rosary" was written by a Mr. Winter of Putney, England. In such a case as this most men would have been tempted to keep silence and shield a friend. Not so Prof. Norton. Though the gentleman in Putney, against whom the charge is made, is presumably a stranger to the professor, the latter springs to the rescue, and to clear him of the accusation actually places the blame where it belongs—on a friend of his own. And more, he even goes so far as to compromise himself by the admission that he saw the original manuscript. Does not this make him an accessory before the fact? I call his confession noble.

J. S.

New York, Feb. 6, 1913.

SECOND CHILDHOOD.

When he was just a little kid,
He'll frankly now confess,
He would—reluctantly—obey
His learned governess.

And when, a little later, he
Was sent away to school,
He went rejoicing to be free
Forever from her rule.

But now he fears his childish woes
Are coming back once more,
And that a most unhappy fate
Is yet for him in store.

So, "Down with suffragettes!" he cries,
"Let them no more progress.
Hanged if I will again be ruled
By any Governess!"

FANNY BYRNE.

MRS. CLEVELAND AND PROF. PRESTON WED

President Hibben Officiates at Ceremony in the Princeton University Mansion.

ONLY FEW RELATIVES THERE

Date Advanced Because of Prof. Preston's Illness—Her Daughter and His Brother Attend Them.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 10.—Surrounded only by members of their immediate families and three friends, Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, widow of the late President Grover Cleveland, and Prof. Thomas Jex Preston, Jr., of Wells College, Aurora, N. Y., were married this morning in the executive mansion of Princeton University. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton, and a long-time friend of the bride and bridegroom. After the wedding breadkfast, at which President and Mrs. Hibben were the hosts, the couple held an informal reception at Prospect.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston left President Hibben's home in a touring car shortly after 1 o'clock, and it was reported that they were on their way to Princeton Junction to board a train for Florida. To-night, however, they were still at the Cleveland home in Princeton, and declined to make public their plans.

The Preston-Cleveland nuptials came as a surprise to scores of the former Mrs. Cleveland's friends in Princeton. Although planned during the past three days in the very heart of Princeton University, not one of the students had any intimation that the wedding was to occur to-day.

It was announced by Dean Andrew F. West, head of the Princeton graduate school, that the element of mystery which pervaded the preliminary plans for the wedding was due to an illness of Mr. Preston that had led his physician to prescribe a period of rest in Florida. That the date for the ceremony was rather hastily decided on is evident from the fact that only last Saturday Mrs. Henry Edward Perrine, the mother of the bride, who has lived at the Cleveland home for several years, left for Bermuda, to be gone for two months.

Mr. Preston reached Princeton from New York only half an hour before the ceremony this morning. He was accompanied by his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Jex Preston of Aurora, and his sisters, Mrs. Florence Preston Jones and Mrs. John Hoppen; Mr. Hoppen of South Orange and his brother, Harry Preston of New York City. They went directly to Prospect, the university executive mansion, where Mrs. Cleveland and Mr. Preston spent a few minutes receiving the servants of the Cleveland household in the hall.

At 10.30 o'clock the bride-elect walked to the main drawing room of the Princeton mansion on Mr. Preston's arm. Mrs. Cleveland was attired in an unadorned white silk gown cut along simple lines, and carried a bouquet of white Killarney roses. Mr. Preston wore the conventional black frock suit.

In performing the ceremony President Hibben used the Episcopal service. Those who were in the room aside from the relatives who accompanied Mr. Preston to Princeton were Miss Esther Cleveland, who was born in the White House and who made her début on Nov. 18, at which time Mrs. Cleveland made her first appearance since her husband's death attired in colors; Miss Marian Cleveland, who is attending school at Bryn Mawr, Penn.; Francis Cleveland, the late President's youngest son; President and Mrs. Hibben, and Dean Andrew F. West of the Princeton Graduate School. Richard Cleveland, the third child of Mrs. Cleveland, is at school at Phillips Andover Academy, and although notified of the wedding was unable to attend. Miss Esther Cleveland and Harry Preston stood by the couple as the service was read.

The Prospect dining room was decorated for the wedding breakfast with narcissus and white Killarney roses, the latter being Mrs. Preston's favorite flower.

Shortly after noon several of Mrs. Cleveland's friends and neighbors called to offer their congratulations. Some of them also knew Mr. Preston, who only a few years ago took a Master of Arts degree at the university. Among these callers were President Francis Landey Patton of the Theological Seminary, a former President of Princeton University, with Mrs. Patton; George B. McClellan, ex-Mayor of New York City and now a Princeton Professor, and Mrs. McClellan, and Jesse Lynch Williams, the author, and Mrs. Williams.

The bride and groom were borne away through a shower of rice in the steel-gray touring car which has for a long time been known as the Cleveland automobile. The former bride of the White House, though 48 years old, looked little more than 30 as she waved a happy good-bye to friends on the Hibben lawn. Mr. Preston is 50 years old and a six-footer. His bearing as he stepped briskly into the waiting machine was not that of a man who needed to go to Florida for his health.

Despite Mr. and Mrs. Preston's refusal to divulge their plans, it is believed that they will soon leave for Florida. Mrs. Preston will not attend the inaugural ceremonies on March 4. It is said that Miss Esther Cleveland will join her grandmother, Mrs. Perrine, at Bermuda within the next week.

Maj. C. H. Eagle Gives a Dinner.

Major Clarence H. Eagle gave a dinner last evening to his brother officers of the Veteran Corps of the Artillery of New York at his home, 25 East Thirtieth Street. Among those asked were Col. Asa Bird Gardiner, Major John Hone, Major Charles Elliot Warren, Chaplain Frank Landon Humphreys, Surgeon T. M. Cheesman, Lieut. Charles Isham, Lieut. Walter L. Suydam, Lieut. James Mortimer Montgomery, Lieut. Bryce Metcalf, and Lieut. Paul Gilbert Thebaud.

Ocean Travelers.

Transatlantic liners arriving yesterday, and some of their passengers were:

LA LORRAINE (Havre)—Miss A. Evans, M. Freeman, G. Faget, F. W. Howes, L. J. P. La Plante, H. Levasseur, George Molten, and E. Parville.

LACONIA (Naples)—Dr. L. Allsey, Mrs. W. B. Adams, E. W. Barry, Miss C. Braid, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Cravens, G. Derby, W. Elkins, C. O. Haines, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Webster, and Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Williamson.

Some of those sailing to-day on the Potsdam for Rotterdam are:

W. G. Coolidge, Miss I. Curtis, Miss Edith Gordon, Arthur Neitzer, L. H. Peirce, Mrs. Charles E. Simon, Miss A. Thorne, and Robert Faber.

Here's the RIGHT REMEDY For CONSTIPATION

A new and scientific discovery resulting from extensive experiments made here and abroad.

Hunyadi Janos Pills

help you to avoid diseases due to clogged bowels and insure against Biliousness, Stomach Disorders and Headaches.

Take 1 or 2 pills at night and convince yourself.

At any up-to-date Drug Store or by mail from A. Saxlehner, N. Y.

25 Cents

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Charles W. Haskins is giving an informal dance this evening at her home, 56 East Seventy-second Street, for her daughter, Miss Ruth Haskins.

Mrs. Cunliffe-Owen gave a small dinner last night at her house in West Eighty-sixth Street for Cardinal Farley. The other guests included Sir Ernest Shackleton, Prince Jean Sapieha, Chamberlain of the Emperor of Austria, and Comte de Pontac.

Baroness Von Rodeck of London is at the Hotel Manhattan for a visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Imre Josika-Herczeg are to entertain at dinner to-night in honor of Prince Sapieha at their home, 28 West Tenth Street, taking their guests to the theatre afterward.

Mr. and Mrs. Preston Gibson are at the Plaza for a few days.

Mrs. Robert L. Burton and Miss Burton of Millbrook, N. Y., are staying at the Hotel Gotham.

Mrs. John N. Woodfin and Miss Woodfin of Rutland, Vt., are at the Hotel Vanderbilt for a week's visit.

Mrs. Henry Parsons of 29 West Fifty-sixth Street will give the second of her informal teas to-morrow afternoon.

Mrs. J. Lee Taller and Miss Marie Taller are in Washington, D. C., on a visit, and are staying at the Grafton.

Mrs. Philip Lewisohn of 923 Fifth Avenue will give a box party this evening at the concert at Carnegie Hall.

The Academy of Political Science is to give a reception on Friday afternoon in Earl Hall, Columbia University, in honor of Ambassador James Bryce, who is the first honorary member of the academy.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Severance of St. Paul, Minn., have taken Mrs. Berryman's apartment at 71 East Eighty-second Street for the remainder of the Winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence L. Gillespie are at the Plaza, where they will be for several weeks before occupying their new house in Eighty-ninth Street.

The Brazilian Ambassador and Mme. de Gama are at the St. Regis.

Mrs Lauterbach has invitations out for two dinners, one a Valentine dinner on Friday night and another on Feb. 20, at her home, 761 Fifth Avenue.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris returned yesterday from Washington, where they had spent several days, and are at 77 Madison Avenue.

The first meeting of the Colonial Dames' Sewing Class will take place to-morrow at the residence of Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey, 77 Madison Avenue. This class sews for the Seamen's Institute.

Baron and Baroness von Herwarth are at the Ritz-Carlton for a visit; also Mr. and Mrs. Barclay Warburton and Mr. and Mrs. George A. Draper.

Mrs. William Lowe Rice has returned from Chicago.

Miss Mildred Gautier Rice has left Chicago with Mr. and Mrs. John Mitchell and Miss Gwendolyn Mitchell to spend the rest of the Winter in California.

The annual concert for the benefit of the New York Diet Kitchen Association will be held this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria.

Miss Beatrice G. Pratt has charge of the tickets for the production of Edward Sheldon's play, "Romance," on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18, at the Maxine Elliott Theatre for the benefit of the Sunnyside Day Nursery.

Mrs. Henri de Sincay, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. John A. Logan, Jr., is sailing to-day for her home in Paris.

Mrs. William Watts Sherman is sailing for London to visit her son-in-law and daughter, Lord and Lady Camoys.

Mrs. Edward Lyman Short, who was taken suddenly ill a week ago, is slightly improved. Her daughter, Mrs. C. Herbert Jones, is with her during her illness at 9 East Thirty-ninth Street.

The first meeting of the Lenten sewing class of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine will be held this morning at the home of Mrs. Frederic E. Lewis, 23 West Fifty-second Street.

The third of the Four Dances, which was organized by the young married set, is to be given to-night at the St. Regis.

IRISH PLAYERS PLEASE.

"The Magnanimous Lover" Naturally Acted—Two Plays Revived.

The Irish Players from the Abbey Theatre, Dublin, opened the first week of their New York engagement at Wallack's Theatre last night peacefully with the presentation of three plays, one of which had not yet been seen here. The new play is called "The Magnanimous Lover," by St. John G. Ervine, and is in one act. The other plays shown last night were "Birthright," by T. C. Murray, which is in two acts, and "The Jack Daw," Lady Gregory's one-act comedy.

The players cast their performance of "The Magnanimous Lover" in a mood that emphasized the unusual handling its author has given the theme it employs. At the opening of the piece, when Samuel Hinde announced to William Cather and his wife that his son Henry had come back to marry their daughter, whom he had deserted ten years previously when a child was born to them, the audience prepared itself for a play of emotion. But it became evident that comedy was what was coming, and the play proved to have more laughs than serious moments, even when the author adopts the device of having the girl refuse the marriage. Yet there is no offense to good taste. The play moves smoothly and naturally, and when it was over many people were asking themselves how it was done.

Sara Allgood was seen as the mother who refused marriage, and J. M. Kerrigan was the "magnanimous lover" who, as his father kept repeating, "might have married a minister's daughter if he'd wanted to." He was a Scripture-breathing creature with a villainous mustache. Of the others J. A. O'Rourke had the best opportunity as the man's father. Sydney J. Morgan and Mona O'Beirne were the girl's father and mother. Miss Allgood, the leading woman of the company, had a rare chance to show versatility, her role in the first play being as different as could be imagined from that of the comically lugubrius widow she played in "The Jack Daw."

Last night's audience gave evidence of enjoying the whole evening's bill. The scenic investiture was not impressive, but this company makes a point of simplicity and artlessness throughout. This feeling was carried so far last night as to allow two of the subordinate characters to stand where they blotted completely from the sight of the audience the leading woman, when she was making on of the most important speeches of the play.

HISTORY CLUB TO GIVE PLAYS.

Entertainment on Feb. 25 Under Twelfth Night Club Auspices.

Under the auspices of the Twelfth Night Club, the History Club is arranging an entertainment to take place on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 25, at 3 o'clock at the Lyceum Theatre. A play in one act, in which Grace Elliston and Louise Drew are to appear, will be given, also a one-act farce on Woman Suffrage by Alice E. Ives.

Among those interested in the entertainment are Mrs. Robert Abbe, Mrs. Samuel Van Dusen, Mrs. A. Barton Hepburn, Mrs. Malcolm Stuart, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, Mrs. James Speyer, Mrs. E. Francis Hyde, Mrs. Emil Boas, Mrs. Henry Miller, Mrs. L. Livingston Seaman, Mrs. Frederic T. Van Beuren, Mrs. Frederic W. Longfellow, Mrs. Hugo Reisinger, Mrs. J. Noble Hayes, Miss Elsie Hill, Mrs. John R. MacArthur, Mrs. Horace E. Deming, Mrs. James O. Carpenter, and Mrs. William C. Demorest.

Bedell-Willson Wedding To-morrow.

The wedding of Miss Bessie L. Willson to Arthur Bedell of Albany, N. Y., will take place at 4:30 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Horace Brightman, 2 East Sixty-third Street. The Rev. Dr. Leighton Parks will officiate. Miss Grace Willson will be her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids selected are the Misses Olivett Willson, Eulalia Garrison, Dorothy Mahony, and Marguerétta Been. Dr. Bedell will have as his best man Dr. Frederick Conway. The ushers will be Major Joseph Cox, Dr. Malcolm Douglass, Dr. Arthur Holding, and Dr. Joseph Dirae.

McCULLOUGH—WEED.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Allan McCullough of 158 East Ninety-second Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Elvira McCullough, to De Witt Vanderbilt Weed, Jr. No date has been set for the wedding.

Wickershams Lease Country Place.

Attorney General and Mrs. George W. Wickersham have leased their country place, Marsh Fields, at Cedarhurst, L. I., to Malcolm D. Whitman, who married Miss Jennie A. Crocker of San Francisco, Ca., last year. The Attorney General and Mrs. Wickersham have planned to sail on March 1 for a trip around the world, and will be absent about two years.

'ROMANCE' A PLAY OF TENDER MOODS

Brings Back Memories of Long Ago in Love Story of Old New York.

MUCH CHARM IN WRITING

Doris Keane Scores in an Excellent Characterization and A. E. Anson Provides an Interesting Figure.

ROMANCE. Play by Edward Sheldon. Maxine Elliott's Theatre.

Bishop Armstrong	William Courtenay
Harry	William Raymond
Suzette	Louise Seymour
Thomas Armstrong	William Courtenay
Cornelius Van Tuyl	A. E. Anson
Susan Van Tuyl	Gladys Wynne
Miss Armstrong	Grace Henderson
Mrs. Rutherford	Mrs. Charles de Kay
Mrs. Frothingham	Edith Hinkle
Miss Frothingham	Claiborne Foster
Mrs. Gray	Dora Manor
Miss Snyder	Mary Forbes
Mr. Fred Livingstone	Paul Gordon
Mr. Harry Putnam	George Le Soir
Signora Vanucci	Gilda Varesi
M. Baptiste	Paul Gordon
Louis	Herman Nagel
Francois	Yorke Erskine
Eugene	Alexander Herbert
Adolph	Hermann Gerold
Servant	M. Morton
Butler	Harry Georgnette
Mme. Margarita Cavallini	Doris Keane

A play of moods, gentle, sentimental, and tender, occasionally florid, and not infrequently dramatic, such is "Romance," acted last night at the Maxine Elliott Theatre.

It blends the love story of to-day with the romance of yesterday, and for the most part does it charmingly. Where it is least convincing the fault is due to an inconsistency in character, which, though not necessarily impossible, here seems somewhat overwrought. It is in the character of the young clergyman, suddenly converted from a gentle and reasonable human being to a wild-eyed fanatic, that Mr. Sheldon's error seems the gravest. And it was upon the actions of this character that the play vacillated most uneasily as it was acted last night.

But on the whole Mr. Sheldon has written with unusual grace. He has made his blend of the new and the old with considerable feeling, and has ornamented the structure with delightful touches in character and incident and sentiment.

Throughout "Romance" one gets the mellow memories of far-off things. And in the figure of its heroine there is the interest that comes from contemplation of that very contradictory thing—the artistic temperament. Margerita Cavallina, with her curious mixture of good and bad, her cruelty and tenderness, her little passions, and her one great love, provides a splendid study.

Mr. Sheldon has been peculiarly happy in the prologue and epilogue to the main story of the play. At the outset a youth in love with an actress comes to his uncle, the Bishop, with the announcement of his coming marriage. And the old man does not respond as sympathetically as he had hoped. Wherefore the youth declares that age cannot understand such sentiment as his, and is about to depart. The old man goes to his desk and takes out a little handkerchief and a faded bunch of white violets. Then, as the room grows shadowy in the twilight, he begins the recital of his own love story.

When the curtain again rises it is this romance that is being unfolded in the Fifth Avenue mansion of forty years ago, when the old Brevoort House was a centre for the fashionable life of the time, and when the young bloods unhitched the horses from the carriage and dragged the reigning opera singer home. It is Margerita, Cavalinna who is the adored of these young bloods, as she is the toast of their elders and the particular friend of Cornelius Van Tuyl, now entertaining her in his home and inviting some criticism from his more punctilious guests. And it is here, in a delightful little scene, that Thomas Armstrong, the youthful rector of St. Giles, first encounters the singer, and is in turn humiliated and fascinated by her before he is aware who she really is. By the time her identity has been made clear to him the charm has worked its spell.

Then comes her confession of early faults with complete disillusionment postponed until both the singer and Van Tuyl have perjured themselves for the sake of the young man's peace of mind. Before the truth comes home to the young clergyman there have been a number of delightfully varied passages, one particularly human and delightful one being an exchange of courtesies between the singer and an Italian organ grinder, the bond of sympathy vested in the fact that they are "both musicians" and that each is the owner of a monkey.

When the young clergyman carries his doubts of the truth of the singer's statement beyond her to the man whom she has declared to be nothing in her life, he rather forfeits sympathy, though, as it happens, his suspicions are justified. But the passion is overpowering, and the subsequent act presents him in a mad and whirling state forcing his way to her presence, out-storming John Storm, and ultimately losing all sense of everything except the one desire to possess her.

In a passage in which the contrite woman begs him to leave her in her newfound sense of innocence and real love, Mr. Sheldon has written simply and impressively. The scene, eventuating in the lover's withdrawal and farewell, has also the ring of real pathos. And there is a poignant touch in the final moment of the epilogue, when the old man, hearing the news of the day read from an evening paper, is startled with the statement of Cavalinna's death in far-off Italy.

Miss Doris Keane's performance of the opera singer is richly characterized, touched with lightness and humor and realistically reflective of natural traits. It is easy to see how the part might be translated into an entirely different mood. But in the lines of her conception of it Miss Keane is always interesting, frequently brilliant and generally successful. Her dialect is capital. She is especially happy in conveying the suggestion of that impulsiveness commonly attributed, and not infrequently characteristic of those whose lives are lived largely in the imagination.

In the earlier scenes Mr. William Courtenay played well, and the transition from age to youth was excellently done. But he allowed emotion or first-night nervousness to carry him too far in the bigger scenes, where his vocalization was notably deficient.

The rôle of the other man was beautifully played by Mr. A. E. Anson, whose rich and varied reading alone was a rare contribution. Gilda Varesi, appearing on short notice, did much with a comparatively small part and provided an unusually fine characterization. And Paul Gordon did two contrasted parts excellently. Gladys Wynne and Louise Seymour did other rôles charmingly, and a word is due Grace Henderson.

Levy-Maas Wedding on Feb. 18.

The marriage of Miss Lillie L. Levy and Emil Maas will take place at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Julia Levy, at 202 Riverside Drive, on Tuesday evening, Feb. 18. The Rev. Dr. Moses will officiate. Mr. and Mrs. Maas will spend their honeymoon in the South, and on their return will sail for abroad. They will make their home in New York.

Nunnally's Famous Candy

Cor. 14th St. and 7th Ave., New York.

The Pride of the South for a quarter-century

Now made and sold in New York City.

Buy it *fresh* from any leading druggist or grocer.

PAUL REIMERS'S RECITAL.

A Lyric Tenor Makes a Pleasing Impression in German and French Songs

Mr. Paul Reimers, who made his first public appearance in New York in a song recital at Aeolian Hall yesterday afternoon, showed at once that he was properly described on the programme as a "lyric tenor." His voice is agreeable but small in power and limited in its range of color and expression; and when it is forced beyond certain limits it loses something of its quality. His style is finished, and in many things, perhaps most, is governed by taste, musical appreciation, and sincere feeling, though his taste is often toward the sentimental, and he loves the "dying fall," the "sweet sound that breathes upon a bank of violets," sometimes to excess.

Mr. Reimers chose interesting songs for his programme, generally of a sort adapted to his voice and style. There were songs by Schumann, Schubert, and Wolf in German, and by Faure, Debussy, Hue, and Dalcroze in French, which he sang with excellent and finished diction in both tongues. Schumann's "Der Soldat," a setting of verses by Hans Andersen, is a striking song, quite unfamiliar to most Lieder singers; Mr. Reimers earned thanks for bringing it forward and singing it well. And among the less well-known is the romanze, "Fluthenreicher Ebro," from the "Spanische Liebeslieder," in which he was also successful. He put quite the right touch upon Schubert's "Die Forelle," and the "Wanderer's Nachtlied" was a creditable piece of work; but he deplorably missed the spirit of "Das Lied im Grunen" by his jigging tempo and mincing style. Wolf's "Elfenlied" he sang with grace and spirit, as he did "Auf dem Grunen Balkon," and the former he was called upon to repeat. But much more can be made out of "Der Tambour" than he found in it.

Mr. Reimers seemed quite at home in songs of the modern French school. Faure's "Apres un Reve" he sang charmingly, and he showed the true inwardness of Debussy's "Chevaux de Bois" considerably better than some others who have attempted it. Mr. Theodore Flint played his accompaniments with unusual skill and sympathy.

BARNEY GILMORE BANKRUPT.

Irish Star and Manager Owes $10,410, and Has $1,404 Assets.

Bernard F. Gilmore, Irish star and singer and theatrical manager, residing at the Hotel St. Albans, 351 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $10,410 and assets of $1,404, consisting of cash in bank, $4, and a half interest in eleven acres of land at Deer Park, L. I., $1,400, mortgaged for $775. The debts are for borrowed money, printing, doctors' bills, and services of actors. There are forty creditors, among whom are Mina Shirley Gilmore, $3,500, money loaned and services as an actress; James J. Corbett, $250; George Considine, $50; Sam H. Harris, $100; Al H. Woods, $100; Major Laird, Atlantic City, $120; Samuel Scribner, $100; George H. Nicolai, $750; John H. Havlin, $750, all for loans; Dr. Henry W. Franenthal, $750; Dr. Henry B. Britenstool, $300; George Quinn, Philadelphia, $150.

Mr. Gilmore owes the following actors and actresses for services: Claude Reader, $100; Carl Merrifield, Chicago, $100; Fay V. Armand, Toledo, Ohio, $75; Allen Stanchfield, $80; Jessie Boyd, $100, and Helen Dunbar, Philadelphia, $100. He owes $2,050 to theatrical printers.

Special Opera Matinee for Fund.

Gatta-Casazza, General Manager of the Metropolitan Opera Company, announces a special matinée next Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 18, for the benefit of the Opera Emergency and Pension Fund. The programme offered is as follows: "The Tales of Hoffmann," first act, with Miss Hempel, Mme. Mauburg, and Messrs. Macnez, Didur, de Segurola, and Reiss, Mr. Polacco conducting; "La Bohème," third act, with Mmes. Alda and Sparkes and Messrs. Martin and Gilly, Mr. Sturani conducting; "Tannhäuser," second act, with Mme. Gadski and Messrs. Jörn, Goritz, Griswold, Reiss, and Hinshaw, Mr. Hertz conducting; "Pagliacci," first act, with Mlle. Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and Gilly, Mr. Sturani conducting.

WEEK'S BILLS AT THEATRES.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue has for the week as its headline attraction Edna Goodrich in the fantasy of studio life called "The Awakening of Minerva." Nonette, gypsy violiniste, is heard in new selections, and Kate Elinore and Sam Williams appear in a travesty on the chase called "The Hunter and the Huntress." Others seen on the same bill are Etta Bryan and company in "The College Proposition," Cartmell and Harris, Ben Deeley and company in "The New Bell Boy," Von Hoven and his company in feats of magic, John T. Murray in monologue, Kennedy and Rooney in "The Happy Medium," Tifford in ventriloquism, the Rexos, and Roberts's rats, cats, and dogs.

Keith's Union Square heads its bill for the week with Ed Callagher and Joe Fields, recruits to vaudeville from the field of burlesque. They are seen in a satire called "The Battle of Bay Rum." "The Movies," showing the happenings during one evening at a photo play house, is another number of the programme, which includes Lee White and George Perry. Other numbers are Robert Emmett Keane in impersonations, Mr. and Mrs. Allison in "Minnie from Minnesota," Jesse L. Laskey's "A Night on a Houseboat," Tom Penfold and Mary Mehall, Margaret Hill and her animals, Coakley, McBride and Milo in "The Town Hall Minstrels," Mort Sharp, and the Three Marlos.

The Regent, the new theatre at 116th Street and Seventh Avenue, has a bill of feature motion plays and classical music rendered by an orchestra. There is no vaudeville.

Nina Morris and company in "The Yellow Peril" heads the bill for the week at Keith's Alhambra. Others at the theatre are Gus Edwards's "Kid Kabaret," Bert Levy, Willard Simms and company in "Finder's Furnished Flat," George Whiting and Sadie Burt, the Six American Dancers, Brown, Harris and Brown, Herzog's Russian Stallions, Dick Tubb, the Graphophone Girl, and Juggling De Lisle.

Keith's Bronx has as its headline act for the week Henry Woodruff and company in the one-act sketch, "A Regular Business Man." Others on the bill are Horace Wright and Renee Dietrich in a selection of songs, Hal Davis and Mae McCauley in "The Girl from Childs," Clark and McCullough, Fred. Dupree, Gen. Pisano and company in a sharpshooting exhibition, Ben Deeley and company in "The New Bell Boy," the Three Leightons, the Camille Trio, the Musical Johnstons, and the Glockers, water jugglers.

"The Broomstick Witches" top the bill at Proctor's 125th Street for the week. It is a ballet musical comedy along the lines of "Mother Goose." Others are Charles Forscher in "His Nerve," Lightning Weston in sketching, Harry Harvey in a monologue, Those Four Girls, Wilson and Aubrey, Lynn and Mitchell, and photo plays.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre has at the head of its bill Tim McMahon's Pullman Porter Maids. Other features are provided by Selma Waters and company in "A Woman's Way," Johnston's Merry Youngsters, the Gene Fuller Trio, Hallen and Hayes, Metz and Metz, and new photo plays.

"The China Doll," a tabloid musical comedy, heads the bill at Proctor's Twenty-third Street. Others to appear are Seibit's Spirit Paintings, Ernest Carr and company in "The Grafter," the Carolina Four, Pearson, Lyons and company, the Stewart sisters, the Enos Trio in novelty acrobatics, and photo plays.

For the first half of the week following is the bill at the American Theatre: Allan and Dale, Baptist and Franconi, Maurice Wood, Edouard Jose and company, Marvello, the Clayton Drew Players, Clark and Verdi, the Ernesto sisters, and Anna Bernard.

Ben Welch, for a long time a popular figure in vaudeville, is at the Columbia Theatre, presenting a one-act musical farce, "The Love Arbor," and a short military burlesque, "A Day at West Point." In Mr. Welch's company are Frank P. Murphy, Lee Kendall, Pat Kearney, Tom Conroy, William Geissler, Florence Rother, Etta Hastings, Maudie Heath, Helen Delaney, Dolly Defries, and Dorothy Devine.

The Star and Garter Show is at the Murray Hill this week, appearing in "The Flirting Widow." At Hurtig & Seamon's 125th Street Music Hall, the American Beauties Company is seen in "Lover's Lane." Miner's People's Theatre has Matt Kennedy and his "Tiger Lillies." At Miner's Eighth Avenue the offering is "The Cherry Blossoms." "The Girls From Missouri" are at Miner's Bronx, and the Olympic has the annual engagement of Al Reeves and his Big Beauty Show.

Julian Eltinge is at the Montauk, Brooklyn, this week, in "The Fascinating Widow." It is announced that this is the farewell appearance in Brooklyn for the piece.

"Bunty Pulls the Strings," the comedy of Scottish life and customs by Graham Moffat, is at the Majestic, Brooklyn. Marjorie Murray appears in the title role.

The Crescent Theatre stock company presents "Article 47," the play which gave Clara Morris one of her most famous roles. All the favorites of the company are in the cast.

Belle Story heads the bill at the Orpheum, Brooklyn, appearing in song selections. Another number is "The Diamond Dinner," a playlet by Bayard Veiller, author of "Within the Law." Frank Fogarty, "The Dublin Minstrel," is on hand with a budget of anecdotes. Others are Will H. Murphy and Blanche Nichols in "The School of Acting," the Bracks, the Wilson brothers in "Go Out," Max Witt's Melody Lane Girls, the Four Florimonds, and the La Toy brothers.

Maggie Cline is among the headliners at Keith's Bushwick Theatre. S. Miller Kent is seen in "The Real Q." Others are Joe Boganny and his Royal Lunatic Bakers, the Three Keatons, Harry Linton and Anita Lawrence in "Plane Capers," Mr. and Mrs. Perkins Fisher in "The Half Way House," the Primrose Four, the Four Londons, and Asaki, the juggling Jap on roller skates.

POETICAL PLAY AT COLONIAL.

"The Kingdom of Destiny" by Edwards Davis Is Impressive.

Vaudeville saw a novelty yesterday in the presentation at Keith's Colonial Theatre of a poetical allegory called "The Kingdom of Destiny," by Edwards Davis, who appeared in the leading rôle of the piece. It was a striking offering. In the first place the rising curtain disclosed a scenic setting that would have been noteworthy in any Broadway theatre. As the various characters appeared it became evident that the costuming was to be on the same scale. The production was advertised as the first made by the producing department of the United Booking Offices.

Mr. Davis's allegory was told in terms that smacked of the morality play. It was rhymed throughout, and the lines were read capably by the entire cast. The thread of the story on which the poetry was hung told how Lust and Art offer themselves as solace to Power, represented by a King, and how Love, a prisoner, prevails with him over the efforts of his counselor, Evil, and Fate. It was not evdent that the audience followed the thought always, especially when the material became a little discursive, but it was evident that the piece made its impression. It was liberally applauded.

Grace Van Studdiford and James Thornton appeared in their respective offerings. Other acts on the bill were Gertrude Vanderbilt and George Moore, in songs and dances; Kathleen Clifford in male impersonations, Madden and Fitzpatrick in "The Wanderer," Bert Melrose, the Jungmann Family, and Cooper and Robinson.

"SECRET OF SUZANNE" GIVEN.

Pina-Corsi's Illness Prevents Presentation of "Le Donne Curiose."

These be troublous times in operatic circles. Last evening the illness of Antonio Pini-Corsi made it impossible to present "Le Donne Curiose" at the Metropolitan Opera House. The substitution made was a curious one. The Monday subscribers not only got Miss Farrar, who was to have sung in "Le Donne Curiose," in another Wolf-Ferrari opera, "The Secret of Suzanne," but they also heard Miss Bori and Messrs. Caruso, Amato, and Gilly, none of whom was announced for "Le Donne Curiose," in "Pagliacci."

The change of programme was not contemplated until afternoon, and consequently unadvertised. As a result the curious spectacle was presented of a Caruso night in which there were a meagre number of standees. In any case the Monday subscribers who, through the tenor's illness, did not hear him last week in "Gioconda," had the pleasure of hearing him last night. Mr. Scotti appeared with Miss Farrar in the Wolf-Ferrari work, which evidently has come into the répertoire to stay. Mr. Polacco conducted the orchestra for that and Mr. Sturani for Leoncavallo's opera.

MRS. C. K. R. SHELLEY DEAD.

One of the Five Roosevelt Debutantes of Winter of 1905.

Mrs. Christine Kean Roosevelt Shelley, wife of Capt. James E. Shelley of the Eleventh Cavalry, died yesterday at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. She was the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Emlen Roosevelt and the niece of Senator John Kean of New Jersey.

Mrs. Shelley was introduced into society five years ago, during the same Winter as her cousin, Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, then Miss Alice Roosevelt, and three other cousins of the same name, all of whom have since married. The season, because of the five Roosevelt débutantes, was named the Roosevelt Winter of 1905. Besides Mrs. Shelley and Mrs. Longworth, the other Roosevelt débutantes of that season were Mrs. T. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. F. Delano Roosevelt, (who was Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,) and Mrs. Langdon Geer.

Capt. Shelley was a Captain of Volunteers in the Spanish-American war, and entered the regular army as a Lieutenant in 1901. He comes of a distinguished Alabama family.

Obituary Notes.

AUGUST WOLF, 72 years old, a brewer, living at 661 Glenmore Avenue, Brooklyn, died suddenly yesterday from heart disease while riding in a Third Avenue elevated train.

WILLIAM H. HART, 84 years old, head of the supply and equipment department of the Empire State Subway Company, died on Sunday at his home, 165 South Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

Dr. SAMUEL WILLARD, 91 years old, who was Secretary of the First State Republican Convention held in Illinois, died at his home Sunday night of old age.

PETER E. FARNUM, 74 years old, retired merchant, of Port Jervis, N. Y., died at his home there yesterday of apoplexy. Mr. Farnum was a Mason and an Elk.

HENRY W. EGNER, 76 years old, President of the Newark Cornice and Skylight Company, three times Mayor of Orange, and former Collector of the Port of Newark, is dead at his home, 1,015 Broad Street, Newark, from heart disease.

MARCUS COHN, a retired merchant of Paterson, N. J., died suddenly in Paterson yesterday. He was in his sixty-ninth year, coming here from Germany in 1862. Mr. Cohn was one of the wealthiest men in Paterson.

Mrs. JANE ELLIOTT, widow of William Elliott, died yesterday at her home, 149 West Seventy-first Street. Her husband, who died sixteen years ago, was the pioneer horticultural auctioneer in this city.

LOUIS HARTUNG, 66 years old, an importer and manufacturer of human hair, with offices at 711 Broadway, died yesterday at his home, 228 West 138th Street.

CLARENCE S. MOORE, 46 years old, a teacher of manual training, died yesterday in the Fairmount Surgical Sanitorium in Jersey City.

The Rev. CONRAD D'OENCH, a retired clergyman of the German Reformé Church, is dead in his home, 800 De Kalb Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 70.

Mrs. ELIZABETH A. S. DAWSON, widow of Rodman B. Dawson of Brooklyn, died Sunday in the home of her son-in-law in Easton, Penn., aged 78.

GEORGE W. DESSALET, a pioneer in Illinois, died Saturday in his home in Philadelphia, where he was born, aged 81.

PATRICK W. CANTWELL, an employe of the Department of Water Supply, at Ridgewood, President of the Boilermakers and Iron Shipbuilders' Association of America, died Saturday in his home, 148 Kent Street, Greenpoint, Brooklyn.

Mrs. MARY VAN HORN WRIGHT, widow of William S. Wright, died Saturday in her home, 102 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, aged 87. She is survived by her sister, Mrs. William W. Brook.

Mrs. C. T. VENECIA, widow of Joseph F. Venecia, died Sunday in her home, 42 St. John's Place. She was born in Cuba, where her husband operated a sugar mill, and had resided in Brooklyn thirty-five years.

Mrs. E. J. AVERY, widow of Prof. Avery, died Sunday in her home, 1,911 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn. She was born in Melrose, Conn., Nov. 16, 1831. Prof. Avery was principal for seventeen years of Peddle Institute at Hightstown, N. J.

Swift & Company's sales of Fresh Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 8, averaged 10.72 cents per pound. —Adv.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Engaged.

LEIPOLD—ZIMMER.—Barbara Zimmer to Irwin Leipold.

Married.

FISK—PAINE.—On Feb. 10, at Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Rev. George W. Carter, Gladys Ethel Paine to Clinton Earle Fisk.

JONES—HUMPHREYS.—Feb. 8, Helen Humphreys to Walter R. Jones.

NEVARK—NAMCHEK.—Feb. 9, Lucie Namchek to Rudolf Nevark.

Newark.

PENDLETON—GRAHAM.—Feb. 8, Maria L. Graham to Arthur B. Pendleton.

Died.

AVERY.—On Monday, at 906 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, Herbert C. Avery, son of George D. and Harriet Copley Avery, in his 20th year. Funeral at home Wednesday, 2 P. M. Los Angeles papers please copy.

BARTON.—Charles Barclay, 54 years old, Feb. 9, at Springfield, Mass. Funeral services at the residence of his brother, Robert Barton, at Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, 4:30 P. M. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery, Br

FRANK CHANCE HERE; TO PLAY FIRST BASE

Yankees' New Manager Intends to Get Into the Game Again Next Season.

McGRAW GREETS OLD RIVAL

Cordial Receptions to Peerless Leader at Grand Central Station and at Hotel Wolcott—Is in Fine Health.

Frank Chance, looking the picture of perfect health and supplementing the looks by declaring that he never felt better in his life, arrived in New York late yesterday afternoon to take active charge of the New York American League Baseball Club. The Peerless Leader looked more like a college student just graduated than a veteran of a dozen years' service on the diamond, and he betrayed unmistakable signs of pleasure at the reception accorded him on all sides.

Chance's arrival was of the nature accorded a hero on his return home, and it was far from the receptions Chance has received here in the past, when he led a rival ball club. A delegation of reporters boarded his train at Albany and accompanied him on the final lap of his transcontinental journey. The news that he would reach the city at 5:30 o'clock was sufficient to draw a crowd of 100 people at the new Grand Central Station, and eyes were strained for a view of the Peerless Leader as the crowd surged out from the train shed. Chance was almost the last man to reach the gate, and he was quickly recognized, his appearance being the signal for an outburst of applause. Chance doffed his hat in acknowledgment, was hurried to a waiting taxicab, and driven to the Hotel Wolcott. Mrs. Chance accompanied him.

At the Wolcott Chance's brawny right arm was subjected to a severe test by a large crowd of well-wishers. American League club owners and managers, gathered at the hotel for their annual schedule meeting, quickly showed the big fellow that he was more than welcome. President Ban Johnson was one of the first to greet Chance. Owner Charley Murphy of the Cubs, who has been in the city for several days, had an important engagement elsewhere and missed the chance to see what a joy party he had provided for the American League. Manager John J. McGraw of the Giants, Chance's greatest rival on the ball field for years, but a close friend off the field, arrived at the hotel while Chance's reception was at its height. Elbowing his way through the crowd, McGraw extended his right hand to Chance and exclaimed:

"Congratulations, Frank, on getting into a good town."

When the welcoming had subsided somewhat, Chance gave a brief outline of his plans for the season to the newspaper men. He declined to enter into any detailed discussion about the Yankee lineup, as he has not had the advantage of seeing the team in action. But he is satisfied that he has plenty of material for a winning team, so good that he does not hesitate to talk about the first division. Chance has never had the experience of finishing a season in the second division, and hopes to avoid this section next season.

"I am feeling better than at any time during the last two years," Chance said when asked about his intention of playing, "and I expect to play first base for the Yankees next season. I have not had a headache since my operation here last Fall, despite the fact that I have spent considerable time outdoors without a hat. I consider that a playing manager can be of much greater service to a club than a bench manager, so naturally I want to get into the game. The whole question resolves itself into what disposition we will make of Hal Chase. I understand that Chase wants to play second base, and I am going to give him a chance there. This may seem peculiar, because Chase is left-handed, but he is different than other players. He has the quickest pair of hands that I have ever seen, and he is such a natural ball player that I figure he can be fitted into any position. If he is half as good at second as he is at first, that position will be well taken care of, and there need be no worry about that side of the diamond.

"As to the rest of the team, I am not well enough acquainted with the ability of the men to make any predictions. I have been told that the pitching staff has plenty of quality, though it failed last year. Behind the bat and in the outfield I understand also that we have some high-class men. The principal difficulty rests with the left side of the infield, and I hear some promising youngsters are available.

"I will not consider any trades until after the Yankees return from Bermuda. To dispose of any of our players before then might result in a star slipping out of our grasp, and I do not want that to happen. I will have a good chance to look over all the talent, and then I will know more about the arrangement of the team and what players to keep. Training at Bermuda will be a great pleasure to me, because we will stay in the same place all the time. Traveling through the South for exhibition games and being forced to eat all sorts of food is, in my opinion, the worst feature of Spring training. If the weather is as good as reports would indicate, the Yankees ought to be in fine condition when the season opens.

"The change from the Hilltop to the Polo Grounds ought to be great help to the team. I remember playing a series against the Giants at American League Park after the fire at the Polo Grounds, and the hard ground caused me a lot of trouble in my legs. Playing a whole season on such ground cannot help slowing up players, as the field is the worst in the major leagues, being constructed over a foundation of rock. I know my legs would not stand the strain of much playing up there, but I have no doubt about the Polo Grounds."

Manager Chance said that he had not seen Harry Wolter, but expected the latter would be able to play, since his injury was the same as Johnny Evers once sustained, who came back as fast as ever. When asked about Joe Berger, the Pacific Coast League shortstop who was obtained by the White Sox, Chance said that he had never seen him in action, but had heard good reports about him and would try to procure him, if possible. He also talked about getting big Jeff Overall, the former Chicago pitcher, who would like to play under Chance again after being out of the game two years. Such a thing is not possible, Chance declared, unless Charles W. Murphy consents, and the other National League clubs waive, as he is still the property of the Cubs.

Chance declared that Johnny Evers should make a success as manager of the Cubs, and predicted a great managerial career of Joe Tinker, although he figures Tinker's task much more difficult than Evers will have.

The new manager will establish his home here in a few days and make New York his headquarters until the end of the season.

$1,000,000 BASEBALL SCHOOL

Charley Carr, an Old Player, Has a Big Scheme for Teaching the Game.

A baseball school, backed with capital to the extent of $1,000,000 and conducted along lines decidedly novel, is a possibility of the near future. Charley Carr, at one time a member of the Detroit team and during the past few years connected with various American Association teams as manager, evolved the idea and will soon put the matter up to the National Commission for a sanction. Carr has interested several wealthy men in the project and will have unlimited backing in his efforts to make the school a success.

The plan proposed would be a benefit to veterans and novices alike. Carr proposes to secure one big hotel in the South with grounds large enough for fifteen or twenty diamonds where all the major league clubs can train in the Spring. The idea of the promoter is to have organized baseball stand behind the plan, and inducements will be offered to have all the clubs establish training quarters at the same place.

When the major league teams go North to begin their regular playing season the school will be at the disposal of minor leaguers or youngsters desiring to get a knowledge of the finer points of the game. A skilled corps of professors, such as are employed at all institutions of learning, will teach the youngsters what they have learned through years of experience on the diamond. Former major leaguers who have been noted for their knowledge of the game will be secured as teachers. A regular tuition fee will be charged, and classes conducted in the usual way. The large number of playing fields will also permit of much individual instruction.

Carr figures that there is a great field for such an institution to fit natural-born ball players for professional careers, and he figures that a single training camp would eliminate considerable of the expense of training, and be of much greater service to major leaguers. It is planned to open the school next October if organized ball will sanction the idea.

Fordham Baseball Schedule.

The baseball schedule of Fordham University announced by Manager Burns F. Barford, '13, contains twenty-seven games. There will be twenty games at home, eight more than last year. Dartmouth, University of Vermont, Lehigh, Ursinus, Rhode Island State, Rensselaer, Polytechnic Institute, and the Catholic University will visit Maroon Field for the first time. Columbia, in the Decoration Day game, and Villanova, in the Commencement Week game, have the most important dates. After many years' absence the names of Notre Dame and Seton Hall again appear on the schedule. The home-and-home series with Holy Cross have been resumed, while among those colleges whose names are missed from this season's list are Georgetown and Manhattan. The schedule:

March 22, C. C. N. Y. at Fordham; 29th, Stevens at Fordham.

April 3, University of Vermont at Fordham; 5th, St. John's at Fordham; 7th, William and Mary at Fordham; 12th, Holy Cross at Fordham; 15th, Dartmouth at Fordham; 16th, Yale at New Haven; 19th, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Fordham; 22d, Tufts at Fordham; 23d, Tufts at Fordham; 26th, Wesleyan at Fordham; 30th, Ursinus at Fordham.

May 3, Rhode Island State at Fordham; 7th, Lehigh at Fordham; 9th, Catholic University at Fordham; 10th, Lafayette at Easton, Penn.; 14th, Mount St. Joseph's at Fordham; 17th, United States Military Academy at West Point; 21st, Pennsylvania at Philadelphia; 23d, Notre Dame at Fordham; 24th, Holy Cross at Worcester; 28th, Seton Hall at Fordham; 30th, Columbia at Fordham; 31st, Wesleyan at Middletown, Conn.

June 4, Villanova at Fordham; 7th, Union at Schenectady.

Pitcher Works Marries Southern Girl

MONROE, La., Feb. 10.—Pitcher Ralph T. Works of the Cincinnati Reds and Miss Nellie Barnes were married here to-day. The wedding was the culmination of a romance begun here a year ago, when the Detroits, with whom Works then was playing, were in training here.

Princeton and Yale in Hockey.

Capt. "Hobey" Baker of Princeton's hockey forces, evidently does not intend to take any chances of having his team beaten by Yale when the two teams come together to-morrow night at the St. Nicholas Rink. The Tigers came from Princeton yesterday and last night played a fine practice game against the Seventh Regiment team and later against the St. Nicks. This will be the last regular game that the Princeton players are scheduled to play unless Yale should happen to beat them to-morrow night in the second game of their series, which would create a tie and render a third and deciding game necessary. Capt. Harmon of Yale canceled his practice time last night, preferring that his players should practice on the Yale Stadium Rink, which is now frozen and available for skating. The team is in excellent shape and easily defeated the freshman team on Saturday in a well played game. The Irish-American A. C. and St. Nicholas teams will play their regularly scheduled game in the Amateur Hockey League championship series to-night.

Mohawk A. C.'s Series of Games.

Entries are already pouring in for the coming Mohawk Athletic Club games, to be held at the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, on Friday evening, Feb. 21. The stars that have so far signified their intention to compete are Harry Smith, William J. Kramer, Ben and Platt Adams, Goehring, Clarke, Goodwin, Van Dendries, Nerent, Townsend, Egan, Frick, Eames, Leslie, Roth, Scott, Sirobino, Renner, Eller brothers, Stephenson, Lovell, Jordon, Hermans, and Holden. Hannes Koehmalnen, the Finnish runner, has promised the committee that he will let them know after the New York Athletic Club games relative to his entry. The Mohawks desire to make known that they will not advertise any star whose entry they have not received.

THREE BASEBALL LEAGUES IN SESSION

American Adopts Schedule, Providing Good Plums for New York Club.

The American League club owners lived up to tradition yesterday when they got together at the Hotel Wolcott for their annual schedule meeting. It was the same happy family gathering under the guidance of President B. B. Johnson, and nothing came up to disturb the serenity of the session. Hardly two hours were consumed before the door of the meeting room opened, the representatives of the various clubs appeared with smiling faces, and the announcement was made that the meeting was adjourned.

The principal business of the conference was the question of adopting the schedule as drawn up by President Johnson. A few seconds proved sufficient to dispose of this business, as the dates were accepted by unanimous vote. The schedule, as usual, calls for 154 games, beginning on April 10 and closing on Oct. 4 in the East, and one day later in the West. New York has plenty of reason to rejoice over its schedule of games. The Yankees get the opening day at Washington, where President Wooorow Wilson is expected to honor the opening by throwing out the first ball.

The same clubs figure in the New York opening on April 17, when Frank Chance makes his debut here as Manager. The Yankees have one holiday at home, that being the Fourth of July, when Washington is scheduled to play morning and afternoon games at the Polo Grounds. On Memorial Day Chance's men will hook up with the Athletics in two games at Philadelphia, and on Labor Day they have another choice assignment at Boston against the world's champion Red Sox. The Yankees will have fourteen Saturday dates for home games on the Polo Grounds.

The schedule as agreed upon for the two leagues calls for only four conflicting dates, all of which will be between the Chicago Cubs and White Sox. These will occur on April 27, May 4 and 25, and Aug. 31. All these games will be played on Sunday. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, and St. Louis the rival teams do not conflict during the season.

The American League's custom of looking after former players or umpires was again brought to the front when the club owners voted unanimously to furnish assistance to Umpire Fred Perrine, who worked in the Johnson circuit for a considerable period up to two years ago. Perrine is now in California, suffering from locomotor ataxia, and threatened with blindness. At yesterday's meeting Perrine's plight was brought to the attention of the club owners, and it was voted to set aside a sum of money for the assistance of the stricken umpire. President Johnson was vested with full power in the matter of disbursing the money, and he will see that Perrine gets whatever assistance he requires.

The league passed a rule to the effect that all clubs in the future must use the dressing rooms allotted to visiting clubs at the various baseball parks. In the past many of the clubs have dressed at their hotels and have ridden to the parks, but this will no longer be permissible. In passing this rule the league also stipulated that all dressing rooms be properly fitted up for the convenience of visiting players.

The charge made during the latter part of the 1912 season by certain newspapers that they were not getting proper telegraph service from the company, which has sole rights at the various major league ball parks, came up for discussion during the meeting, and the league voted to do all in its power to bring about better arrangements. President Johnson, Frank Navin of Detroit, and Connie Mack of Philadelphia, were appointed a committee to confer with the officials of the telegraph company to-day.

The matter of agreeing to let the Brooklyn Club of the National League open its season one day earlier than the schedule calls for did not come before the league for action, as that matter rests entirely with President Ban Johnson. Mr. Johnson declared immediately after the meeting that the plan met with his approval.

The meeting was attended by all the club Presidents with the exception of Charles W. Somers of Cleveland, this club being represented by Vice President E. S. Barnard. Others who attended the session were President B. B. Johnson and Secretary William S. Harridge of the American League, President Benjamin S. Minor and Manager Clarke C. Griffith of Washington, President James McAleer Vice President John I. Taylor, Secretary Robert McRoy, and Manager J. Garland Stahl of Boston; President Benjamin Shibe, Thomas Shibe, and Connie Mack of Philadelphia; President Frank J. Farrell of New York, President Robert L. Hedges and Secretary John Bruce of St. Louis, President Frank J. Navin of Detroit, President Charles Comiskey, Secretary Harry Grabiner, and Manager James J. Callahan of Chicago.

JERSEY CITY CLUB DEAL.

Change of Ownership of International League Team Expected This Week.

The International Baseball League meeting was held at the Hotel Victoria yesterday afternoon, and it was marked by the same dispatch that featured the American League conclave. The schedule was the only thing considered, and it was adopted without any changes of note. The season will open on April 16, and the teams are paired as follows: Rochester at Baltimore, Toronto at Newark, Montreal at Providence, Buffalo at Jersey City. The full schedule will be made public next Monday.

Negotiations for the sale of the Jersey City Club by James J. Lillis and Hugh McBreen were continued, but the deal was not closed. President Edward G. Barrow said after the meeting that the sale would likely be consummated this week.

President Barrow occupied the chair, and the following represented the various clubs: J. J. McCaffrey, Toronto; Charles Chapin, Rochester; George Solomon and Henry W. Medicus, Newark; John Dunn and E. W. Wickes, Baltimore; James J. Lillis, Jersey City; J. Van Dusen, Providence; Sol Lichtenheim, Montreal; Jacob J. Stein, Buffalo.

Managers John Ganzel of Rochester, Joseph Kelley of Toronto, and William J. Clymer, who is to pilot the Buffalo team this year, were at the hotel during the day to confer with the club owners and talk trades. George Stallings, who managed Buffalo last season, and Billy Lush, for a time in charge of the Montreal Club, were also on hand. The only deal of importance which was put through was engineered by Stallings, who will send Hank Gowdy from the Boston Nationals to Buffalo next season.

EASTERN ASSOCIATION.

Former Connecticut League Ratifies Schedule of 140 Games.

The Eastern Baseball Association, known from 1907 until the close of last season as the Connecticut League, also held a meeting yesterday afternoon at the Hotel Victoria. The meeting was the first of its kind held by a Class B league in this city, and the league officials took considerable pride in this fact. The change to New York was made for the purpose of bringing the various club owners in closer touch with the International and major leagues so as to get an idea as to which players might be available now or later for purchase.

The league ratified a schedule of 140 games, or almost twenty games more than has ever before been attempted on that circuit. The season will open on April 23 and close on Sept. 13. For the first time since the league was organized two-day series will be played by the same teams, as newly entered cities make the circuit more extensive in area. Under the old system the teams changed every day.

James H. O'Rourke of Bridgeport, who is President-Secretary-Treasurer of the league, presided at the meeting, and the clubs were represented as follows: Hartford, James H. Clarkin; New Haven, George M. Cameron; Bridgeport, H. Eugene McCann; Waterbury, Samuel Kennedy; New London, E. C. Starr; Springfield, William E. Carey; Pittsfield, John E. Zeller; Holyoke, T. Joseph Whalen.

The sale of the Holyoke franchise by Daniel O'Niel of Holyoke to T. J. Whalen of West Springfield was ratified at the meeting.

NOTES OF BASEBALL MEETINGS.

The meeting of the National Commission, scheduled for yesterday afternoon, was postponed until this morning, and will be held in Chairman Herrmann's room in the Waldorf-Astoria.

The National League club owners will convene this afternoon at 2 o'clock in Parlor E at the Hotel McAlpin. This meeting was set back until this afternoon owing to the National Commission postponing its session. The National Leaguers hardly expect to finish their work to-day, as they have to make some changes in their constitution besides taking up the question of Brooklyn's early opening and the settlement of the league's claim of one-quarter of the profits of the New York Club in the last world's series.

Manager McGraw yesterday announced the release of Outfielder Beals Becker of the Giants to the Cincinnati Club. Manager Tinker refused to waive on Becker and gets him for $1,500. Becker will have to fight for a place with Johnny Bates, as both Bob Bescher and Marsans are considered certainties for Tinker's outfield.

The annual meeting of the Baseball Writers' Association will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Hotel McAlpin.

Joe Wood, star pitcher of the world's champion Red Sox, signed a contract at the Hotel Wolcott last night. "Smoky Joe" refused to sign until he had talked with President McAleer about a raise.

Big Ed Walsh came down from his home in Meriden, Conn., to see Owner Comiskey and Manager Jimmy Callahan of the White Sox. Walsh's signed contract was returned to the Chicago Club some time ago.

Hugh Jennings of the Tigers and George Stovall of the Browns were the only American League managers who were not at the Wolcott during the day. The National League managers prominent in the corridors were John McGraw, Johnny Evers, Charles Doolin, and George Stallings.

Heinie Zimmerman of the Cubs and Tom Clarke, the Cincinnati catcher, mingled with the American Leaguers at the hotel.

Cy Seymour, ex-Giant and for the last two years with Baltimore and Newark in the International League, may wear a Boston National uniform during the coming season. Seymour has purchased his release from the Los Angeles Club of the Pacific Coast League, to which he was sold by Newark. Owner James Gaffney of the Boston team said yesterday that he thought Seymour would be of service to the Braves, and he would undoubtedly be taken South for the Spring training.

Hank O'Day did not appear during the day, nor did he send any word as to whether he would accept a position as umpire in the National or American Leagues for next season. O'Day's answer is expected to-day.

The Red Sox were well represented by President James McAleer, Secretary Robert McRoy, Vice President John I. Taylor, Manager Jake Stahl, Capt. Charley Wagner, and Star-Flinger Joe Wood. No other major league club showed such an array. It was reported that Catcher Bill Carrigan is a confirmed member of the Holdout League.

A. A. U. TO INVESTIGATE.

Charges Made by N. Y. A. C. Journal May Cause "Amateurs" Trouble.

J. W. Stumpf, Chairman of the Metropolitan Association Registration Committee of the Amateur Athletic Union announced yesterday that he would have an investigation made of the charges intimated against the amateurism of unnamed men in The Winged Foot, the monthly journal of the New York Athletic Club, in the recent number of which "appearance money" of amateurs are criticised.

In the article the statement is made that "Conditions in the Amateur Athletic Union at the present time are none too rosy. There is too much talking and too little action. It is high time for the A. A. U. to have a thorough housecleaning. The present statute of so-called amateur athletics, particularly in New York, is nauseating. Why the A. A. U. officials permit these conditions to exist is a mystery."

Jennings Beats Nuhnmacher with Cue

Charles Nuhnmacher failed in his endeavor to overcome a handicap of 45 points and was defeated in last night's game of the amateur handicap 18.2 balkline billiard tournament at Keeney's Academy in Brooklyn by Dr. H. D. Jennings, by the score of 195 to 182, in fifty-six innings. Nuhnmaker was required to make 240 points before Jennings could tally 195. The latter made high runs of 27, 16, and 14, and had an average of 3 27-56. Nuhnmacher's highest runs were 21, 19, and 15, and his average was 3 18-55. This evening Ledyard Blake will make an attempt to score 250 points before George B. M. Moon, Jr., can tally 190.

NATIONAL CLASS C BILLIARDS START

Twelve Matches Played in 18.2 Balkline Round Robin Series at Daly's.

Aspirants to the National class C championship at 18.2 balkline billiards began their annual struggles for the honors yesterday at Maurice Daly's Academy, when twelve matches were decided in the afternoon and evening. Such experts as Ferdinand Poggenburg and Maurice B. Brown asserted that the calibre of the contestants was far in advance of those of any other series ever held and that the showing augured well for billiards, in view of the fact that it was from such men that future champions are made.

Six matches were played in the afternoon and a similar number in the evening session, 200 points deciding each game. The survivors of the twelve games will be divided into four sections, each section to play a round robin, with the winners of each round robin to play in the final section, in which each of the contestants will play the others.

The afternoon session, which inaugurated the tournament, opened auspiciously, all the men who had been drawn for the first of the weeding-out series appearing promptly, with the result that the big gallery was enabled to witness the fastest preliminary contests in the history of the organization's tournaments.

The half dozen matches decided were played at one end of the Academy, the tables being so arranged as to give a fine viewpoint to all interested. In the main, the players drawn could not have been paired more satisfactorily, as most of the matches were keenly contested. W. W. Harris of Dunwoodie Country Club made the best average of the session, with 3 35-55, being closely pressed in this department of the game by George Spear, who averaged 3 32-56.

One of the surprises was the fine showing of F. S. Appleby, a freshman at Columbia, who defeated Robert Weld by 200 to 162, the latter being very much favored to win before the match began. Young Appleby is only 17 years old, and has been carefully coached by his father, a Columbia athlete of a generation ago.

Appleby was at one time fifty points to the good, but in his thirty-sixth inning Weld got in the record run of the afternoon with 30, and made great inroads upon his opponent's advantage. His spell died off with this break, however, and the youngster continued in the van to the end, eventually winning by 200 to 162.

The game between Harris and Hollender was one of the most interesting in view of the frequent change of leadership, first one and then the other showing the best string. Harris played good, careful billiards, displaying excellent knowledge of balkline and being particularly strong in his masses. Louis Servatius, the one-time champion amateur on ice skates, fell a victim to the prowess of C. R. Lewis, who won by 200 to 139.

In what proved to be the best of the evening games, Dr. Hawley of Donbury, Conn., made the best average, running the game out against J. S. Appleby, a brother of the winner of the afternoon. Dr. Hawley averaged 5 10-38, while his more youthful opponent managed to make the second best average with 4 8-37.

This afternoon's draw will bring together Spear vs. Harris and Lewis and Romberg, while the evening matches will be between Hawley and Levine, Terry and Moon, Wechsler and Mitchell, and Matthews and Appleby. The summaries:

D. R. Todd—7 1 0 6 4 7 1 2 7 0 16 6 0 0 5 2 0 0 0 5 0 2 10 2 0 0 0 0 2 1 4 2 3 23 1 0 1 8 12 4 1 0 0 0 5 0 0 0 4 0 9 0 0 0 3 1. Total, 155.

G. T. Moon—0 1 0 1 2 0 0 9 1 0 14 0 0 1 0 6 5. 10 0 1 0 1 4 1 0 7 2 0 0 0 7 18 10 12 0 1 2 2 2 2 5 0 14 5 0 11 0 0 0 4 5 3 1 12 4 9 6 1. Total, 200.

Averages—Moon, 3 26-58; Todd, 2 39-58. High runs—Moon, 18, 14, 14; Todd, 28, 16, 12.

W. W. Harris—0 2 7 2 6 11 0 0 0 2 12 0 0 6 1 1 8 1 5 0 8 0 5 1 6 10 0 0 1 0 2 0 6 0 0 7 1 5 7 11 5 11 6 13 10 1 0 1 3 3 0 1 3 2 4. Total, 200.

E. R. Hollender—1 0 2 4 6 4 7 5 0 1 8 0 0 6 1 7 3 0 6 3 3 1 2 1 4 1 0 1 0 9 0 0 0 3 11 13 10 6 0 7 0 0 2 1 4 8 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 9. Total, 173.

Averages—Harris, 3 35-55; Hollender, 3 11-54. High runs—Harris, 13, 12, 11; Hollender, 13, 11, 10.

E. L. Falkenburg—0 4 0 0 12 2 0 0 5 4 3 6 4 1 0 4 0 3 1 2 1 2 5 2 8 2 4 2 2 0 0 6 11 9 5 0 0 0 0 1 4 0 0 6 2 4 2 17 11 6 12 6 0 0 9 0 0 18 5 5 0 0 4 3 1 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 13 1 0 1 0 10 0 6 2 6 0 1 0 5 8 2 0 6 0 3 4 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 3 1 4. Total—200.

George Spear—0 2 0 5 0 16 6 0 3 0 7 8 10 0 0 0 1 7 0 1 0 1 2 4 18 3 0 0 7 2 7 0 0 11 0 1 2 1 9 0 19 4 0 0 5 2 0 6 6 4 4 5 0 0 0 2 0 5 2. Total, 200.

Averages—Spear, 3 32-56; Falkenburg, 2 35-55. High runs—Spear, 27, 19, 18; Falkenburg, 13, 12, 11.

Robert Weld—0 2 1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 2 3 3 0 0 8 0 6 2 0 7 4 0 4 1 2 9 0 0 3 16 0 1 0 5 3 0 2 0 0 8 0 10 2 0 0 1 8 4 4 0 5 0 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2 0 12. Total, 162.

F. S. Appleby—0 0 6 4 3 0 5 5 1 0 0 6 10 1 1 0 2 2 15 2 2 0 5 0 0 7 1 2 2 2 4 0 0 7 0 2 0 1 0 18 3 0 0 3 0 0 0 2 0 2 2 0 0 0 0 2 0 6 3 0 3 2 2 4 2 1 1 0 0 15. Total, 200.

Averages—Appleby, 2 62-69; Weld, 2 26-68. High runs—Appleby, 22, 18, 15; Weld, 30, 16, 10.

C. R. Lewis—0 2 5 0 0 2 2 0 0 0 1 0 14 1 4 0 0 0 2 1 11 2 1 4 4 0 5 11 1 1 5 7 0 0 2 2 0 9 0 0 9 2 14 14 1 6 4 0 4 1 1 8 3 5 1 6 0 0 2 3 2 12. Total, 200.

L. A. Servatius—0 4 1 0 0 0 4 0 2 1 0 9 0 5 1 1 7 0 2 10 3 4 0 3 8 0 2 2 5 0 3 0 3 0 2 1 9 2 2 0 5 0 1 1 2 0 2 2 5 0 2 2 0 3 6 0 1 0 7 1 1 0. Total, 139.

Averages—Lewis, 3 14-62; Servatius, 2 17-61. High runs—Lewis, 14, 14, 14; Servatius, 10, 9, 9.

I. Levine—0 1 1 0 6 9 1 0 0 5 9 0 8 18 4 1 3 6 2 4 5 0 4 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 1 1 0 0 4 2 5 0 0 0 4 0 4 9 2 0 1 3 2 6 1 3 2 0 5 9 9 1 3 7 0 2 9 0 0 11. Total, 200.

C. W. Martin—0 0 3 1 0 0 0 1 3 1 5 3 6 0 1 4 4 5 4 1 2 0 1 1 3 5 0 4 2 1 0 0 4 5 0 2 1 5 0 1 0 2 0 13 1 2 1 0 1 0 1 6 0 1 0 2 5 14 10 4 2 1 0 0 3 1 0 0 4. Total, 178.

Averages—Levine, 2 66-67; Martin, 2 46-66. High runs—Levine, 18, 9, 9; Martin, 20, 14, 14.

Dr. Hawley—9 1 6 0 2 9 2 2 18 11 9 0 0 2 0 9 3 4 1 5 3 0 15 0 6 7 1 0 3 2 1 11 9 4 1 23 9. Total, 200.

J. E. Appleby—0 0 0 9 1 2 4 7 1 2 3 0 0 24 19 0 28 11 1 9 2 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 8 4 1 2 8 8 0 3 1. Total, 156.

C. Terry—4 10 3 7 14 5 19 0 7 2 7 0 2 0 8 0 1 1 1 2 0 4 0 2 4 1 6 8 0 0 2 2 0 0 4 11 1 0 13 4 0 0 6 5 5 0 1 18 0 9 0 1 0 0 7 4. Total—200.

E. C. Parker—0 1 1 4 0 1 1 0 2 1 0 4 2 1 1 0 3 3 8 7 1 0 2 0 0 10 0 0 0 4 0 0 0 12 0 1 3 6 0 1 0 0 2 4 0 0 2 12 0 4 5 1 5 3 0 0 1. Total—163.

S. Levy—1 2 0 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 2 1 3 0 0 0 0 6 9 3 3 1 1 0 0 8 0 3 0 0 2 4 16 2 2 0 2 0 0 0 1 8 0 1 4 0 1 0 6 0 0 0 0 0 2 0 11 3 0 3 0 0 0. Total—122.

A. H. Romberg—18 0 0 0 0 3 3 1 3 1 1 6 0 1 1 0 19 11 1 0 0 8 6 1 2 4 0 4 5 1 10 5 0 0 2 1 0 2 0 1 3 0 0 4 1 3 0 0 0 6 0 2 8 2 12 5 2 1 0 3 1 3 0 1 1 0 7. Total—200.

Nadering—0 1 2 4 3 11 3 3 1 4 1 0 1 0 0 3 0 1 1 2 5 0 0 0 0 0 1 1 1 3 2 0 4 5 2 1 1 3 13 0 0 0 8 2 1. Total—84.

Matthews—1 2 3 2 0 2 0 6 9 3 0 4 8 10 1 2 0 1 0

SWIMMING.

Dalton's Swimming School and Gymnasium

Private Instruction. Reducing. Developing. Swimming. 2 Heated Pools. 19 W. 44th ST. Open Evenings.

BOSTON CUEIST LOSES.

John Dankleman Defeats Charles Warren in Intercity League.

Charles Warren of the Boston team of the National Intercity Billiard League was defeated last night in the opening game of a three-game series at three-cushion carrom billiards at Doyle's Billiard Academy, West Forty-second Street, by John Dankelman of the New York team, by the score of 50 to 32, in seventy-seven innings.

Dankelman got off to a bad start, and trailed his opponent until the fifty-third inning. In the preceding frame the score showed Dankelman to be two points in the rear, and when he came to the table in the fifty-third inning he gathered three points before missing, which brought his total up to 31. Warren rallied to score, and his card showed 30 points. From this stage of the contest Dankelman displayed his usual good form, and had things practically his own way, averaging close to one point for each inning during the remainder of the contest. Warren only added two more points to his total, scoring in the fifty-seventh and sixty-sixth innings.

The Boston player made the high run of five points, while Dankelman scored four.

LEON KETCHEL A FAILURE.

Brother of the Late Stanley Makes Poor Showing in Olympic Ring.

Leon Ketchel, brother of the late Stanley Ketchel, made his New York début in boxing last night at the Olympic A. C., and it was a most disastrous failure for the youngster with the illustrious boxing name. Ketchel's opponent was Danny Ridge, an east side lightweight, and he won most decisively. Ketchel was lucky in being able to stay the ten rounds, and his face bore numerous marks of his hard encounter when he left the ring.

From the second round until the final bell sounded Ketchel was completely outclassed. Ridge seemed terrified in the opening round, evidently because his opponent was named Ketchel, and the latter was able to make a start which made him appear like a champion. Early in the second round Ridge landed two hard rights above Ketchel's heart, and these blows seemed to take all the aggressiveness out of the Westerner. Ridge led all the way from this time to the finish.

Ridge's attack was first centred on Ketchel's stomach, and he soon had the latter backing away or covering up to avoid punishment. Then he changed to the face and soon had blood flowing from Ketchel's nose and from a cut over the right eye. Ketchel, a novice at the game, was bewildered under the shower of punches and put up a rather feeble resistance in the closing rounds. Ridge landed at will from the seventh round to the close of the bout, and at times it seemed that Ketchel must go down to defeat under the storm of punches. He showed great gameness and lasted through the ten rounds.

Morris H. S. Shooters in a Tie.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The fifth week in the High School Rifle Shooting League matches show a triple tie for first place in Class A between Iowa City, the Deering High of Portland, Maine, and the Morris of New York City. In Class B Portland, Maine, and Salt Lake are still tied for first place. The results of the matches announced by the National Rifle Association were: Iowa City, 956; Eastern, Washington, D. C., 845; Commerce, New York, 874; Baltimore, 811; Deering, Portland, Maine, 961; Stuyvesant, New York, 893; Morris, New York, 914; Western, Washington, D. C., 851; De Witt Clinton, New York, score 875, won by default from Brookline, Mass.; Susquehanna, Penn., 900; Business, Washington, D. C., 824; Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, 881; St. Louis Manual Training, 690; Springfield, Mass., Tech., 897; District of Columbia Tech., 893; Salt Lake City, 935; Tucson, Ariz., 772; Portland, Maine, 935, and Utica, N. Y., 768.

Flying low!

Great chances now to bring down a suit or two at reduced prices.

Thousands at $20 and $25 that were much more.

Might hit an overcoat, too.

Winter coats—all sizes—wide variety.

$15, $20, $25.

Fur coats at reduced prices.

Fur lined and fur outside coats.

Skate while the skating's good.

Skates, hockey sticks, sweaters—everything for skaters.

ROGERS PEET COMPANY,

Three Broadway Stores

at Warren St. at 13th St. at 34th St

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SAVE-THE-HORSE SPAVIN REMEDY

Druggists everywhere sell Save-The-Horse with a legal contract to cure or refund money.

USED CARS FOR SALE.

Rebuilt Cars

No reason under the sun why any man should not own an automobile when one can be secured at the exceedingly low prices we ask. Some as low as $150, and they leave our shop in a dependable condition.

We only handle, recommend and sell motor cars that will run and give real service. Every car we offer for sale is a "buy" in every sense of the word. All are fully equipped.

The prices, quality and equipment considered, are the lowest in New York.

We have some chassis suitable for light delivery trucks.

GLIDDEN Motor & Supply Co.

Authorized Exchange Agents for Buick Cars.

239 West 58th St., One door east of Broadway.

Exceptional Bargains Used Cars

The following cars have been taken on sale for the account of customers who have placed their orders for new

Locomobile

4 passenger 1912 Torpedo.....6 cyl. 48 H. P.
4 passenger 1912 Torpedo.....6 cyl. 38 H. P.
5 passenger 1911 Touring.....4 cyl. 30 H. P.
4 passenger 1911 Limousine.....4 cyl. 30 H. P.
4 passenger 1910 Baby Tonneau..4 cyl. 30 H. P.

GARFORD

4 pass. 1910 Double Bucket....4 cyl. 45 H. P.

SELDEN

7 passenger 1912 Limousine....4 cyl. 40 H. P. Looks like new. Can be bought cheap.

The Locomobile Company of America

76th Street and Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 7800 Schuyler.

SGV

Several slightly used town cars—

Gotham Motor Car Co.

236 West 54th St.

Know Your Car

or you don't own it, and the quickest, surest way to know it is through our 4 or 8 week guaranteed course of instruction. Get booklet for reasons why and how. Special scientific system of economic maintenance. "West Side" Y. M. C. A., 314 West 57th St. Tel. 7920 Col.

WILL SACRIFICE

Overhauled and Rebuilt Cars to Immediate Purchasers.

Marion "40" Bobcat..... $750.00
Marion "40" touring car..... 600.00
American "50" Traveler..... 2400.00
American Tourist..... 1400.00
Havers Six 1912..... 1000.00

Other cars with roadster and touring car bodies at bargain prices—$300.00 and up.

American-Marion Sales Co.,

1496 Broadway, New York City.

1912 SIMPLEX, Lim.	FIAT, roadster, $1,250.
1912 FIAT, $2,500.	PACK'D, Phaeton, $1,500.
1912 NATIONAL, roadster.	FIAT, 65, limo., $1,250.
1913 EVERITT, $900.	RENAULT, 16-30, Land.
1911 METALLURG., tour.	LANCIA, 20, toy tonneau
1911 PACKARD, $2,000.	SIMPLEX, road., $1,250.
1911 LOZIER, Lim.	STEARNS, '09, roadster.
1911 BUICK, Lim.	PRODEL, Lim., $1,000.
NEW NATIONAL, $1,750.	LANCIA, Land, $1,600.
FIAT, 18, Limousine.	1911 CADILLAC, toy ton.
LOCOMOBILE, 30, $1,250.	1911 STEVENS, 6, Lim.
1911 SIMPLEX, Lim.	SIMPLEX, Lim., $1,500.

ROSKAM-SCOTT CO.

1,784 BROADWAY.

PIERCE ARROW

48 Six 7-passenger touring. Perfect mechanical condition; fully guaranteed; has electric dynamo for lights and most complete equipment; just out of paint shop. An especially desirable car.

ELLIS MOTOR CAR COMPANY,

416 Central Av., Newark. Tel. Mkt. 6871. New Jersey Dealers in Pierce Arrow Cars.

Do You Want an Automobile?

Select any Automobile, Truck, Delivery Car. We pay for it and you pay us at your convenience without extra cost. BUYERS-SELLERS AUTOMOBILE CO., 1,604 Broadway, New York.

NOT a cent more for six *clean* collars in a Lion Seal box.

A half dozen spotless and unhandled collars for 75c. Ask your dealer for this sealed package of six.

Lion Collars

Oldest Brand in America

United Shirt &

WESTERN MINES ASK FEDERAL AID

Want Congress to Make Appropriations Similar to Those for Agriculture.

2,000,000 MEN ARE AFFECTED

Secretary of Mining Congress Says Industry Is Waning for Lack of Government Encouragement.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—That the great mining industry of the United States, employing 1,000,000 miners and 2,000,000 men directly connected with its work, with an annual production of $2,000,000,000, is not understood and appreciated by Congress and the people of the country is the assertion made by James F. Gallbreath, Secretary of the American Mining Congress, who has established headquarters in Washington to look after the various legislative needs of the industry.

He says that, while agriculture, fostered for years by the Federal Government, has been making tremendous gains as a result of this aid, the Western mining industry, with its complex low-grade ore problems unsolved, is a waning industry, with a constantly decreasing number of men employed. He asserts that mining in the Western States is practically at a standstill, and that there is no hope for reviving it until Congress has a fairer idea of the great importance of mining to the prosperity of the people.

"The two foundation industries of the United States are agriculture and mining," says Mr. Gallbreath. "Agriculture is perhaps twice or three times as important as mining in the number of men engaged and in the value of its product.

"Irrespective of their relative importance, one thing stands out pre-eminently, and that is there can be no great agricultural prosperity without the prosperity of the mines. The population that depends upon the mines and the manufactured products of the mines supports agriculture.

"Just the other day the Senate completed a piece of legislation which will give to the various State agricultural colleges the sum of $3,000,000 yearly for the extension of their work among the farmers. The bill was passed through both houses with comparative ease, as every one seems to have a thorough knowledge of the needs of agriculture. A report which accompanied this bill shows that the National Government has spent on the agricultural experiment colleges and experiment stations in round figures $70,000,000; that it now spends $3,940,000 in cash annually upon them; that Congress has appropriated each year $15,000,000 for carrying on the exclusively agricultural work of the Department of Agriculture.

"With the additional $3,000,000 each year just granted the total Federal aid given agriculture annually will be at least $22,000,000. The result of this generous expenditure of money by the Federal Government for agriculture is seen in the phenomenal increase in production from year to year and the final bumper harvest of last Fall.

"What do we find the situation to be in regard to mining? The Bureau of Mines is getting $500,000 a year, about as much money as is granted to the Department of Agriculture for the printing and binding of its publications. The Geological Survey, in existence many years, is now getting $1,500,000 a year, a considerable part of which is used for the benefit of agriculture and other industries. This is a total of $2,000,000 of Federal aid for the great mining industry with its paramount unsolved problems—problems that are outside of solution by private parties.

"The mines and quarries of the United States have an annual death roll of more than 4,000 men and 60,000 injured. This calamity of death leaves in its trail 2,500 or more widows and 15,000 fatherless children. It places upon the States the burden of caring for many of these widows and orphans, an amount that must be many hundreds of thousands of dollars a year.

"We know from the experience of foreign countries that fully one-half of the number of deaths in the mines of the United States are unnecessary. Practically nothing has been done by the Bureau of Mines in regard to the deaths in metal mines, and the rate is heavier than in the mines. Neither has anything been accomplished in reducing the number of deaths in the quarries, which have a still higher rate than the metal mines.

"In 1906, in the States of Colorado, Montana, and Idaho the value of gold, silver, copper, and lead produced reached a total of $298,174,000. In 1910 the value of the production of the same metals in the same States was $251,000,000, a loss of nearly $50,000,000. There is a definite reason for all this. The days of bonanza mining are gone, and we are down now to the treatment of low-grade ores. We have millions of tons of these low-grade ores in the Rocky Mountain States containing practically billions of dollars in value.

"The processes by which these ores may be reduced are more complex than any of the specialized problems you have on the farms. Their solution is beyond the reach of private capacity, except in the rarest instances where large combinations of capital have succeeded in perfecting certain processes, which they keep to themselves.

"These problems generally can only be solved through the aid of the Federal Government, and until they are solved the Western mining industry will continue to decrease in the value of production and the number of men employed.

"The Bureau of Mines has asked for $250,000 to begin work on such problems and to take care of the safety of the miners employed in these mines. If past experience is repeatd before Congress, it will be with the greatest difficulty that members can be shown the need for such an appropriation. In fact, it will be more difficult to obtain the $250,000 for this great industry than to obtain millions for agriculture.

"I am anxious to know why a bill introduced by Representative Foster, Chairman of the House Committee of Mines and Mining, and which has the approval of the entire committee, calling for an expenditure of a maximum of $1,200,000 yearly for mining schools in the various States, does not get an opportunity to come before the House for passage.

"I want to know how Congress is to look at the proposed appropriation for $300,000 for buildings for the Bureau of Mines at Pittsburgh."

Improvements to Cost $7,000,000.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 10.—The Public Service Commission to-day received an application from the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, asking authority to issue $7,000,000 of its consolidated mortgage bonds. The company proposes to expend the proceeds from the sale of the bonds in improvements on the Pennsylvania lines in Ohio.

CONSULAR TRADE NOTES.

The exports from Constantinople to the United States during the calendar year 1912 show an increase of $318,612, the totals for the last two years being as follows: $4,171,693 in 1911 and $4,490,305 in 1912. Decreases are shown in cotton lace, which industry is gravitating toward Beirut, where wages are lower; also in opium, puer, and walnuts. But these deficiencies are more than offset by increases in skins and wool. Turkish meerschaum is now being exported from Constantinople to America instead of from Vienna.

The Spanish-American Exposition which is to be celebrated in Seville, Spain, has, following its recent postponement from 1914 to 1915, in order to insure the completion of the very extensive improvements in Seville, now been further postponed until Jan. 1, 1916.

A company of well-known business men of Halifax, Nova Scotia, has been organized to raise and sell silver and black foxes. The corporation's ranch is to be located near Summerside, Prince Edward Island. The capital stock is placed at $600,000, one-half of which is to be 6 per cent. preferred stock.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

BRAZIL REDUCES TARIFF.

Fuel Oil on Free List and Other Concessions Made to United States.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Tariff concessions have been made by Brazil on a number of products from the United States as a result of diplomatic representations made by the State Department through the American Embassy at Rio de Janeiro.

Ambassador Morgan, in reporting them, says that hydraulic rams, formerly subject to a duty of 90 per cent. ad valorem, are to be admitted under the new classification provided for in the 1913 budget, just approved by the Brazilian Congress, on payment of 15 per cent. duty. Fuel oil, he reports, has been placed on the free list when it is imported by or for steamship companies, railways, or industrial enterprises using steam as a motive power.

American oil companies sought the aid of the State Department, it was announced, in obtaining better tariff treatment, and the tariff changes are expected to stimulate the sale of fuel oil throughout Brazil. Vessels entering Rio de Janeiro loaded with fuel oil are to be exempted from the port tax.

Reductions were made also on school furniture and on welded fencing, including accompanying posts, for farmers and stock raisers.

For some years Brazil has given preferential tariff rates to certain products from this country, due to the fact that the United States is such a large buyer of coffee and India rubber.

WHOLESALE PRICE CHANGES.

Foodstuffs Responsible for One-Third of Last Week's Fluctuations.

Analysis of Dun's list of minimum wholesale commodity prices quoted in the local and nearby markets showed that foodstuffs were responsible for close to one-third of last week's fluctuations. Of the total of fifty-three changes shown in the list, this market contributed fifteen. Eight of these changes were advances. The market for drugs, chemicals, and oils also showed fifteen changes, with nine advances and six declines. These two markets together showed considerably more than 50 per cent. of the entire changes for the week.

The metal market fell off sharply, showing no advances and five declines, and a similar condition prevailed in wool. The other changes, aside from the drop in crude rubber, were for the most part featureless. In crude rubber, fine Para, technically known as upriver fine, closed a full cent a pound below the dollar mark. This figure was the lowest touched in a long time, but, in the opinion of well-posted traders, there was a strong possibility of further decline.

TROY COTTON CO. REPORT.

The Corporation Will Be 100 Years Old on March 8.

Special to The New York Times.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Feb. 10.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Troy Cotton & Woolen Company has just been held. It was remarked by the Treasurer, Herbert H. Horton, that on March 8 this corporation would round out 100 years of actual operation, it having been organized March 8, 1813. It was originally a woolen mill, but later took up the manufacture of cotton and the process of woolen production was subsequently omitted.

The report of the Treasurer showed construction and real estate valued at $365,607.96; Troy building, $60,000; cash and accounts receivable, $54,494.28; cotton, cotton in process, cloth, supplies, &c., $98,478.19; profit and loss, $16,519.57. The liabilities consisted of capital stock, $300,000; bond issue, $270,000; bills payable, $25,000. There were paid out during the year in dividends, the sum of $24,000, and $14,485 as interest on the bonds, $30,000 of which bonds were withdrawn. Depreciation amounted to $15,564.87.

RECORD COAL SHIPMENTS.

6,336,419 Tons of Anthracite Moved During January.

A new record for hard coal shipments was made in January of this year. Shipments of anthracite for the month totaled 6,336,419 tons, or a gain of 572,723 tons over the corresponding period in 1912. The previous record, which was made in 1908, amounted to some 371,409 tons less than the newly established high mark.

The immediate effect of the increase was a gain of nearly 35,000 tons in the amount of coal on hand at tidewater forwarding points in the last four weeks. On Jan. 31 the amount on hand approximated 375,586 tons. The heaviest tonnages of the month were carried by the Philadelphia & Reading Railway, with 1,257,132; the Lehigh Valley, with 1,175,151, and the Lackawanna, with 922,000. Following these in the order named came the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the Erie, the Delaware & Hudson, the Pennsylvania, and the New York, Ontario & Western.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Pyroxylin Booklets Reduced — Protests on Oakum and Mint Lost.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday sustained protests submitted by Snow's United States Sample Express Company regarding booklets decorated in whole or in part by hand or spraying, and assessed at 65 cents a pound and 30 per cent. ad valorem, under paragraph 17, act of 1909, as manufactures in chief value of pyroxylin, or at 50 per cent. as manufactures in chief value of silk. The claim was for duty at 15 cents a pound, under paragraph 412, as decorated booklets.

The board took adverse action on protests by Core & Herbert and Felix Solomon & Co. on old rope untwisted and picked apart ready for use otherwise than in papermaking. Duty was assessed under paragraph 479 at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valorem as waste not specially provided for. It was claimed free under paragraph 644 as paper stock.

Judge Fischer sustained a contention raised by the Kupfer Bros. Company regarding light-weight supercalendered grease-proof paper, taxed at 5 cents a pound and 15 per cent. ad valorem under paragraph 410 of the act of 1909 as tissue paper, and claimed dutiable at 2 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem as grease-proof paper by whatever name known.

It was decided that mint leaves imported by Austin, Nichols & Co. were not free as crude drugs. The assessment at 3 cents a pound as spice not specially provided for stood.

We Built 79 Vessels in January.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Shipbuilding during January added 24,402 tons to United States vessel tonnage. Seventy-nine vessels were constructed, sixty-seven of wood and twelve of steel. Thirty-seven vessels aggregating 18,156 tons, were built on the Atlantic and the Gulf, and twenty-seven aggregating 5,022 tons, on the Pacific coast. The largest steel steam vessels were the Santa Cruz, 5,081 tons built at Philadelphia; the Norfolk, 3,521 tons, at Camden, N. J.; Oliver J. Olson, 1,881 tons, at Wilmington, Del., and the William Chatham, 1,600 tons, at San Francisco.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Coarse brown cotton goods seem to be lagging badly in the local dry goods market at the moment. Renewed activity in them is anticipated in the near future, however.

A growing demand for striped madras collars for men is reported in local haberdashery circles. In the opinion of the collar makers these types have much to commend them for general use.

Notwithstanding the dominance of the call for embroidercies of the lighter type, linen flouncings are meeting with increasing success as the Spring season advances.

Local clothiers report a heavy call for Norfolk suits for the Spring use of boys and youths. The business done in them in Greater New York has not been much bigger than usual, though.

RAW SILK PRICES IMPROVE.

Advances of 5 to 10 Yen a Bale Reported at Yokohama.

Raw silk prices have improved in the last few days at Yokohama, and advances of 5 to 10 yen a bale are reported by A. P. Villa & Brothers, 95 Madison Avenue. The coarser sizes are especially wanted by buyers. At Canton and Shanghai the markets show no particular change. If anything, however, prices show a tendency toward added firmness. More activity is reported at Milan, with prices slightly stronger as a result.

The coarser ranges of silks have been in best demand in the local market of late, though generally improved buying is in evidence. While apt to quibble over prices, domestic manufacturers are showing more interest in forward shipments.

SOME STAPLES CHEAPER.

Corn and Wheat Lower Than a Year Ago, but Meats Are Higher.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—A bulletin of the Department of Agriculture said to-day that on Feb. 1 the prices paid for certain staple crops on an average were nearly 20 per cent. lower than on the same date last year, 6 per cent. lower than in 1911, and nearly 19 per cent. below those paid in February, 1910. Corn, wheat, potatoes, eggs, and a number of other commodities are lower in price, but chickens are commanding a somewhat higher price than at this time last year. Virtually all meats, pork, beef, veal, mutton, and lamb are commanding higher prices than on Feb. 1 last year. The prices of staple vegetables, however, have fallen.

Rocky Mountain Buyers Here.

Noticeable among the recent buyers from various parts of the country in attendance at the embroidery sale being held by Arnold B. Heine & Co., 503 Broadway, were a number representing a well-known chain of stores in the Rocky Mountain district. The sale, which is being held prior to the firm's removal to the uptown business colony about Mar. 1, is apparently attracting considerable attention in retail circles.

MELLEN DEFENSE DISCLOSED.

Grand Trunk's Cessation of Work Temporary, Due to Money Market.

Charles S. Melen, President of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, and Edson J. Chamberlin, President of the Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada, have interposed no further demurrers to their indictment under the Sherman law alleging conspiracy to restrain trade in connection with the New England traffic agreement of last Fall between the two railroads. They stood yesterday, in the District Court, on their pleas of not guilty, and asked Judge Mayer, through John D. Lindsay, their counsel, to appoint a commission to take evidence in England.

This motion will be argued on Thursday, and if granted will probably put over the trial of the Government's suit till the Fall. The papers filed yesterday reveal one of the lines of the defense. They ask that evidence should be taken in London to show that whatever was done by the Grand Trunk Company last Fall was the result of conditions in the London money market and had no connection with the arrangement with the New Haven, and they place on the late Charles M. Hays, President of the Grand Trunk, who was drowned in the Titanic disaster, the entire responsibility for the idea of forming a New Hampshire subsidiary to the Grand Trunk Railway Company.

The testimony to be taken in London would show, the defendants assert, that the suspension of work on the Palmer-Providence branch was ordered by Alfred W. Smithers, Chairman of the Board of Directors, who is also under indictment under the Sherman law, and was the result of a resolution of the Directors. This resolution was adopted on account of the stringency and "state of semi-panic" caused in London by the Balkan war and the "panic conditions on the Continent." Improvements in other parts of the Grand Trunk system of the value of $30,000,000 were also dropped.

Moreover, the Directors, it is contended, expect to resume work on the Palmer-Providence extension as soon as the financial conditions make it possible.

NARROWLY ESCAPES WRECK.

Federal Express Crashes Into Dislodged Tie on Niantic Bridge.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Federal express, due in New London from Washington at 7.25 o'clock, had a narrow escape from being wrecked and hurled into the Niantic River at East Lynne, eight miles from this city, this morning.

As the express was passing over the Niantic River bridge a tie that had been torn from its place by the dropping of an equalizer bar of the engine of the mail train a short time before was struck by the engine. The locomotive was so damaged that it had to be taken from the train.

It is understood that the crew of the mail train examined the bridge after the dropping of the equalizer bar, but no report of the dislodged tie was made, and when the express came along the engine driver was not aware of anything wrong with the structure, as no signals of caution were displayed.

Traffic was interrupted several hours until another engine could be obtained.

Bill to Regulate Vivisection.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Another bill aimed at the practice of vivisection was introduced to-night by Senator Boylan of New York City. The measure provides for the appointment of a board of supervision by the State Board of Regents, and the number is left to the discretion of this board from a list of names presented to it by any corporation of the State having as one of its objects the prevention of cruelty to animals.

For a Constitutional Convention.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—A bill introduced to-night by Senator Henry Salant, a Progressive member of the upper house, provides for a non-partisan constitutional convention in 1914, the question to be decided by popular vote at the polls next Fall. It is proposed that delegates be nominated by petition with no party name or emblem on the ballot.

Bill to Segregate Vice Here.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—A bill authorizing the Police Commissioner of New York City to create zones for the segregation of vice was introduced in the Assembly to-night by Mr. Suffrin, a Progressive. If the bill should become a law those within the vice zones would be registered and photographed and kept under the strictest surveillance by the police.

Arrival of Buyers

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

Robertson, Sutherland & Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Miss A. G. Norton, hosiery, knit underwear; 75 Spring; Herald Square.

Weisseman-Elss Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. H. Weisseman, furn. goods; Miss R. Altman, whists, ladies' wear; Herald Square.

Margolis, S. & M., Dayton, Ohio; S. Margolis, dry goods; Herald Square.

England Bros., Pittsfield, Mass.; L. F. Batchelder, domestics; 320 Church.

Emery-Bird-Thayer D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. Van Hohenhoff, cloaks, suits; 25 Madison Av.

Whitney, Wm., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; P. J. McManus, cloaks, suits; Miss Dodge, waists; 49 Union Square; Victoria.

Scranton D. G. Co., Scranton, Penn.; M. J. Pedersan, cloaks, suits; 15 E. 26th.

May Co., Cleveland, Ohio; R. T. Montgomery, carpets; 4 Washington Place.

McCurdy & Norwell Co., Rochester, N. Y.; W. O. Ransley, jewelry, leather goods; 220 5th Av.

Reed Bros. & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; C. T. Silvester, millinery; Brostell.

Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; D. A. Curtis, sweaters, muslin underwear; 438 Bwy.

Goldsmith, J., & Sons Co., Memphis, Tenn.; L. James, notions, stationery; 148 W. 23d; Herald Square.

Rubel, J., Chalona, Miss.; dry goods; Herald Square.

Homer, W. E., & Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. E. Homer, cloaks, suits; W. H. Kelly, cloaks, suits; Hoffman House.

Berno, W., Mansfield, Ohio; dry goods; Albert.

Levy, J. G., Chicago, Ill.; dry goods; Wellington.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss A. Brauer, millinery; Miss Frazier, millinery; Miss Vale, millinery; 214 Church.

Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; Miss McHale, corsets; 1,270 Bway.

Marks-Rothenberg Co., Meridian, Miss.; L. Rothenberg, dress goods, silks; 43 Leonard.

Sturtevant, H. S., & Co., Zanesville, Ohio; C. M. Fetzer, house furn. goods; Miss Devaney, ladies' wear; Miss Lane, ladies' wear; 1,270 Bway.

Thompson-Hudson Co., Detroit, Mich.; E. Beguinli, millinery; 50 Union Square.

Tracy-Welles Co., Columbus, Ohio; Uri Tracy, stationery, china; W. P. Tracy, housefurn. goods; McAlpin.

Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; A. R. Matthews, silks; 6th Av. and 20th.

Goldenberg Bros., Baltimore, Md.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.

Brandels, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. Ella, upholstery goods; 1,261 Bway.

Malloy, E., Co., New Haven, Ct.; E. A. Sodd, upholstery goods; Miss McNamara, ladies', infants' wear; 320 Church.

Zodiag, H., Shreveport, La.; general mdse.; 475 Bwy.

Leeck Bros., Nashville, Tenn.; J. H. Goodman, dress goods, silks; H. Ogilvie, notions, laces, jewelry; 1,261 Bwy.

Strouss, Hirberg, Co., Youngstown, Ohio; A. Hosie, carpets; Miss E. Both, ladies' neckwear, ribbons; 315 4th Av.

Townsend & Wyatt D. G. Co., St. Joseph, Mo.; Miss D. Ramsfacher, cloaks, suits; 33 Union Square.

Mannheimer Bros., St. Paul, Minn.; J. A. Belmeur, notions, leather goods, jewelry; Miss Campbell, millinery; 1,270 Bwy.

Hibbard, C. A., & Co., Colorado Springs, Col.; M. B. Clotworthy, hosiery, notions, corsets; 129 W. 27th; Hermitage.

Denver D. G. Co., Denver, Col.; J. R. Smith, ladies' hosiery, knit underwear, furn. goods; H. Shields, books; A. E. Doughty, upholstery goods; W. A. Beerborn, dry goods; 30 E. 20th; Navarre.

Goldschmidt, L. S., & Co., Hartford, Conn.; J. P. Atkins, ladies', infants' wear; Navarre.

Green, W. A., & Co., Dallas, Texas; E. L. Pollock, cloaks, suits, waists; York.

Folsom-Smiley Co., Portland, Me.; F. D. Folsom, notions, furn. goods; Mrs. Osgood, cloaks, suits; York.

Goodnight, T. C., Hannibal, Mo.; general mdse.; York.

Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; M. Von Densmore, laces, muslin underwear; Miss King, ribbons; Miss Roundy, hdkfs.; Miss J. J. Walsh, notions; 75 Spring.

Hub, The, Baltimore, Md.; Mrs. H. Slomar, ladies' ready to wear; Gregorian.

Hommell, L., D. G. Co., Mobile, Ala.; M. Strauss, domestics; L. Wagner, silks; 71 W. 23d; Gregorian.

Shepard, Norwell, & Co., Boston, Mass.; Mrs. Green, ladies' neckwear; 220 5th Av.

Golden Rule Store, Louisville, Ky.; Miss M. Ritz, waists; 214 Church.

Crosby Bros. Co., Topeka, Kan.; W. T. Crosby, cloaks, suits; Great Northern.

O'Dwyer & Ahern Co., Texarkana, Ark.; Miss M. C. O'Dwyer, millinery; 258 Church.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; I. B. Hope, boys' clothing, hats, caps; 220 5th Av.

Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; J. Martin, wash goods; 75 Spring.

Young, E. A., Mercantile Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. A. Young, clothing, furnishing goods; Wolcott.

Brandels, J. L., & Sons, Omaha, Neb.; E. A. Bessire, dress goods, silks; 1,261 Broadway.

Harris, Emery Co., Des Moines, Iowa; Miss J. Lacy, muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,270 Broadway.

Rollman & Sons Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; H. Rollman, millinery, cloaks, suits, ladies' and infants' wear; Holland.

Britton, G. M., Co., Pottsville, Penn.; C. P. Hoffman, furniture; Grand.

Cohen Co., Richmond, Va.; W. Perlstein, carpets; 320 Church.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. C. Longwell, carpets; 104 5th Av.

Fowler, Dick & Walker, Wilkesbarre, Penn.; W. P. Moffitt, carpets; 104 5th Av.

Millington, Boehm & Co., Philadelphia, Penn.; G. H. Millington, dressing sacques, kimonos; Grand.

Overall-Hawes Hat Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. T. McCreery, hats; K. Hawes, hats; Grand.

Snook, George M., Co., Wheeling, West Va.; G. M. Snook, dress goods, silks; H. D. Hervey, cloaks, suits, waists; W. J. Gilmartin, domestics; Grand.

Miller, D., Co., Baltimore, Md.; C. Schott, cloaks, suits, waists, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

Armstrong, Cator & Co., Baltimore, Md.; H. W. Gosney, hats; 200 5th Av.

Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Armstrong, waists; Miss M. Smith, waists; 220 5th Av.

Riddle, W. S., Notion Co., Nashville, Tenn.; Paul Riddle, notions, furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; Grand.

Clawson & Wilson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; A. E. Farce, furs; 38 W. 32d.

Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co., St. Louis, Mo.; J. A. Baer, dry goods; 71 W. 23d.

Wren, E., Co., Springfield, Ohio; E. H. Burgoyne, domestics; 320 Church.

Rosenbaum Co., Pittsburgh, Penn.; Miss Osborn, dresses; Miss Kerr, suits; 116 W. 32d.

Hudson J. L., Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. B. Webber, hosiery, knit underwear; 50 Union Square.

Kline Bros., Altoona, Penn.; J. Scheeline, clothing; 214 Church.

Platt. S. P., Chicago, Ill.; furs; Latham.

Montgomery Fair, Montgomery, Ala.; C. F. Swinney, carpets; 214 Church.

Seybold D. G. Co., Logansport, Ind.; G. W. Seybold, furn. goods; Latham.

Stone-Fisher Co., Tacoma, Wash.; M. C. Thiel, housefurn. goods; 20 W. 22d.

Kaufman Bros., Pittsburgh, Penn.; A. B. Kuehn, cloaks, suits; 200 5th Av.

Famous & Barr Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss A. Aborgast, art needlework; 4 Washington Place.

Young-Quinlan Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; W. L. Ahiff, cloaks, suits; 156 5th Av.

Lion D. G. Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss E. T. Hayes, laces, hdkfs., vellings, neckwear; 214 Church.

Kann, S., Sons & Co., Washington, D. C.; Miss S. H. Boser, ribbons, vellings; 215 4th Av.

Kline, Epphimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; R. S. Lenhart, domestics, notions, hosiery; 315 4th Av.

Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. Alexander, laces, notions, ribbons; 438 Bway.

Stewart & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss J. Reagan, gloves; 214 Church.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; W. L. Sullivan, cloaks, suits; 57 White.

Columbus D. G. Co., Columbus, Ohio; C. E. Reilly, carpets; Breslin.

Hess & Kelly Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; C. E. Bassott, millinery; Miss H. Myer, millinery; 49 Union Square.

Lewis, J. C., Co., Louisville, Ky.; J. J. Crotty, silks; G. Ross, dry goods; 70 Franklin.

Castner, Knott D. G. Co., Nashville, Tenn.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; J. E. McCormick, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church.

Westheimer & Daube, Marietta, Okla.; S. Westheimer, general mdse.; Wellington.

Becker, Ryan & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. J. Ryan, dry goods; Miss Miller, ladies' wear; Miss L. Daniels, fancy goods; Cumberland.

King, H., Washington, D. C.; general mdse.; Cumberland.

Garland, J. W., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. Waldron, ready-to-wear; Miss R. Adams, ready-to-wear; Miss R. G. Moore, cloaks; 15 E. 16th.

Jones, Post & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; H. M. Quinn, men's clothing; 43 Leonard; Cumberland.

King, H. P., Co., Bristol, Tenn.; C. H. King, dry goods; S. E. Grant, cloaks, suits; Miss Williams, millinery; Miss Jones, infants' wear; 21 Union Square.

Thoma & Son, Bloomington, Ill.; H. A. Thoma, laces, garments, millinery; Longacre.

Thoma & Son, Springfield, Ill.; H. Thoma, ladies' garments, millinery; Longacre.

Lasalle & Koch Co., Toledo, Ohio; J. W. Sherer, dress goods, silks; F. Reager, dry goods; M. J. Kilduff, dry goods; 1,270 Bwy; Cadillac.

Anker, F. L., Co., Albany, N. Y.; F. L. Anker, cloaks, suits; Cadillac.

Sears-Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. H. Kettlewell, suits; R. G. Rundguist, representing; 438 Bwy.

Bernheimer, G., Bros. & Co., Kansas City, Mo.; J. H. Bernheimer, millinery; H. Westerbeck, upholstering goods; 7 W. 22d.

Coulter D. G. Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; R. G. Rees, notions, jewelry; J. P. Coyle, dry goods; 69 5th Av.

Livingston, A., & Sons, Bloomington, Ill.; A. Livingston, general mdse.; H. Livingston, dry goods; 15 E. 26th.

Gilmore Bros., Kalamazoo, Mich.; J. T. Beck, domestics; A. Miller, dress goods, silks; 70 Franklin.

Purcell, J. D., Co., Lexington, Ky.; J. D. Purcell, notions, furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 70 Franklin.

Farah, Mr. J., Pittsburgh, Mass.; cloaks, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.

Farah Bros., Wilmington, N. C.; I. C. Farah, cloaks, suits, dresses; 71 W. 23d.

McKelvey, G. M., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; Miss E. Cool, millinery; Miss P. Loughlin, millinery; 1,270 Broadway.

Milner, W. L., & Co., Toledo, Ohio; Miss Lehne, cloaks, suits; 20 W. 22d.

Morehouse Co., Cleveland, Ohio; W. Robbins, domestics; 320 Church.

Almond, C. H., D. G. Co., Lynchburg, Va.; F. C. Mitchell, silks, dress goods, linens, white goods, trimmings, laces, embroideries; 229 5th Av.

Klein, Norton Co., Los Angeles, Cal.; I. F. Norton, gloves, neckwear, suspenders; 43 Leonard.

Finch, Van Slyck & McConville, St. Paul, Minn.; C. J. McConville, domestics, blankets; 51 Leonard.

Green, Joyce Co., Columbus, Ohio; M. A. Sells, linings, prints, ginghams, wash goods; 43 Leonard.

Stix, L., & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; E. F. Paddock, white goods, linens, hdkfs., laces, upholstery goods; 377 Broadway.

Welsman, J., & Co., Marshall, Texas; J. Hirsch, general mdse.; 72 Leonard.

Baltimore Bargain House, Baltimore, Md.; M. Quellmalz, dry goods; 72 Leonard.

Maxwell, McClure, Fitts D. G. Co., Kansas City, Mo.; R. W. Smith, notions, laces, toys, jewelry; 43 Leonard.

Bartel, A. H., & Co., Richmond, Ind.; B. C. Bartel, laces, embroideries, notions, fancy goods, jewelry; 43 Leonard.

Krauss Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.; M. Rubenstein, clothing, men's furn; goods; 43 Leonard.

Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. S. Weymouth, millinery; 2 Walker.

Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Pottsville, Penn.; B. Gardner, cloaks, suits, waists; 2 Walker.

Donaldson, A. S., Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. J. C. Storke, millinery; 2 Walker.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; F. L. Morgan, cloaks, suits; C. G. Nutting, handkerchiefs; G. A. Wilson, furs; J. W. Smith, millinery; G. C. Gleason, representing; 104 Worth.

Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. C. Rogers, furs, buttons, dress trimmings; Mrs. Mell, books; Miss H. Saltz, laces, embroideries; 32d and Broadway.

Krauss Co., Ltd., New Orleans, La.; M. Rubenstein, men's and boys' clothing, furnishing goods; M. Meyer, muslin underwear; 43 Leonard.

Gladding, B. H., D. G. Co., Providence, R. I.; J. C. Connell, domestics; Murray Hill.

Bergner, P. A., Co., Peoria, Ill.; Miss M. Daniels, notions, leather goods; W. Schweitzer, ready-to-wear, muslin underwear; 49 5th Av.

Lewis, J. C., Co., Louisville, Ky.; M. J. Davies, house furn. goods; 70 Franklin.

Stein Bros. Co., Hastings, Neb.; E. H. Stein, cloaks, suits; 31 Union Square; Cadillac.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; L. T. Anderson, furs; G. W. Stattman, furs; 104 Worth.

Flint & Kent, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. A. Parsons, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.

Columbus D. G. Co., Columbus, Ohio; T. G. McGannon, wool, cotton dress goods, linens, blankets; Ray Schmepf, china, toys, housefurn. goods; Breslin.

Frank & Seder, Pittsburgh, Penn.; R. Seder, suits; P. Hirsch, suits; Miss Rosenberg, dresses; Mr. Portno, children's dresses, infants' wear; H. A. Law, millinery; 221 4th Av.

Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; S. D. Sampson, coats, suits; 221 4th Av.

Sanders Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; Herman Fennell, boys', girls' wash suits, dresses; 15 E. 26th.

Newcomb, Endicott Co., Detroit, Mich.; H. H. Spring, bags, suitcases, hosiery, knit underwear, furn. goods; 260 5th Av.

Filenes, Wm., Sons Co., Boston, Mass.; Miss Webb, vellings; Mr. Raphael, furn. goods, hosiery; "basement department"; Mr. Koenigstahl, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Silverman, skirts; A. C. Cooper, ladies', misses' coats, suits; Mr. Levy, waists; A. C. Smith, children's coats, dresses, house gowns; Mr. Libby, millinery; Miss Lehr, infants' coats, dresses, petticoats, underwear; 116 West 32d.

MacBain, G., Co., Roanoke, Va.; C. M. Koontz, hosiery, underwear; 53 White.

Robertson-Sutherland Co., Lawrence, Mass.; Miss A. Norton, knit underwear, hosiery; 55 White.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; H. J. Donnelly, hosiery; Miss M. Biggins, muslin underwear; Miss J. Losney, knit underwear; 55 White.

MacInnes, J. C., Co., Worcester, Mass.; G. W. Aubuchon, hosiery; C. E. Adams, underwear; 55 White.

Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; Miss A. Kauffman, muslin underwear; F. Carpenter, hosiery; 53 White.

McLean, J., & Sons, York, Penn.; W. T. Ottomiller, hosiery; 55 White.

Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co., Portland, Me.; R. Braun, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; W. E. Miller, knit underwear; W. H. Westbrook, hosiery; 53 White.

Gilchrist Co., Boston, Mass.; J. Walker, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.

Porteous & Mitchell Co., Norwich, Conn.; J. M. Lee, hosiery; F. Sudlow, underwear; 55 White.

Smith-Murray Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. Roy, hosiery, underwear; 53 White.

Trankla, C., & Co., Grand Rapids, Mich.; A. M. Qua, hosiery, underwear; 55 White.

Barney, H. S., Co., Schenectady, N. Y.; H. A. Miller, blankets; 75 Spring.

Sweeney Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; P. J., Sweeney, blankets; 75 Spring.

Fordyce, G. L., & Co., Youngstown, Ohio; C. E. Gibson, blankets; 75 Spring.

Harris & Mowry Co., Woonsocket, R. I.; J. C. A. Aubuchon, blankets; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson Co., Pawtucket, R. I.; G. Chalmers, blankets; 75 Spring.

Howland D. G. Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; J. McK. Munsie, blankets; 75 Spring.

Sage, Allen & Co., Hartford, Conn.; F. W. Lamkins, blankets; 75 Spring.

Ives, Upham & Rand Co., Meriden, Conn.; J. Martin, blankets; 75 Spring.

Bunce, H., Co., Middletown, Conn.; W. W. Daniels, blankets; 75 Spring.

Shartenberg & Robinson Co., New Haven, Conn; W. L. Frankenstein, blankets; 75 Spring.

Reid & Hughes Co., Norwich, Conn.; C. L. Stark, blankets; 75 Spring.

Reid & Hughes D. G. Co., Waterbury, Conn.; W. Wallace, blankets; 75 Spring.

McWhirr, R. A., Co., Fall River, Mass.; J. T. Maloney, blankets; 75 Spring.

New Bedford D. G. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; H. J. Ewing, blankets; 75 Spring.

Webber, W. G., Co., Salem, Mass.; J. J. Walsh, blankets; 75 Spring.

Barnard-Sumner-Putnam Co., Worcester, Mass.; W. Davidson, blankets; 75 Spring.

The Fair, Cincinnati, Ohio; Miss A. Flynn, jewelry, leather goods; 214 Church.

Koblegard Co., Clarksburg, West Va.;

UNION PACIFIC

SOUTHERN PACIFIC

AND

CENTRAL PACIFIC

BOND HOLDERS

will receive valuable information by communicating with the undersigned.
Kindly state your holdings.

Eastman, Dillon & Co.
Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Tested and Proven Investments

Carefully compiled and charted statistics showing you at a glance which class of bonds during the past six years have best maintained their market prices and given the largest yield are presented in

"The Most Satisfactory Bonds."
(Revised Edition)

sent upon request for Booklet AG-79

N. W. Halsey & Co.
49 Wall Street, New York
Philadelphia Chicago San Francisco

We Wish to Buy
Municipal BONDS
Maturing in from Six Months to Two Years

A. B. Leach & Co.
Investment Securities
Chicago 149 Broadway London
Boston New York Philadelphia
Buffalo Baltimore

Harris, Forbes & Co
Successors to
N. W. Harris & Co
New York
Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK
Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

Mortgage Bonds and Preferred Stocks
Issued by successful Public Service Corporations which have been financed by us, and which operate in substantial and growing cities.

Bertron, Griscom & Co.
40 Wall Street
New York
Philadelphia Paris, France

INVESTORS
Bonds Legal for Savings Banks and Trust Funds in New York State Yielding 4.20 to 4.50%
Circular to investors on request.

Estabrook & Co.
Members { New York Stock Exchange / Boston Stock Exchange
24 Broad St., New York

Hollister, Fish & Co.
BANKERS
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange
Investment Securities
Interest Allowed on Deposits
27 & 29 Pine Street
Telephone John 3900

Hendee Mfg. Pfd.
Int. Nickel Com.
Thompson, Towle & Co.,
Members New York Stock Exchange
44 Wall St., N. Y. Phone 8300 Rector.

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Decline in Dull Trading —Call Money Up to 4 1-4 Per Cent.

The bank reserve position shown in Saturday's statement was translated into money market terms yesterday by an advance in call money rates to 4¼ per cent. Thus expressed, this factor in the situation exerted influence upon the stock market. Though trading was light, prices receded more than they had gained during the two previous days of slow recovery. At the close the average of fifty stocks was slightly lower than it was on Thursday last. The news of the day included other matters of adverse import to the market. Among these was the revolution in Mexico and a falling off in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation. The money market movement stood forth as the most far-reaching of the day's developments in the financial markets but the other matters had sufficient bearing upon security prices to help the decline in quotations on a day when nobody was disposed to offer opposition to what seemed the line of least resistance.

One interpretation which may very reasonably be put upon the rise in call money is that the gold export movement has already absorbed about as much of the increased reserves at this centre as can be spared without inconvenience to the degree to which inconvenience is suggested by a call rate which has been equalled in the second week of February only twice within the last ten years, in 1906 and 1907. Higher money here serves of itself, of course, to put a check on the gold outflow, but there is still lacking any definite indication that necessities for gold which we have been meeting have been fully supplied. The demands for gold may well continue large until the political situation abroad clears sufficiently to induce the return to use of the large quantity of gold which is being hoarded on the Continent.

Of itself the decrease of 104,000 tons in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation reported yesterday means little. It still leaves 7,800,000 tons of business on the books of the company. What significance may be possessed by this decrease attaches to it by reason of the fact that it is the first decrease reported since last March and also the first decrease which has been reported for the month of January since the Corporation began to issue monthly statements of its unfilled orders, a step toward more frequent publicity regarding its business which was adopted by the Steel Corporation in the Summer of 1910. For many weeks past commercial reports have shown a growing feeling of conservatism on the part of the business community, and in the light of these indications of a slowing up in future business the decline in unfilled steel orders reported yesterday will naturally be regarded by many as pointing the way to reduced activity at the steel mills. The recent softening of iron prices and the recession in coke prices both carry the same suggestion.

Though they were scarcely weaker than other issues, the declines in several of the anthracite coal shares yesterday were sufficiently marked to revive discussion of the fact that other suits are likely to be brought by the Government as an outcome of the litigation which has already passed through the courts. The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the anthracite case, as it was known, left the way open to other suits against individual coal railroads, and some of these may be filed at an early date. In yesterday's discussion of this matter much interest was shown in the possibility that the legality of the coal sales companies, such as the one organized by the Lackawanna three years ago, might be attacked by the Government.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 3@4¼ per cent., with the last loan at 3½ per cent. Most of the day's busin was done at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 3¾@4 per cent. for sixty days, 4@4¼ per cent. for ninety days, 4¼@4½ per cent. for four months, 4½ per cent. for five months, and 4¼@4½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 4½@5 per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges, $238,711,059; balances, $11,330,872; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $847,231.

The local banks have lost $2,102,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 4 15-16@5 per cent. for short bills and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 4 per cent., and Berlin, 5½ per cent. Money was 4½@4¾ per cent. in London and 4¼@5 per cent. in Berlin.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 24 centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 47½ pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.88; demand, $4.87⅛.
Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞ less 1-32; check, 5.17½ less 1-32.
Berlin—Cable, 95⅝ less 1-32; check, 95¼ less 1-64.
Switzerland—Cable, 5.19⅜; check, 5.19⅝ less 3-32.
Holland—Cable, 40.32; check, 40.28.
Belgium—Cable, 5.20 plus 1-16; check, 5.20 less 1-32.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', 60 days, $48310; 90 days, $4.8130.
London—Commercial, 60 days, $4.82⅞; 90 days, $4.81.
Paris—Commercial, 60 days, 5.21¼ less 1-32; 90 days, 5.23⅛.
Berlin—Commercial, 60 days, 94 5-16; 90 days, 93⅞.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, par; St. Louis, 5c discount; St. Paul, 60c premium; San Francisco, 40c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 3-16d lower in London, at 28 7-16d, and ⅜c lower in New York, at 61⅞c per ounce.

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—The weekly statement of the Associated National Banks of Boston compares as follows:

	Feb. 8, '13.	Increase for Week.	Feb. 10, '12.
Loans	$227,424,000	$4,403,000	$232,768,000
Circulation	8,144,000	2,000	7,926,000
Deposits	157,510,000	1,124,000	185,775,000
Due banks	33,368,000	435,000	92,385,000
U. S. deposits	943,000	12,000	3,224,000
Res. agents	38,741,000	*1,026,000	35,963,000
Exch. clg	17,363,000	931,000	15,140,000
Due fm. bank	26,809,000	*111,000	23,376,000
5 p. c. fund	403,000	12,500	402,250
Legal tenders	3,861,000	*234,000	5,842,000
Specie	24,415,000	*1,367,000	29,410,000
Surplus	1,651,142	*2,046,000	4,227,714
Surp. N. Y.	12,119,143	*1,271,000	6,038,714

*Decrease.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s, May, 1957, ich	104⅛	104⅝	104¼	104½
4½s, Nov., 1957, ich	104⅜	104⅝	104¼	104½
4½s, May, 1917, ich	101	102	101	102
4½s, Nov., 1917, ich	101		101	
4½s, Mh., 1930-60, ich	100¼	100⅜	100¼	100⅜
4½s, Mar., 1962, ich	99¼	99½	99¼	99½
4½s, Sept., 1960, ich	99½	99½	99½	99½
4s, May, 1959, ich	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s, Nov., 1958, ich	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s, May, 1957, ich	97¼	97⅜	97¼	97⅜
4s, Nov., 1956, reg	96	97¼	96	97¼
4s, Nov., 1955, ich	96	97¼	96	97¼
4s, Nov., 1936, ich	96	97¼	96	97¼
4s, 1918-1919, ich	98⅝	100	98⅝	100
3½s, Nov., 1954-55, ich	84	85½	84⅝	85⅝
3½s, May, 1954, coup	84	85½	84⅝	85⅝
3½s, 1950-1954, reg	84	85½	84⅝	85⅝

Steel Inquiry Nearly Done.

No date has been set for the resumption of the hearings in the suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, but it will probably go on about Feb. 25. The exact time will be determined later by agreement of counsel. Only a few witnesses remain to be called by the Government, and its case will be closed after the next hearing, which may last two or three days. The defense will not begin for several weeks.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Call Money Higher.

The fact that a holiday comes this week was a factor in yesterday's money market in supplementing the effect of the unfavorable bank statement of last Saturday in causing a rise of the call rate to 4¼ per cent. With one day less of business, some of the institutions apparently elected to strengthen their reserve position as soon as possible, and did so by calling part of their outstanding loans. Others withdrew from the loan market temporarily with the same end in view. The heavy loss in cash reported by the Clearing House banks and trust companies was in itself, however, sufficient to cause a stiffening of rates, particularly as the probability of further shipments of gold was not made remote by the failure of any to be announced yesterday.

***

Steel Tonnage Declines.

The Steel Corporation's statement of unfilled tonnage showed a decrease for the first time in nearly a year, the last previous decline being in March, 1912, but the total of orders on hand was the largest on the books since June 30, 1907, excepting the figures for November and December of the last year. The forward business on Jan. 31 was 7,827,368 tons, over 1,200,000 tons better than the best month in the last five years, with the same exceptions noted as above. The decline of 104,796 tons from the record of last December was about what Judge Gary and other officers of the corporation expected. At the quarterly meeting of Directors two weeks ago Judge Gary said that the falling off looked for would be nothing out of the way for the season and by no means would be the criterion of the corporation's monthly reports in the immediate future.

***

Crops Still Moving.

President William A. Gardner of the Chicago & Northwestern said yesterday that the farmers in his road's territory are still moving their 1912 crops to market, and that he did not look for an end to these shipments before May. In spite of the record-breaking yield of corn, prices are high, and the farmers in the Middle West are generally prosperous. Mr. Gardner thinks the business outlook is good.

***

Manipulation and Bethlehem.

Much of the manipulation that has occurred in past years was undoubtedly reprehensible, and the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange probably had this in mind when they made the new rule against fictitious sales. Some of the members of the Exchange were calling attention yesterday to an instance of disadvantages which may be worked by the new rule. There has not been a sale of Bethlehem Steel stock since last Wednesday, when the new rule to prevent wash sales was passed. Prior to that there were sales of 100 or 200 shares on even very dull days. These transactions were not the result of bonafide orders from outside, but were made by brokers to establish quotations. The banks like to have frequent quotations on stocks used as collateral for loans, and any important change in a company's position is reflected by the daily quotations, even though they did not result from actual sales. When there are no sales reported for a number of days or weeks the bid and asked quotations appearing at the end of the session are apt to draw widely apart.

***

Governors' Meeting a Day Late.

The regular meeting of the Governors of the New York Stock Exchange will go over one day this week owing to the observance of Lincoln's birthday on Wednesday.

***

Can a Poor Leader.

There were traders who hailed Can common's first hour strength yesterday as evidence of an approaching virility in the price list—the heralding, perhaps, of a movement which might show them the way out of the prevailing apathy. Such was not the case. Can itself flourished not only in the forepart of the session, but also in the later hours, but elsewhere there was heaviness and indifference. Can has yet to display the real qualities of leadership such as Steel, the Harriman shares, and the copper stocks have shown on occasions.

***

No Supreme Court Session.

The Supreme Court could not lend anything to hopes of the stock market following for an active afternoon yesterday, because the highest judicial body was on a vacation. On several notable occasions of late the court has returned from a period of rest and immediately handed down decisions of great significance to quoted stock values. The present recess ends on Feb. 24.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	400	410
American Light & Traction pf	108	111
Adirondack Electric Power	19	21
Adirondack Electric Power pf	59	61
American Gas & Electric	81	85
American Gas & Electric pf	45	47
American Power & Light	75	78
American Power & Light pf	83	86
American Public Utilities	62	66
American Public Utilities pf	75	78
Cities Service	128	132
Cities Service pf	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	68	71
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89½	91½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	93	95
Electric Bond Deposit pf	75	78
Empire District Electric 5s	84	86
Empire District Electric 5s pf	80	84
Federal Light & Traction	30	34
Federal Light & Traction pf	80	84
Federal Utilities Co., Inc		41
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities	125	135
Gas & Electric Securities pf	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Electric	28	2
Montgomery Light & W. P. 5s	82	6
Montana Power Co	44	46
Montana Power Co. pf	100	102
Northern States Power	24	26
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co	55	58
Pacific Gas & Electric	61	62
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	90	92
Republic Ry. & Light Co	27	29
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	77	80
Standard Gas & Electric	21	22
Standard Gas & Electric pf	49	51
Union Ry., Gas & Electric	62	65
Union Ry., Gas & Electric pf	87	90
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	85	88
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	79	81
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
Utah Securities	24	26
Utilities Improvement	66	68
Utilities Improvement pf	75	78
Western Power	20	23
Western Power pf	47½	50

M. & ST. L. DEFICIT $667,041.

Net Earnings $620,975 Lower Than in 1911.

The Minneapolis & St. Louis Railroad Company reported yesterday for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1912, a deficit, after the payment of fixed charges, of $667,041. Net earnings amounted to $1,443,303, and were $620,975 lower than in 1911. The report said that the failure of crops in South Dakota and the small yields in Minnesota and Western Iowa in the Summer of 1911 cut down the company's income from freight charges to very small figures.

The road's gross revenues was $7,964,000, a recession from last year, of $651,438. Operating expenses declined something more than $20,000, and taxes also were reduced $10,000. Interest on the funded debt required $2,218,864, an increase of $88,000.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in Curb Stocks Small—Houston Oil Strong.

Transactions in curb securities yesterday were on a limited scale and price changes were practically all declines. Receivers were appointed for the United Copper Company, but no transactions were reported and the stocks closed without bids. Very little trading was done in bonds, and the couple of sales made were at small concessions. Houston Oil common was an exception to the general weakness and closed at 22, an advance of 2¾.

***

Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700	Br.-Am. Tob	24½	24½	24½	24½
1,540	†Houston Oil	21	22¾	21	22
3,000	†Manhat. Tran.	1⅛	1⅛	1 7-16	1⅛
500	Prebis S. & Rfg.	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
75	‡Stan. O. N. J.	394	394	392	393
700	Un. Cig. S. Co. of Am.	107	107¾	107	107

RAILROADS.

100	So. Pac., w. r.	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
20,000	So. Pac. rts.	13-16	13-16	9-16	9-16
10,000	Un. Pac. rts.	⅞	⅞	⅞	7-10

MINING STOCKS.

500	Alaska G. M.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝
200	Bessie G. Dredg.	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	9⅛
100	Bessie G. D. pf.	9½	9½	9½	9½
3,500	*Big Four	87	89	87	89
1,200	Braden Cop.	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9¼
300	Brit. Col. Cop.	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
1,500	*C. O. D. Con.	8	8	7	7
1,120	†El Paso Con.	6¼	6⅝	6¼	6¼
1,700	Ely Con.	12	13	12	13
150	Florence	40	42	40	42
100	Giroux Mining.	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16	3 1-16
200	‡Greene-Can.	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Halifax Ton.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
3,700	*Jumbo Ext.	32	32	31	31
100	Kerr Lake	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
500	Mason Valley	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
900	McKin.-Dar.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2	2
570	Nevada Hills	1⅜	1⅜	1 5-16	1 5-16
500	Nip. Mines Co.	9	9	8⅞	9
400	Ohio Copper	13-16	⅞	13-16	⅞
2,100	Pacific Smelt.	7-32	7-32	3-16	7-32
700	So. U. M. & S.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
4,000	Tonop. Merger.	87	87	85	85
1,000	Tularosa	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	‡Tuol. Copper	3½	3½	3½	3½
300	West End Cons.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

700	*Mut. M. & L.	67	67	67	67
1,200	*N. J. Mines Co	18	18	18	18

BONDS.

$10,000	B. R. T. 5% notes.	96 13-16	96 13-16	96 13-16	96 13-16
5,000	Can. So. 5s	107½	107¼	107¼	107¼

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.
Note.—Not reported Friday, 100 Atlantic Gulf & West Indies at 5¾.

***

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	2½	2	2½
A., G. & W. I. pf	11	12	11	12
Bay State Gas	⅛	9-16	⅛	9-16
Borden's Cond. Milk	114¾	115¾	114¾	115¾
Borden's Con. Milk pf	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe	52	54	55	56
Brown Shoe pf	96	99	97	99
Cluett-Peabody pf	101	102½	101½	102½
Con. Rubber Tire	23	25	23	25
Con. Rubber Tire pf	70	80	70	80
Emerson-Brantingham	66½	67¼	7	67½
Emerson-Brant. pf	97	99	97½	98½
Havana Tobacco	3	5	4	5
Havana Tobacco pf	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil pf	62	66	65	69
Inter. Rubber T. ctfs.	8	9¼	8	9½
Lehigh V. Coal Sales	215	225	215	225
Marconi of Am. new	5½	6	5½	6
Mays Oil	20	22	20	22
N. Y. Transportation	3	5	4	5
Oil Fields of Mexico	1⅜	1¾	1⅜	1¾
Otis Elevator	80	83	80	83
Otis Elevator pf	97	99	97	99
Pennsylvania Textile	23	25	24	25
Standard Oil, old	1,160	1,180	1,160	1,180
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Products pf	94½	95	95	95½
U. C. S. C. of A. pf	116	118	116	119
U. S. Hair	7½	8½	7½	8½
U. S. Hair pf	10¼	10⅝	10	10½
U. S. Light & Heat	11	12	11	12
U. S. Light & Heat pf	70	75	70	75
Willys Overland	69	70	69	70
Willys Overland pf	98	99	98	99

RAILROADS.

Am. Light & Traction	400	410	405	413
Am. Light & Tr. pf	108½	109½	108½	109½

MINING STOCKS.

Beaver Consolidated	41	43	41	43
Buffalo Mines	2	2½	2	2½
Butte-New York	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
Con. Ariz. Smelting	5-16	⅜	⅜	⅜
Davis-Daly Cop.	1 11-16	1 13-16	1 11-16	1 13-16
Dis. Black Butte	3	4	3	4
Diamond Field Daisy	4	5	4	5
First National	2	2½	2	2½
Gold Hill	⅛	¼	⅛	⅜
*Greenwater	6	7	5	6
La Rose Con	3	3½	3	3½
Mines of America	2¾	3½	2¾	3½
*North Butte Develop.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Stewart	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
Tonopah Mining	5⅞	6	5⅞	6
Tonopah Extension	1 13-16	2	1 13-16	2
Tri-Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
United Copper	½	¾	1½	2½
United Copper pf			8	12
*Wettlaufer Sil. Mines	18	20	18	20
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3½	3	3½

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Chesterfield Copper	5	9	5	7
Lightning C.-G. D	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
South Live Oak	1½	2½	1½	2½

BONDS.

Braden Copper 6s	180	185	180	185
Braden Copper 7s, old	180	185	180	185
Braden Copper 7s, new	180	185	180	185
Chicago Elevated 5s	98	98½	98	98½
N. Y. City 4½s, 1960	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	99¾	99½	99¾	99½
Western Pacific 5s	86¾	87¼	86¾	87¼

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked
Anglo-Amer. Oil	18	19	19	20
Atlantic Refining	710	715	725	735
Borne-Scrymser	350	370	300	320
Buckeye Pipe Line	170	175	170	175
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	670	640	660
Colonial Oil	130	140	130	140
Continental Oil	1,850	1,950	1,900	1,950
Crescent Pipe Line	65	70	65	70
Cumberland Pipe Line	80	85	80	83
Eureka Pipe Line	380	385	375	385
Galena-Signal Oil	295	300	290	300
Gal.-Signal Oil pf	134	139	134	139
Indiana Pipe Lines	138	142	140	145
National Transit	50	51	32	33
N. Y. Transit	333	340	335	340
Northern Pipe Line	119	123	117	122
Ohio Oil	129	131	131	134
Prairie Oil & Gas	330	335	330	334
Solar Refining	715	725	695	705
Southern Pipe Line	270	275	270	275
South Penn. Oil	980	1,010	990	1,010
S. W. Penn. Pipe Lines	172	175	168	173
Standard Oil (Cal.)	188	190	180	191
Standard Oil (Ind.)	340	345	350	355
Standard Oil (Kan.)	500	510	485	500
Standard Oil (Ky.)	440	460	550	560
Standard Oil (Neb.)	315	325	325	335
Standard Oil (N. J.)	390	395	430	445
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	670	680	650	665
Standard Oil (Ohio)	290	300	290	300
St. Oil, sub. "en bloc"	730	760	730	760
Swan & Finch	260	270	250	260
Union Tank Line	77	79	80	82
Vacuum Oil	175	180	175	180
Washington Oil	35	40	35	40
Waters-Pierce Oil	1,400	1,500	1,400	1,500

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 10. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 8. Bid.	Asked.
British-American	24⅝	24½	24½	24⅝
Conley Foil	285	298	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	175	185	180	200
MacAndrews & Forbes	193	198	195	200
J. S. Young	172	183	175	183
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	250	280	250	280
P. R.-Am. T. 6% scrip	140	145	140	160
R. J. Reynolds	260	270	260	270
Tobacco Products	120	140	120	140
Tobacco Prod. Co. pf	94½	95½	95	95½
United Cigar Stores	107	107½	107¼	107¾
United Cigar Stores pf	116	118	116	118

BANK OF GERMANY.

BERLIN, Feb. 10.—The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes:

	Marks.
Cash in hand increased	4,580,000
Loans decreased	32,304,000
Discounts decreased	76,252,000
Treasury bills decreased	19,916,000
Notes in circulation decreased	88,531,000
Deposits decreased	32,345,000
Gold in hand decreased	337,000

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for Feb. 8 and the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Feb. 8.	Month.	Fiscal Year.
Customs	$1,572,440	$7,841,315	$203,123,740
Internal rev	1,387,342	7,070,987	192,303,247
Corporation tax	74,588	184,334	2,849,506
Miscellaneous	227,598	1,523,046	33,648,881
Total receipts	3,261,971	16,569,684	431,925,376
Expenditures	3,668,610	15,056,727	424,968,784
Surplus	*406,638	1,512,956	6,957,591

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $79,926,561, in banks and Philippine Treasury, $34,291,938, and total of general fund, $146,146,778.

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
90	Bank of Baltimore	177	174	177
475	Consol. Coal	102½	102½	102½
2,370	Consol. Coal rights	20c	10c	16c
220	Consol. Power	118	117¾	117¾
150	Consol. Power pf	119	119	119
60	Drovers & Mech. Bk.	225	225	225
10	Exchange Bank	164¼	164¼	164¼
55	Fidelity & Deposit	177	176	177
2,805	Haus. O. com. tr. cfs.	22	21½	21¾
290	Haus. O. pf. tr. cfs.	64½	64	64½
25	Mercantile Trust	160	160	160
100	Merch.-Mech. Bank	33	33	33
10	Munsey Trust	102	102	102
28	Northern Central	122¼	22¼	122¼
150	Seaboard Air Line	20¼	20¼	20¼
410	United Rys.	24¾	24	24½
20	U. S. Fidelity	200	200	200

BONDS.

$1,000	Alabama C. & I. 5s	77	77	77
31,000	A. C. L. conv. deb. 4s	90	90	90
7,000	Balt. Electric 5s	99½	99½	99½
1,000	Balt. Brick 5s	83¾	83½	83¾
17,000	Balt. City 4s, 1951	97	97	97
97,000	Con. Coal 4s notes, w. i.	100¾	100¼	100½
1,000	Cotton Duck 5s	76½	76½	76½
2,000	Con. Power 4½s	89¾	89¾	89¾
1,000	Florida Southern 4s	91¼	91¼	91¼
1,000	Houston Oil div cfs.	80	80	80
2,000	Norf. & Ports. tr. 5s	91½	91¼	91½
5,000	N. O. & Gt. N. 5s	65	65	65
3,000	United Rys. fdg. 5s	88	87½	87¾
6,000	United Rys. 4s	85¼	85	85½
11,000	United Rys. notes	101¼	101¼	101½
2,000	United Rys. Income	63¼	63¼	63¼
1,000	Virginia Midland 5s	105	105	105
1,000	Wash., Balt. & A. 5s	88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
10	Adventure	4	4	4
4	Ahmeek	315	315	315
10	Algomah	2	2	2
530	Amalgamated	72¾	72½	72½
3,132	Am. Zinc	32½	31½	32⅜
2	Anaconda	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝
50	Arnold	75c.	75c.	75c.
100	Bonanza	35c.	35c.	35c.
125	Butte & Superior	35¾	35½	35¾
20	Cal. & Ariz.	65	65	65
2	Cal. & H.	390	385	385
25	Chino	41¾	41¾	41¾
85	Copper Range	46¼	46	46¼
675	East Butte	13½	13	13¼
5	Franklin	7¼	7	7¼
290	Giroux	3⅞	3½	3¾
120	Granby	68	68	68
30	Greene-Cananea	8¾	8¼	8¼
100	Helvetia	75c.	75c.	75c.
100	Indiana	14½	14½	14½
60	Island Creek pf	86	86	86
340	Isle Royale	25½	25½	25½
25	Kerr Lake	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
100	Keweenaw	3	3	3
90	Miami	23	23	23
10	Mason Valley	8	8	8
5	Mayflower	11¼	11¼	11¼
40	Nev. Cons.	18	17⅞	17⅞
525	North Butte	29¾	29¼	29¾
200	North Lake	2 1-16	2	2
10	Old Colony	6	6	6
25	Quincy	72	72	72
50	Ray Con	19¼	19¼	19¼
65	Shannon	11¾	11¾	11¾
310	Superior & Boston	3¾	3¾	3¾
10	Superior & Pitts.	31	31	31
679	U. S. Smelting	40¼	40	40
337	U. S. Smltg. pf	49	48¾	48¾
5	Utah Con.	10½	10½	10½
100	Winona	1	1	1

RAILROADS.

| | | | | |

United Gas & Electric Corporation

Convertible Five Per Cent Secured Gold Notes

These notes, due April 1, 1915, are secured by stocks representing the controlling interest in public utility corporations serving Hartford, Lockport, Elmira, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Altoona, Bloomington, Terre Haute, Leavenworth and Colorado Springs.

The $5,500,000 of notes are followed by securities having a market value in excess of $11,000,000. As officially reported earnings are more than four times interest charges on these notes.

Special Circular T-33 on request

Price to Yield 6%

George H. Burr & Co.

14 Wall St. New York — Rookery Bldg. Chicago

Boston Philadelphia St. Louis San Francisco

Convertible Bonds

are selling at

Low Prices

and offer

Attractive Income

Send for our Circular

Davies, Thompson & Co.

Members N. Y. Stock Exchange

30 Pine Street, New York

Van Antwerp, Bishop & Co.

Investment Securities

15 Broad Street
New York

Members New York Stock Exchange

1 SHARE can be bought as readily as 100 shares.

Send for Booklet 18-A—"ODD LOT INVESTMENTS."

John Muir & Co.

SPECIALISTS IN

Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange
MAIN OFFICE—74 BROADWAY
Uptown Office—42d St. and Broadway, NEW YORK

Village of Larchmont

Westchester Co., N. Y.

3½% Highway Improvement Bonds

Dated May, 1901 Denomination $1,000
Due Serially May 1, 1913, to 1928
Legal investment for Savings Banks, Trust Funds, etc., and tax exempt in New York State.

Prices to yield **4.40%**

Curtis & Sanger

MEMBERS
NEW YORK, BOSTON AND CHICAGO STOCK EXCHANGES
49 WALL STREET
Boston New York Chicago

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 Bristol Brass Stock
25 Crocker-Wheeler Pfd. Stock
100 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd. Stock
200 Eastern Steel 1st Pfd. Stock
60 Geo. W. Helme, Com. & Pfd. Stock
25 Prudential Insurance Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

200 American Gas & Elec. Pfd. Stock
150 Baring Cross Bridge Stock
147 Colorado Fuel & Iron Pfd. Stock
25 Childs (Rest.) Com. Stock
25 General Chemical Com. Stock
175 U. S. Metal Products, Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phone 7490 to 7468 Hanover. 33 Wall St., N. Y.

STANDARD OIL

BUY — **SELL**

15 Cumber. Pipe Line	10 Atlantic Refining
10 Galena Signal Pfd.	15 Galena Signal Com.
5 Solar Refining	20 Northern Pipe Line
15 S. W. Pa. Pipe L.	50 Ohio Oil
50 S. O. of Cal.	15 S. O. of Indiana
10 S. O. of Kansas	7 S. O. of Kentucky
25 Vacuum Oil	5 Swan & Finch

CARL H. PFORZHEIMER

Phones 4800-1-2-3-4 Broad. 23 Broad St., N. Y.

Del., Lack. & West. 50% Paid

American Cigar

R. J. Reynolds

We specialize in stocks of companies formerly comprising American Tobacco Co.

Josephthal, Louchheim & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Tel. Broad 3650 — 56 Broadway, N. Y.

Safety Car Htg. & Ltg. Stock
Western Power Co. Pfd. Stock
American Lithographic Com. Stock
Acker Merrall & Condit 6s
Northern Pipe Line Stock

Obtain our quotations for purchase or sale of all unlisted Securities.

L. F. Rothschild & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
66 Broadway, New York
Telephone Rector 3240

Schwarzschild & Sulzberger

6s, 1916

Bigelow & Company

BANKERS

49 Wall Street — New York

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Monday, Feb. 10, 1913.

Total sales Feb. 10, 1913	183,621
From Jan. 1, 1913	10,221,686
Same period last year	14,461,416

Closing Bid	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
72⅛	72¼	7,700	Amalgamated Copper	72⅝	72⅝	72¼	72¼	— ⅜
37	37¼	200	Am. Beet Sugar	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼	+ ⅜
133	135¼	100	Am. B. S. & F. pf	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝	— ¼
41¾	41⅞	18,200	Am. Can	39⅝	42	39⅝	41⅞	+2⅛
125	126½	500	Am. Can pf	126½	126½	125½	125½	...
53	54	200	Am. Car & Foundry	54¼	54¼	53¼	53¼	—1
115½	116	100	Am. Car & Fdry. pf	116	116	116	116	— ¼
47½	49	200	Am. Cities	47½	47½	47½	47½	...
50½	51¼	500	Am. Cotton Oil	51⅞	51⅞	50½	50½	— ½
27½	28	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	28¼	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
22	22¼	600	Am. Ice Securities	22½	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
38½	39½	200	Am. Locomotive	39⅝	39⅝	39½	39½	— ⅛
9	10⅜	100	Am. Malt	11	11	11	11	—1
56	57	100	Am. Malt pf	57	57	57	57	— ½
72⅜	72¾	1,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	72⅜	73¼	72¼	72⅜	—1⅛
106¾	107	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	— ¼
38	40	100	Am. Steel Foundries	38	38	38	38	—1½
116	118	100	Am. Sugar Refining	116	116	116	116	—1¼
116	118	10	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	116½	116½	116½	116½	...
132¼	132½	1,600	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	132⅛	132⅝	132⅛	132¼	...
281	283	592	Am. Tobacco	281	282¼	281	281¾	+ ⅛
105	105⅝	300	Am. Tobacco pf. new	105⅝	105⅝	105½	105½	— ⅜
17½	18½	100	Am. Woolen	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
78½	80	100	Am. Woolen pf	79	79	79	79	— ⅛
37¼	37½	400	Anaconda Copper Co	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37¼	— ¼
103¼	103½	810	Atch., Top. & S. F	103⅝	103⅝	103⅜	103⅝	— ⅛
120	130	100	Atlantic Coast Line	129¾	129¾	129¾	129¾	...
104¼	104⅝	300	Baldwin Loco. pf	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	+ ⅛
101⅞	102½	510	Baltimore & Ohio	102¾	102¾	102	102	— ¾
...	...	2,000	Balt. & Ohio rights	3-16	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-32
83¾	84¾	100	Balt. & Ohio pf	84½	84½	84½	84½	— ½
65½	66	100	Bethlehem Steel pf	66	66	66	66	—2½
89⅝	90½	200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	90	90	90	90	— ½
55¼	55¾	600	California Petroleum	55½	55⅞	55½	55¾	— ¼
82½	84	125	California Pet. pf	83	83	83	83	—1
237½	237½	4,400	Canadian Pacific	238½	239⅝	237¼	237¼	—3½
...	...	2,518	Can. Pacific trust	16¼	16⅝	16	16⅛	— ½
100	103⅞	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	103	103	103	103	— ⅝
28¼	29	500	Central Leather Co	29	29	28¾	28⅝	—1
16¼	17½	100	Chicago Gt. Western	16½	16½	16¼	16½	— ½
31½	32⅞	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf	32	32	32	32	—1
110¼	110⅝	725	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	111	111¼	110⅝	110⅞	— ⅝
135⅞	136½	400	Chi. & Northwestern	136½	136½	136	136	—1½
41¾	42	800	Chino Copper	41⅞	41⅞	41¾	41⅝	+ ⅛
37¾	38½	1,000	Colorado Fuel & Iron	39¼	39⅝	38½	38½	— ⅝
29	31	200	Colorado & Southern	30	30	29	29	— ½
...	...	200	Comstock Tunnel	*12	12	12	12	—1
137	138	100	Consolidated Gas	137	137	137	137	...
14⅞	15	200	Corn Products Ref	15	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
76⅛	77½	300	Corn Products Ref. pf	76⅞	77	76⅞	77	...
99⅝	100¼	200	Deere & Co. pf	100	100	99⅛	99⅞	— ⅛
163	165	50	Delaware & Hudson	165	165	165	165	...
30⅜	31	2,500	Erie	31	31	30⅜	30⅜	— ¼
48	48¼	200	Erie 1st pf	47⅞	48	47⅞	48	— ¼
141½	142	300	General Electric	142	142	142	142	+ ¼
34	34½	100	General Motors	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼	...
2⅛	2¼	1,500	Goldfield Consol	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	...
54⅜	55¾	2,750	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	58	58	54⅛	55	—4
129	129½	2,100	Great Northern pf	129½	129⅝	129	129	— ¼
124	126	200	Illinois Central x d	125	125	124½	124½	— ⅝
16½	17	125	Inspiration Copper	16⅛	16½	16⅛	16½	...
18⅜	18¾	700	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	18⅜	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅜
62½	62⅝	300	Inter.-Met. pf	63	63	62⅝	62¾	— ⅝
111½	112¾	300	Int. Harvester	114	114	114	114	...
12	12¼	1,000	Int. Paper	12	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ⅛
47	48	200	Int. Paper pf	46½	47	46½	47	...
14	15¼	800	Int. Steam Pump	14¼	14¼	14	14¼	—1⅛
61	64	500	Int. Steam Pump pf	63	63	62	62	—2
25	26	200	Kansas City South	26	26	26	26	...
59½	61	100	Kan. City South. pf	60¼	60¼	60¼	60¼	...
160¾	161	3,000	Lehigh Valley	161½	161½	160¾	160¾	—1
222½	225	700	Liggett & Myers	222½	222	223	224	+ ¼
38¼	38½	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	39¼	39¼	38½	38½	— ¼
43	48	300	Long Island	43	43	43	43	...
137	138	550	Louis. & Nash	138	138	138	138	— ⅜
67	68	100	Mackay Cos pf	67⅜	67⅝	67⅜	67⅝	+ ⅛
132	132½	100	Manhattan Elevated	132¼	132¼	132¼	132¼	...
73½	74	500	Mexican Pet. ex div	74	74	73½	73½	—1⅛
23⅛	23¼	500	Miami Copper	22⅝	23¼	22⅜	23¼	+ ⅛
20½	21	100	Minn. & St. L.	21	21	21	21	— ⅜
139	140	100	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	139	139	139	139	— ⅜
26½	27½	200	M., K. & T.	27	27	27	27	— ⅛
41	41⅝	100	Missouri Pacific	41½	41½	41¼	41½	...
118¼	120	200	Nat. Biscuit Co.	119	119	119	119	+1
118	123	110	Nat. Bis. Co. pf	121	121	121	121	— ⅝
52	53	100	National Lead Co	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	—4½
56¼	61¼	100	N. Rys. M. 1st pf. ex d	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	56⅜	— ½
23¼	23½	300	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	23⅜	23⅜	23½	23½	— ⅛
17⅜	17⅞	400	Nev. Consol. Copper	17⅞	17⅞	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
107⅜	108	100	N. Y. Central	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	— ⅛
128½	129⅝	200	N. Y., N. H. & H.	129	129	129	129	— ⅛
31⅞	32⅜	900	N. Y., O. & W.	32	32¼	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅛
108¼	109	1,900	Norfolk & Western	109	109¼	108¼	108¼	— ¼
79¾	80	100	North American	80	80	80	80	—1
118¼	118¾	800	Northern Pacific	119¼	119½	118½	118½	—1
29¼	30	100	Pacific Mail	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—1⅞
...	...	10	Park Nat. Bank	370	370	370	370	...
119¾	120	5,700	Penn. Railroad	120	120¼	119¾	119⅞	— ⅛
113¼	114	1,200	People's Gas, Chicago	115	115	113	113⅛	—2⅛
22⅝	22½	200	Pittsburgh Coal	22½	22½	22½	22½	— ⅜
90	90½	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf	91⅝	91⅝	90½	90½	—1⅜
99	100	50	Pittsburgh Steel pf	99	99	99	99	...
160	160½	280	Pullman Company	161	161	160½	160½	—1
19¼	19⅝	500	Ray Consol. Copper	19	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
163½	163⅝	33,100	Reading	165	165½	163⅝	163⅝	—1¼
90½	91½	500	Reading 1st pf	91	91	91	91	+ ⅜
87¼	88	10	Rep. I. & S. pf	87½	87½	87½	87½	...
22⅜	23½	300	Rock Island Co	23½	23½	23¼	23¼	— ¾
41⅜	42¾	500	Rock Island Co. pf	42¾	42¾	42½	42½	— ½
85	86	400	Rumely (M.) Co	87½	87½	85½	85½	—3
95½	95¾	410	Rumely pf	96⅝	96⅝	96	96	—1
16	17	200	St. L. & S. F.	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	— ¾
27½	27¾	100	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ½
19¼	20	200	Seaboard Air Line	20	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
203	204¼	200	Sears, Roebuck & Co	205½	205½	205	205	...
40	45	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co	44	44	44	44	—1
103½	103¾	21,700	Southern Pacific	103⅝	103⅞	103	103⅞	+1
27½	27¾	300	So. Ry. extended	27½	27½	27½	27½	...
80¼	80½	100	So. Ry. pf. extended	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	—¼
34	36	100	Studebaker Co	35	35	35	35	—1
34½	34⅝	100	Tennessee Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅜	— ⅛
7⅝	7¾	3,200	Union B. & P. Co.	7½	7½	7⅝	7⅝	+1⅛
38	38½	1,700	Union B. & P. Co. pf	38	38	31½	38	+7
159⅞	160	10,800	Union Pacific	160⅝	161¼	159⅞	159⅞	—1⅛
89¼	89⅝	200	Union Pacific pf	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
104	105½	100	United Dry Goods pf	105	105	105	105	— ½
30	31	200	United Rys. Invest	31	31	31	31	...
57	58⅛	100	United Rys. Inv. pf	58	58	58	58	—1
72½	73⅜	100	U. S. Realty & I. Co.	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	— ⅛
67½	67⅝	1,400	U. S. Rubber	68	68	67	67	— ½
106¾	107⅜	300	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	+ ⅛
64½	64¼	21,000	U. S. Steel	64⅝	64½	64½	64½	— ¾
108¾	109	1,100	U. S. Steel pf	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾	...
53¾	54	810	Utah Copper	54	54	53¾	54	...
109	110	200	Va.-Car. Chem. pf	110	110	110	110	+ ½
43½	44½	400	Western Maryland	44⅛	44⅛	44	44	— ¼
72	72¾	614	W. U. Telegraph	72⅜	72⅜	72¼	72¾	+ ½
72½	73	200	Westinghouse E. & M.	72⅞	72⅞	72¾	72⅝	— ¼
101½	102	3,300	W'worth (F. W.) ex d	104	104⅝	101⅝	101⅝	—2⅝
114	115	100	Woolworth pf	115	115	115	115	...

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 10, 1913	$2,279,500
From Jan. 1, 1913	70,493,000
Same period last year	136,495,000

Dom Rep 5s	1,000	100½	Bklyn Un Elev 1st 5s, stamped	1,000	101½	17,000	81½	Lake S col 8½s	10,000	78¼
Jap Gov 4½s, str ln	2,000	90¼	B, R & P gen 5s	2,000	108¾	Ft Wh & D C 1st 6s	1,000	107½	46,000	78¼
	1,000	90	Cal Gas & Elec 5s	1,000	95½	Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rcts, full paid	5,000	106	N Y C & S L 1st 4s	8,000	99
	2,000	89¾		1,000	95⅞		1,000	104¾	N Y G, El L, H & Pow col tr 5s	2,000	103¾
2d Series	6,000	89½	Cant Leather 5s	1,000	96¾	Gen Motors 6s	17,000	99¾		10,000	103¾
	10,000	88¾		2,000	96⅞	a fac 1st 6s	2,000	109⅞	N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s	1,000	124½
4s, steri loan	1,000	83	Cent of N J gen 5s	11,000s10f	118⅜	Gr Nor ref 4½s	1,000	100½	non-cv deb 4s, 1955	1,000	88½
Sao Paulo 5s	4,000	96⅞		3,000	118⅜	Green Bay & Wn deb Ctfs B	1,000	15½	N Y Rys ref 4s	1,000	78
N Y Canal 4s, 1962	5,000	101½	Cent Pac gtd 4s	4,000	95¾	Hock Val 1st 4½s	2,000	101¾		10,000	77⅞
	5,000	101¾	Cent Vermont 4s	5,000	89¾		4,000	101¾	adj 5s	16,000	59½
N Y State 4s, 1958, reg	4,000	101½	Ches & O conv 4½s	10,000s10f	91¾	Illinois Cent ref 4s	8,000	96		17,000	59½
N Y City 3½s, 1954	1,000	85		$1,000s10f	91½	Ill Steel deb 5s	2,000	100	Nor & W gen 5s	10,000	59¼
4s, 1957	1,000	97¾	fund 5s	2,000	100	Illinois Steel 4½s	7,000	89	N Y, Susq & Wn gen 5s	3,000	86¾
	4,000	97¼	C, B & Q Joint 4s	3,000	95⅜	Indiana Steel 5s	10,000	100¾	N Y Tel 4½s	8,000	97⅛
4s, 1959	1,000	97⅝		10,000	95¾	Inter-Met 4½s	8,000	80½	N Y, Westchester & Boston 4½s	10,000	98
N Y City 4½s	6,000	100⅝		5,000 c	95⅝		5,000	80¾	Niagara Falls P Co st 5s	1,000	102½
	1,000	100¼		1,000	96⅝		13,000	80½	Norf South 1st ref 5s, Series A	3,000	93¾
4½s, 1957, new	7,000	104½	registered	6,000	95½	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	93		6,000	93½
Alb & Susq 3½s	25,000	88¼	deb 5s	1,000	100	Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s	5,000	93½		2,000	93¾
Am Ag Ch conv 5s	1,000	101⅞	Chi Gt Westn 4s	6,000	76½	K C, Ft S & M 4s	5,000	112½		1,000	93½
	1,000	101¾		15,000	76	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	18,000	95¼	Norf & Wn con 4s	2,000	93¾
Am Dock & I 5s	1,000	105¼	Chi, I & L ref 5s	6,000	76		8s, 1923	96		14,000	93¾
Am Hide & L 6s	10,000	101½	Chi, Mil & St P gen 4s, Ser A	1,000	93⅝	Lacl Gas L of St Louis 1st 5s	5,000	102½	Norf & W conv 4s	36,000	107⅝
	6,000	101	conv 4½s	17,000	104⅞	Lake Shore & Mich So 4s, 1928	1,000	92¼		37,000	106¼
Am Smelt Secur 6s	68,000	104	when issued	68,000	104		4s, 1931	12,000	92¼	conv 4½s, w i	15,000	106½
	2,000	104⅞		6,000	104½	Lizg & Myers 5s	3,000	99½		50,000	106
Am T & T conv 4s	2,000	106	Terminal 5s	60,000	104	Lorillard Co 5s	1,000	99⅝	Norf & W, Pocah C & C 4s	1,000	91⅜
col 4s	1,000	88¾		1,000	100¾		2,000	99½	Nor Pac 4s	5,000	98
conv 4½s, w i	30,000	103¼	C & M Riv 5s	1,000	106¼	Lou & N unifd 4s	2,000	93½		10,000	97⅜
	65,000	103⅜	Dubuque 5s	2,000	110¾		2,000	93¾		11,000	97½
	35,000	103½	C & N W gen 4s	3,000	93¼		3,000s15f	93⅝	Nor Pac 3s	9,000	67⅜
Am Tobacco 4s	2,000	97¼	gen 3½s	10,000s20f	85	N O & M 2d 6s	1,000	114½		6,000	68
	10,000	97¼		10,000	85	Manhattan Con 4s	11,000	94½	Ner Pac Term 1st	1,000	111⅜
Atch, Top & Santa Fe gen 4s	5,000	93	C, Rock I & P 6s	6,000	106½		tax exempt	1,000	95¼	Oreg-Wash R R & Nav 1st & ref 4s	20,000	90½
	8,000	97⅞	Chi, Rock Isl & P Ry ref 4s	1,000	87¾	Mer Mar col tr 4½s	1,000	65½		9,000	100⅜
	3,000	93		16,000	87¾	Mich Cent 5½s	1,000	86		1,000	100½
adj 4s	2,500	87	C, R I & P R R 4s	2,000	65¼	M, L S & W 1st 6s	3,000	111½	Penn conv 3½s	4,000	97⅜
stamped	6,000	87¼		10,000	64⅞	Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s	5,000	80		1,000	97¼
	1,000	86⅞		6,000	65		2,000	111½	Peo G & C of Chi refdg 5s	2,000	101¾
conv 4s, 1960	2,000	102¼		1,000	65¼	Mo, K & T 1st 4s	5,000	93¾	Pub S Corp s f 5s	1,000	92⅜
	26,000	102		5,000	65	ext 5s	4,000	93½		1,000	92¼
	10,000	101⅜		10,000	64⅜	Mo Pac conv 5s	2,000	87¼	Rdg gen 4s	10,000	97
	10,000	101⅞	deb 5s	15,000	88½		5,000	87		17,000	97¼
Atl Coast Line 4s	1,000	93¼	Col Midland 1st 4s	6,000	35	Mob & Birm 4s	1,000	79	Rio Gr West 1st 4s	2,000	84½
Lou & N col 4s	2,000	90¾		4,000s20f	34¾	Mob & O new 6s	4,500	117½	St L, Ir Mt & So unify & ref 4s	17,000	83½
	18,000	90¾	Col & Southn ref 4s	4,000	95¾	Montg Div 5s	1,000	108½		6,000	83½
B & O prior lien 3½s	6,000	91¼	2d 4s, ext 4½s	9,000	94¼	Nassau Elec R R 4s	7,000	89	River & Gulf 4s	7,000	83
	10,000	91⅜	D & H 1st & ref 4s	5,000	98¾	Nat Enam & S 5s	2,000	95½		5,000	85½
	6,000	91¼	Den & Rio Grande 1st & ref 5s	2,000	87¼	Nat Starch deb 5s	10,000	88½	St L & S F R R gen 5s	7,000	80¾
gold 4s	1,000	97⅞		5,000	87	National Tube 5s	7,000	98¾		80,000	80¾
	12,000	97½	Det Un Ry con 4½s	2,000	74¾		2,000	98½	ref 4s	2,000	76½
conv 4½s, w i	22,000	96¼	Dist Secur Corp 5s	1,000	69		5,000	98½		3,000	76¼
	60,000	96¾		1,000	69		13,000	98½			
	73,000	96		4,000	69	Iowa Cent 1st 5s	1,000	93			
	1,500	95¾	Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s	1,000	80	Jamestown, F & Clearfield 4s	5,000	93½			
	2,000	96¼		5,000	88	K C, Ft S & M 4s	5,000	112½			
S W Div 3½s	8,000	90	East Tenn, Va & Ga con 5s	1,000	100½	Lack Steel 5s, 1915	18,000	95¼			
Beth Steel 5s	1,000	96¾		1,000	100½		8s, 1923	96			
	1,000	96½	Erie 1st gen 4s	1,000	72¾	Lacl Gas L of St Louis 1st 5s	1,000	102½			
1st & ref mtg 5s	2,000	86		2,000	73⅜	Lake Shore & Mich So 4s, 1928	1,000	92¼			
B R T ref conv 4s	5,000	90	conv 4s, Ser A				4s, 1931	12,000	92¼		
						Lizg & Myers 5s	3,000	99½			
						Lorillard Co 5s	1,000	99⅝			
							2,000	99½			
						Lou & N unifd 4s	2,000	93½			
							2,000	93¾			
							3,000s15f	93⅝			
						N O & M 2d 6s	1,000	114½			
						Manhattan Con 4s	11,000	94½			
							tax exempt	1,000	95¼		
						Mer Mar col tr 4½s	1,000	65½			
						Mich Cent 5½s	1,000	86			
						M, L S & W 1st 6s	3,000	111½			
						Minn & St Louis 1st & ref 4s	5,000	80			
						Mo, K & T 1st 4s	3,000	93¾			
						ext 5s	4,000	93½			
						Mo Pac conv 5s	2,000	87¼			
							5,000	87			
						Mob & Birm 4s	1,000	79			
						Mob & O new 6s	4,500	117½			
						Montg Div 5s	1,000	108½			
						Nassau Elec R R 4s	7,000	89			
						Nat Enam & S 5s	2,000	95½			
						Nat Starch deb 5s	10,000	88½			
						National Tube 5s	7,000	98¾			
							2,000	98½			
						N Y Cent gen 3½s	12,000	86			

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	101	101⅜	Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅝	..
2s, c, 1930	101	101½	Pan 3s, r, 1961	102½	103
3s, r, 1918	102½	103¼	Pan 3s, c, 1961	102½	103
3s, c, 1918	102½	103¼			
4s, r, 1925	113½	114¼			
4s, c, 1925	113⅞	114⅝			
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅝	101¼			

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	140	150	Mer Marine.	4½	4⅝
Allis-Chalm.	..	¼	Do pf	18⅜	19½
Do 3d pd.	4	4½	Mex Pet pf.	93	99¼
Do pf, 3d paid	10	11	Mich Cent.	..	190
Am Ag Ch.	51	53½	M & St L pf	44	48
Do pf	97	98⅝	M, St P & S S M pf.	142	152
A B S pf.	85½	90	Do 1 l	82½	85
A B S & F.	94½	96	Mo, K & T pf.	61½	63
Am Clt pf.	..	17	Mor & Es.	168	176
Am Coal.	79	..	N, C & St L	160	175
Am C O pf.	95½	100	Nat Enam.	17	17¾
Am C Pr.	87	93	Do pf	88	92½
Do pf	107½	110	Nat L pf.	106⅞	108¼
Am Exp.	163	168	N Cent C.	40	60
A H & L.	4½	5	N Y Air B.	75

SAFE INVESTMENTS

MUNICIPAL BONDS

SUITABLE FOR

Trust Funds
Insurance Companies
Postal Savings Banks AND
Conservative Investors

O'CONNOR & KAHLER

49 Wall Street, New York. The Rookery, Chicago.

Specialists in

United Light & Railways Co

First Preferred Stock

Earnings three times dividend charges
Yielding in excess of 7% at Market
Company supplies half a million population in growing communities.
Write for circular and quotations.

Lamarche & Coady

25 Broad St. New York

ESTABLISHED 1885

Geo. S. Crap

(Late member firm Tobey & Kirk)
Am. Bank Note Com. & Pfd.
Am. Dist. Teleg. New York
Bklyn. Ferry 5s, Ctfs.
Burroughs Adding Machine
Childs (Restaurant) Pfd.
Cluett Peabody Common
Lloyd's Plate Glass Ins.

25 Broad Street, New York
Suite 1323. 'Phone 1550 Broad

Municipal Railroad Corporation 4% TO 6% **BONDS**

Selected for Conservative Investors.
LISTS MAILED UPON APPLICATION.

Lawrence Barnum & Co.

BANKERS

27 & 29 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
Philadelphia Washington Boston

OUR MARKET LETTER

This week covers the following subjects:

Automatic Trans. — Price Camp. Cot. Pkr.
Borden's Milk — Union Typewriter
International Silver — American Chicle
Stand. Motor Const. — Tobacco Issues
A Review of the Business Situation.

It is replete with late and newsy items of interest, and contains quotations upon some 230 of the active listed and unlisted Mining and Industrial stocks.

HARVEY A. WILLIS & CO.,

(Established 1901.)
32 Broadway, N. Y. 'Phones 4270-1 Broad.

WE SPECIALIZE IN

Federal Light & Traction STOCKS

CHANDLER BROS. & CO

MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
Specialists in PUBLIC UTILITY ISSUES
111 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 8450 Rector

FOR SALE:

Paterson & Passaic Gas & E. Co. 1st Con. 5s, 1949
Gas & Elec. Co. of Bergen County Con. 5s, 1949
N. J. & Hudson River Ry. & Ferry Co. 4s, 1950

W. E. R. SMITH & CO.

20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

WE SPECIALIZE IN
Guardian Trust.
National Surety.
Cuba Fruit bonds.
Roch., Syr. & East. 5s.
Borden's common.

Leonard Snider & Co.

RECTOR 496 60 BROADWAY

FRED'K F. MARQUAND

Member of Consolidated Stock Ex. of N. Y.
Tel. 3030 Broad. 59 Broad St., N. Y.
STOCKS AND BONDS
For Investment or on Margin.
FRACTIONAL LOTS

American Finance & Securities Co.

Timber Bonds

5 Nassau St., New York.

FRANK R. ALLEN 38 Broad St. New York

TELEPHONE BROAD 4499

I am interested in
OFFERINGS or BIDS in
AMERICAN WATER WORKS & GUAR. COM.
BORDENS CONDENSED MILK COM.
BURKE ELECTRIC COM.
COLORADO FUEL & IRON PFD
ELECTRIC PROPERTIES PFD. & COM.
MERCHANTS' REFRIGERATING
INTERNATIONAL NICKEL
INTERNATIONAL TRAC. COLL. TR. 4S, 1949

Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pac. 1st 6s
Laramie, Hahn's Peak & Pac. 1st & ref. 6s.

A. E. FITKIN & CO.

35 Broad Street. UNLISTED SECURITIES DEPT. Broad 560.

International Nickel COMMON

LINDLEY & CO.

Members New York Stock Exchange.
Tel. 66 Rector. 100 Broadway, N. Y.

5½ to 6% First Mortgage Bonds

We own and offer, absolute direct first mortgage bonds, to net 5½ to 6 per cent. These attractive investments are secured by direct first liens on the highest class of improved real estate.

S. W. STRAUS & CO., Incorporated
Mortgage and Bond Bankers
Straus Building, CHICAGO — One Wall Street, NEW YORK

Consolidated Rubber Tire Com.
Consolidated Rubber Tire Pfd.
Cons. Rubber Tire Debentures
(Kelly-Springfield Tires)
GEO. V. COX
Tel. 5215—Rector. 20 Broad St., N. Y.

Public Utility Securities
Yielding Over 5%
Circular on Request
Meikleham & Dinsmore
Engineers and Bankers
437 Chestnut St. 25 Broad St. 60 State St.
Philadelphia New York Boston

UNITED COPPER CO. PASSES TO RECEIVERS

Receiver of Aetna Indemnity Co. Entered Suit to Protect Stock and Creditors.

THIS STOCK LED 1907 PANIC

Sold One Time at $80 and Yesterday at 50 Cents—Old Heinze Promotion —Helped Morse Into Trouble.

An application was made yesterday to Judge Martin in the Federal District Court for the appointment of a receiver for the United Copper Company of 74 Broadway, of which F. Augustus Heinze was at one time President, and which was a leader of the panic in 1907. The court named John S. Sheppard, Jr., of this city, and Addison E. Cudworth of Londonderry, Vt., as receivers, and fixed their bonds at $50,000 each.

The suit for a receivership was instituted by T. Tileston Wells, attorney for Maurice Deiches, receiver of the Aetna Indemnity Company, which is a creditor for $9,750, representing the unpaid interest on bonds of the La France Copper Company.

The liabilities of the United Copper Company are set down at $4,501,734, and its nominal assets at $6,000,000, which consist of stocks and bonds, in other companies, and claims against operating companies. Less than $1,000 is actually on hand and it is believed that it would be useless to attempt to realize at the present time on many of the present assets. Among the amounts said to be due is $187,173 from La France Copper Company, of which 10 per cent. may be recovered; from the Pittsburgh & New York Coal Co., $63,353; from the Basin Reduction Company, $212,959; from the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, $1,244,143, and from other companies and persons, $200,000.

Among the assets are stocks and securities of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, the Pittsburgh & New York Coal Co., the Stewart Mining Company, the Ohio Copper Company, the La France Copper Company, and its successor, the Atlantic Mines Company, the Basin Reduction Company, and the Copper Securities Company. It also holds stock in the Davis-Daly Copper Company, the Bingham Mines Company, the Bank of Discount, the Fidelity Development Company, the Western Utah Copper Company, the Western Ice Company, the Consolidated Steamship Lines, the Balanced Cable Crane Company, and the Opex Consolidated Mines Company.

The United Copper Company also owns real estate and timber lands in Canada. The company acknowledged all the allegations contained in the petition for the appointment of receivers, and Rosenberg & Levis of 170 Broadway, counsel for the receivers, issued a statement, saying:

"The debts of the company amount to about $4,500,000, and the outstanding capital stock is about $50,000,000."

Mr. Wells, counsel for the plaintiff in the suit, said yesterday that it had been decided after careful examination that the company had valuable assets, but that it had no funds and was in danger of having to sacrifice its property in order to meet the demands upon it. It was, therefore, decided to get receivers as a protective measure. They will inquire into conditions and report to the court, so that it can decide on the best possible action, and it may be that the United Copper Company will come forward with some reorganization plan. At any rate, the interests of the creditors and stockholders of the company will now be protected.

It was the collapse of the boom in United Copper Company's preferred and common shares on the Curb that heralded the approach of the 1907 panic. By many people the havoc wrought by the sudden break in United Copper is credited with having precipitated the panic.

Charles W. Morse and F. Augustus Heinze were heavily interested in this issue, a great many shares of which were held by banks which they controlled. In the Fall of 1907 United Copper was manipulated until it sold up to $80. Whispers of trouble led to a sudden attempt on the part of holders to get out near the top, and in one day the shares broke until they had lost the gain of weeks. The Stock Exchange firm of Otto Heinze & Co. tried to support the market for the issue, and was bankrupted in consequence. The discovery that United Copper shares had been pledged with Heinze-Morse institutions led to the chain of troubles which brought down banks and trust companies, and resulted in Morse's prison sentence. Arthur Heinze, who was associated with Otto Heinze in the brokerage business, held a large interest in the Aetna Indemnity Company and served on the board at one time. United Copper sold on the Curb yesterday at 50 cents a share.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 10.—Following were among the companies incorporated to-day:

Queens Place Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $860,000. Roy L. Caniff, Harry D. Burchell, and Ernest E. Bell, 14 West 103d Street, New York City.

Continental Gas Compressing Corporation, of Manhattan, natural gas and oil; $300,000. Jacob E. Soloman, Phineas Lewinson, and Peter G. Abbe, 80 Maiden Lane, New York City.

Healy Shoe Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, manufacturers of shoes; $100,000. Frank Healy, Joseph M. Delaney, and Samuel B. Tooker, 285 Jay Street, Brooklyn.

Hercules Water Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, mineral waters; $100,000. Edward Gove, William Magown, and Clarence L. Myers, Red Bank, N. J.

The New York Railroad and Steamboat Terminal Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, realty and riparian rights; $300,000. David Mattoon, George Kirk, and Peter Gordon Henderson, 708 Second Avenue, New York City.

Wood and Marble Substitute Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn, lumber, brick, stone, &c.; $50,000. Gordon M. Mitchell, Samuel H. Coombs, and Jacob Blank, 1,019 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn.

The Jurgensen Adding Machine Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $200,000. August P. Jurgensen, William A. Cain, and Robert T. Wyse, 41 Shiloh Street, Pittsburgh, Penn.

Elena Realty Corporation, of Manhattan; $200,000. Domenico Abbotte, Pancrazio Grassi, and John La Spina, 110 West Twenty-ninth Street, New York City.

J. D. Brane, Incorporated, of Jordan, feed, grain cereals; $100,000. John D. Brane, Mary, Loretta Brane, and Arthur N. Ellis, Canastota.

C. B. L. S. Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $200,000. Charles A. Levy, Peter F. Gleason, and Joseph Thomas, of 115 Broadway, New York City.

Julius Sonn Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, children's clothing; $75,000. Julius Sonn, Bernard S. Kahn, and Louis W. Seligmann, 124 East Eighteenth Street, New York City.

Philip Thomas Sons Company, Incorporated, of Utica, timber and lumber building materials; $50,000. Arthur B. Thomas, George R. Ainsworth, and Frank Owens, of Utica.

The Jacob Froehlich Real Estate Corporation, of the Bronx; $25,000. Jacob Froehlich, Charles Froehlich, and George J. Froehlich, of 725 Beck Street, the Bronx.

Equity Sales Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, merchandise; $75,000. George J. Burger, Albert T. Huntington, and William E. Butler, 41 Park Row, New York City.

William C. Emerick Company, Incorporated, of Ardsley, furriers; $50,000. William H. Emerick, Benjamin Emerick, and Jacob G. Lazarius, 538 East Sixty-seventh Street, New York City.

McLean Realty Company, of Manhattan; $300,000. Stephen A. McLean, Mary McLean Thompson, and John C. Clark, 34 Nassau Street, New York City.

Rochester Puritan Laundry Company, Incorporated, of Rochester; $25,000. Charles H. Mason, H. Archibold Mason, and George J. Fraser, 81 Edinburgh Street, Rochester.

Cordeaux Etter Manufacturing Corporation, of Brooklyn, machinery and devices; $10,000. Theodore H. Klein, John Winne, and Walter Shulman, 40 West 127th Street, New York City.

John E. Gerlach Realty Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan; $10,000. John E. Gerlach, Frederick A. Locke, and Charles Geyer, 147 Fourth Avenue, New York City.

Harry Williams Music Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, music publishers; $10,000. Harry Williams, A. M. Wattenberg, and A. S. Levy, 110 Broadway, New York City.

Greenblatt Asbestos Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, asbestos products; $50,000. Louis Greenblatt, Pincus H. Greenblatt, and William E. Greenblatt, 205 West 118th Street, Manhattan.

F. L. Greeno & Co., Incorporated, of Rochester, realty; $50,000. Follett L. Greeno, Donald R. Cole, and William J. Pierce, of 909 Wilder Building, Rochester.

Thomas Moving Vans and Express Company, Incorporated, of Brooklyn; $25,000. William Robert Thomas, Robert Harold Thomas, and Theodore Hoscroft, 103 Montagu Street, Brooklyn.

New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The following corporations were chartered in the office of Secretary of State Crater to-day:

Blue Ridge Farms Company, Montclair, $100,000, to deal in real estate. Incorporators—William L. and Frederick H. Ameriman and Philip Godell.

Metuchen Hat Company, Metuchen, $700,000, to manufacture hats and caps. Incorporators—Henry Hummell, Thomas Baker, and John H. Long.

Swedesboro Supply Company, Camden, $125,000, to deal in farm and dairy products. Incorporators—Benjamin A. Headley, Carl S. Crispin, and Harold B. Headley.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

GEORGIA SOUTHERN & FLORIDA—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
4th week Jan...	$87,869	$81,477	$5,892
Month Jan.....	211,434	195,098	16,336
July 1-Jan. 31..	1,478,208	1,441,258	36,950

SEABOARD AIR LINE—

4th week Jan...	669,188	577,639	91,549
Month Jan	2,098,227	1,809,473	288,753
July 1-Jan. 31...	14,753,496	12,961,150	792,346

CAPITAL TRACTION COMPANY (Washington, D. C.) for the year ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	2,265,214	2,256,640	2,226,150
Expenses	1,098,657	1,127,485	1,101,989
Net	1,166,557	1,129,155	1,124,161
Other income...	13,317	10,173	14,518
Total income....	1,179,874	1,139,328	1,138,679
Charges, taxes, and renewals..	412,748	349,049	318,081
Surplus	*767,126	790,279	820,598
Dividend	720,000	720,000	720,000
Surplus	47,126	70,278	100,598

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & PUGET SOUND reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December—

Mileage	2,081	2,058	1,974
Freight rev	$1,618,017	$1,103,950	$1,062,834
Passenger rev ..	273,215	221,180	126,601
Total oper. rev..	1,951,919	1,370,707	1,226,119
Maint. way and structure	153,825	79,026	86,960
Maint. equip ..	236,197	160,324	143,455
Transp. expe ...	628,065	526,135	428,924
Total oper. exps.	1,070,863	843,806	673,851
Taxes	75,000	79,324	37,833
Oper. income ...	817,155	461,504	513,792

July 1 to December 31:

Freight rev	9,424,009	6,691,688	6,564,601
Passenger rev ..	1,966,007	1,462,010	758,502
Total, oper. rev.	11,498,591	8,423,888	7,513,501
Maint. way and structure	941,399	542,714	377,367
Maint. equip ...	1,230,021	832,610	784,773
Transp. exps	3,389,736	2,997,340	2,516,709
Total oper. exps.	5,984,544	4,806,815	3,868,711
Taxes	450,000	478,004	226,999
Oper. income...	5,149,612	3,263,462	3,435,401

TEXAS & PACIFIC report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December:

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Mileage	1,885	1,885	
Freight rev	$1,265,336	$1,291,261	*$25,925
Pass. rev.....	490,987	426,500	64,487
Total op. rev...	1,846,993	1,807,910	39,082
Mt. w. & str....	155,997	148,712	7,284
Mt. of equip....	233,770	174,582	58,686
Transp. exp....	809,521	744,170	65,350
Total op. exp...	1,283,005	1,154,797	128,207
Taxes	91,840	137,212	45,372
Op. income.....	458,863	504,538	*45,695

July 1 to Dec. 31:

Freight rev.....	6,793,945	6,368,298	425,647
Pass. rev.....	2,483,539	2,267,512	216,027
Total op. rev...	9,907,069	9,205,674	701,395
Mt. w. & str....	1,269,457	911,076	358,381
Mt. of equip....	1,502,078	1,163,297	338,780
Transp. exp....	4,291,540	3,591,525	700,014
Total op. exp...	7,543,792	6,105,321	1,438,470
Taxes	339,687	418,900	*79,213
Oper. income...	2,003,584	2,658,045	*654,460

*Decrease.

UNITED RAILWAYS OF ST. LOUIS for the year ended Dec. 31:

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Gross	12,251,091	11,914,153	11,537,774
Exp., tax & dep.	8,480,724	7,990,062	7,906,106
Net	3,770,367	3,924,091	3,631,671
Other income....	64,917	44,729	43,067
Total income...	3,835,284	3,968,820	3,674,738
Charges	2,696,197	2,740,305	2,793,748
Balance	1,039,088	1,228,515	880,995
Pref. divs.....	....	....	407,580
Surplus	1,039,088	1,228,515	471,415

WABASH report to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for December:

Mileage	2,514.60	2,514.60	2,514.60
Freight rev.....	1,840,117	1,637,906	1,829,239
Pass. rev.....	638,064	596,761	582,077
Total op. rev....	2,672,612	2,426,263	2,597,621
Mt. w. & str....	346,147	232,392	324,556
Mt. of equip....	457,775	432,881	488,164
Transp. exp.....	1,212,014	1,105,031	1,076,256
Total op. exp...	2,165,583	1,943,550	2,010,092
Taxes	71,655	71,685	76,675
Oper. income....	432,241	408,566	508,412

July 1 to Dec. 31:

Freight rev.....	11,480,632	10,123,768	10,596,077
Pass. rev.....	3,999,656	3,984,881	4,158,510
Total op. rev....	16,879,943	15,282,521	15,871,269
Mt. w. & str....	2,205,746	1,863,166	1,830,475
Mt. of equip....	2,805,159	2,524,749	2,419,605
Transp. exp.....	6,515,169	5,952,141	5,890,967
Total op. exp...	12,427,168	11,298,028	11,034,138
Taxes	429,430	421,696	450,354
Oper. income....	3,998,379	3,556,974	4,379,551

Miscellaneous Earnings.

NEVADA CONSOLIDATED COPPER CO. for the quarter ended Dec. 31—

	1912.	1911.	1910.
Total income ...	707,256	1,088,644	1,046,527
Dividends	749,976	749,389	740,347
Deficit	42,540	*389,255	*207,180
Deprec. Steptoe plant	141,942	136,990	137,030
Ore exting	86,048	.....	.....
Deficit	270,530	*202,264	*160,150

*Surplus.

PEOPLE'S GAS LIGHT CO. for the year ended Dec. 31—

Gross	16,370,936	15,896,286	15,530,350
Expenses	10,267,620	9,538,758	9,324,506
Net	6,103,317	6,357,528	6,205,844
Interest	2,193,603	2,059,300	1,982,633
Balance	3,909,711	4,298,228	4,223,211
Depreciation	1,269,961	1,175,647	1,068,878
Surplus	2,639,750	3,122,581	3,154,332
Dividends	2,450,000	2,450,000	2,450,000
Surplus	189,750	672,581	704,332

WELLS FARGO EXPRESS CO. reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for September—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
To. rc. fm. op..	2,947,868	2,904,132	43,734
Exp. priv. debit.	1,434,400	1,354,424	80,035
Total op. rev...	1,513,407	1,549,708	*36,301
Total op. exp...	1,302,574	1,276,005	26,569
Net op. rev	210,833	273,703	*62,870
Taxes	30,000	24,750	5,250
Op. income	180,833	248,953	*68,120

July 1 to Sept. 30:

To. rc. fm. op..	8,856,122	7,485,468	1,370,653
Exp. priv. debit.	4,307,851	3,483,879	823,971
Total op. rev...	4,548,770	4,001,588	546,682
Total op. exp...	3,934,914	3,346,770	588,143
Net op. rev	613,356	654,817	*41,460
Taxes	80,000	74,213	15,786
Op. income	533,356	580,604	*57,247

Mileage—

Steam roads..	64,590	63,603	992
Other lines ..	26,858	17,314	9,544

*Decrease.

A TRUST COMPANY INVESTMENT

The Security Trust Company, Jackson, Tenn., offers its shares of stock for sale at par. This is for the purpose of interesting Eastern capital. Write for booklet, which will explain fully.

SECURITY TRUST COMPANY
JACKSON, TENN.
B. H. BLALOCK, President.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
New York
CAPITAL and SURPLUS $6,000,000
Personal and Business Accounts Invited

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY

TRANSACTS ALL TRUST CO. BUSINESS
160 Broadway, Manhattan.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.

TO THE HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW JERSEY COMPANY:

Franklin Trust Company, Trustee of the above Mortgage, holds Five Thousand Six Hundred Eleven & 34-100 Dollars ($5,611.34) to invest for the Sinking Fund. Offers to sell Bonds marked "Offers of Bonds of The New Jersey Company" will be received at the office of the Franklin Trust Company, 166 Montague Street, Brooklyn, up to ten o'clock A. M. on the 18th day of March, 1913, when the same will be opened. The Trustee reserves the right to reject any offers not deemed advantageous to the Sinking Fund.
FRANKLIN TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
(Signed) By ARTHUR KING WOOD, President.
January 31, 1913.

DIVIDENDS.

The American Coal Company of Allegany County.

No. 1 Broadway, New York, February 10, 1913.

The Board of Directors of The American Coal Company of Allegany County (New Jersey) have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable at this office on Saturday, March 1st, 1913, to stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. February 25th, 1913.

The Transfer Books will not be closed.

GEORGE M. BOWLBY, Treasurer.

FIREMEN OF 54 ROADS FACE STRIKE TO-DAY

Their Ultimatum to be Delivered at a Final Conference with Managers' Committee.

BOTH SIDES UNYIELDING

Strike Would Tie Up All Eastern Lines and Cause Trouble and Suffering to 50,000,000.

The Adjustment Committee of the firemen of fifty-four Eastern railroads, who have voted for a strike, spent nearly all day yesterday at the Broadway Central Hotel preparing for the conference that is to be held to-day with representatives of the railroads in the Engineering Societies Building. At this conference the strike ultimatum will be announced and the exact figures of the strike vote stated. Both sides to the dispute realize that the critical time is at hand. A strike on the Eastern railroads would cause suffering and inconvenience to 50,000,000 people. There is hope on one side that the Railroad Committee will agree to arbitrate under the Erdman act rather than assume responsibility for this suffering, and on the other side that the firemen will agree to submit their demands to an independent board of arbitration, but last night there was no sign of yielding on either side.

President Carter of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen announced that he would have nothing to say for publication until after to-day's conference.

"I will make a statement then," he said, "and its nature will depend wholly on the result of the conference."

This statement was issued yesterday by Elisha Lee, Chairman of the Conference Committee of the Eastern railroads:

"A crisis will be reached on Tuesday when the Eastern railroad managers and the committee representing the firemen, headed by W. S. Carter, the President of the Firemen's Brotherhood, meet in the Engineering Societies Building in New York.

"The railroad controversy with the firemen dates back to July, 1912, when the Managers' Committee first met the employes. The firemen first asked for an increase of $20,800,000, or about 77 per cent. They later modified their request so as to ask for an increase of about $15,134,000, or 56 per cent. Then they made other changes in their demands, which, as submitted to the men on the strike ballot, call for an increase in the firemen's payroll on fifty-four Eastern railroads of $9,000,000, or about 33 per cent.

"The railroads have taken the position that such an increase is neither warranted by conditions, nor within their ability to pay, having regard to all of their obligations. The railroads offered to apply the award of the recent engineers' arbitration commission to the firemen's rules and working conditions, and to make certain increases in wages.

"The firemen refused to accept this. The railroads then offered to arbitrate the case by a board of seven men, appointed by some disinterestd authority, as was done in the engineers' case.

"The firemen again rejected the railroads' offer, but came back with a proposition to arbitrate under the Erdman act. Such procedure, the railroads' managers pointed out at the time, would not protect the interests of the public, the railroads, or the employes, and could not be accepted."

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.03	Julia	.03
Alpha Con.	.02	Justice	.02
Andes	.04	Kentucky Con.	.01
Belcher	.20	Mexican	.92
Best & Belcher	.04	Occidental Con.	.70
Bullion	.02	Ophir	.31
Caledonia	.10	Overman	.23
Challenge Con.	.04	Potosi	.04
Chollar	.01	Savage	.05
Confidence	.37	Sag Belcher	.06
Con. Cal. & Va.	.29	Sierra Nevada	.19
Con. Imperial	.01	Union Con.	.16
Crown Point	.21	Utah Con.	.01
Gould & Curry	.03	Yellow Jacket	.21
Hale & Norcross	.08		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.75	Comb. Fract.	.05
Jim Butler	.73	Diamondfield D.	.04
McNamara	.21	Diamondf'd B. B.	.03
Midway	.32	Florence	.41
Montana	1.70	Goldfield Con. M.	2.15
North Star	.20	Goldfield Merger	.27
Rescue Eula	.11	Jumbo Exten.	.31
Tonopah Exten.	1.92½	Lone Star	.03
Tonopah Merger	.85	Red Hills	.01
West End	1.37½	Sandstorm Kendall	.01

GOLDFIELD.

Adams	.01	Silver Pick	.05
Atlanta	.17	Vernal	.11
Booth	.02	Nevada Hills	1.30
C. O. D.	.06	MANHATTAN: Manhattan Cons.	.09

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. Jackpot	6¾	6¼	Jackpot	5¼	5¾
Elkton	61½	62¼	M. McKin.	63¾	66
El Paso	595	600	Old Gold	2½	3½
Findlay	5	8	Portland	98	102
Gold Dollar	14¼	15	Vindicator	88	89½
Isabella	13¼	14	Raven B. H.	6¾	7¼

NOTICE OF REDEMPTION ON MARCH 1ST, 1913, OF

$1,430,000

COLLATERAL TRUST 5% SECURED GOLD NOTES OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

SECURED BY COLLATERAL TRUST AGREEMENT DATED JULY 1st, 1910, TO THE CONTINENTAL TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN by the Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore that it will, on March 1st, 1913, redeem fourteen hundred and thirty notes of the above mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), of an aggregate par value of One Million, Four Hundred and Thirty Thousand Dollars ($1,430,000). The serial numbers of the notes so called for redemption, which numbers have been selected by The Continental Trust Company, Trustee, by lot, are as follows:

2	382	770	1152	1545	1941	2322	2793	3212	3622
9	384	771	1155	1548	1942	2324	2796	3218	3624
11	385	772	1156	1551	1945	2325	2798	3222	3625
12	386	775	1158	1552	1946	2326	....	3223	3629
13	391	777	1160	1557	1949	2329	2801	3224	3630
15	393	778	1162	1564	1951	2335	2802	3227	3631
16	394	785	1163	1565	1954	2336	2804	3228	3632
21	396	790	1165	1568	1959	2345	2808	3231	3635
23	399	791	1170	1569	1961	2347	2809	3234	3636
25	....	795	1171	1574	1964	2352	2810	3235	3637
28	400	796	1179	1578	1965	2353	2822	3236	3641
39	403	798	1180	1579	1966	2356	2824	3237	3643
45	406	....	1181	1580	1970	2357	2827	3239	3644
47	407	800	1183	1581	1971	2364	2829	3242	3646
48	409	801	1184	1584	1979	2365	2832	3246	3647
49	411	802	1185	1586	1982	2367	2835	3250	3652
50	413	803	1187	1589	1983	2369	2836	3252	3657
51	415	804	1188	1590	1985	2374	2838	3253	3660
52	424	806	1193	1593	1986	2377	2840	3254	3661
55	426	807	1194	1595	1989	2383	2842	3255	3663
56	428	813	1197	1594	1990	2384	2843	3257	3665
61	429	815	1198	1596	1992	2386	2844	3261	3666
64	431	818	....	....	1997	2389	2845	3262	3667
67	432	823	1200	1600	1999	2390	2849	3263	3669
68	433	826	1204	1601	....	2394	2852	3264	3675
71	437	835	1205	1604	2001	2396	2858	3270	3676
72	443	836	1209	1605	2003	2399	2861	3274	3677
75	447	837	1214	1609	2005	....	2862	3279	3680
83	449	839	1221	1611	2006	2405	2866	3280	3681
86	450	845	1222	1616	2009	2406	2876	3283	3683
90	453	846	1224	1620	2011	2410	2884	3284	3686
91	458	850	1226	1623	2013	2424	2886	3285	3691
92	462	852	1231	1624	2014	2430	2888	3286	3692
93	466	861	1234	1625	2015	2431	2889	3288	3693
94	468	863	1236	1626	2023	2432	2890	3289	3694
....	469	867	1238	1628	2024	2434	2896	3293	3699
101	470	868	1240	1634	2025	2436	2899	3295	....
105	473	871	1241	1635	2027	2442	....	3299	3704
108	476	872	1242	1639	2028	2443	2900	....	3705
109	477	875	1243	1640	2031	2451	2906	3303	3706
110	478	876	1247	1642	2039	2452	2907	3304	3707
112	481	879	1249	1643	2044	2457	2912	3305	3708
113	484	885	1253	1644	2045	2460	2913	3308	3709
118	488	887	1256	1646	2047	2464	2916	3309	3710
120	490	888	1261	1649	2049	2465	2918	3310	3711
121	491	890	1265	1652	2053	2472	2922	3315	3717
124	498	891	1270	1654	2055	2473	2926	3319	3718
125	499	893	1276	1660	2061	2474	2927	3322	3720
126	....	897	1280	2002	2074	2477	2928	3326	3728
127	504	899	1285	1663	2064	2478	2930	3327	3731
135	508	....	1287	1666	2068	2480	2931	3328	3733
137	510	901	1290	1668	2071	2484	2932	3331	3736
138	512	902	1297	1674	2073	2486	2941	3333	3737
142	516	905	....	1675	2077	2489	2942	3340	3739
144	518	907	1301	1676	2078	2497	2943	3346	3740
145	519	910	1302	1679	2082	2498	2947	3348	3741
147	522	911	1303	1683	2084	2499	2946

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat, Corn, and Oats Easier—Cotton Active and Higher.

Wheat closed only slightly above the day's lowest, and final prices showed a net decline of ¼ to ⅛c. There was an easier tone to the corn market and the close was at a decline of ½ to ⅝c. Oats moved in sympathy with wheat and corn but closed steady. Cotton showed more activity and closed at a net gain of 12 to 14 points. Yesterday's prices showed new high figures for this movement and were $2 per bale above last Monday's low.

WHEAT.

Values in the wheat market showed a sagging tendency throughout the greater part of the day and at the close were only slightly above the lowest with a net decline of ¾ to ⅞c. Longs, which bought on the unfavorable news regarding the political situation in Europe which was circulated on Saturday, sold quite freely during the early operations, and while offerings were quite readily absorbed at the decline the demand was not aggressive and the undertone was generally easy. The foreign markets were lower owing to reports that rain had fallen over a large area in India and on liberal world's exports. World's shipments were 14,800,000 bushels for the week, compared with 15,729,000 the previous week and 8,268,000 last year, while the amount on passage increased 4,984,000 bushels. An official report on the French crop up to Feb. 1 said that in the Northwest and Western sections some deterioration had occurred; in the North, Central, and Southwestern sections there was an improvement, while in other sections conditions remained unchanged. Domestic news was of a rather bearish character, the weather over the West being warmer with unsettled conditions and some snow in parts of Iowa and Nebraska, where the crop was unprotected by snow covering. Receipts were fairly liberal at Western points and seaboard clearances were small. The visible supply showed an increase of 77,000 bushels, compared with a decrease last week of 105,000 and a decrease last year of 610,000 bushels. The visible supply of bonded wheat in the United States increased 116,000 bushels. The cash demand was inactive, and there were comparatively few export bids in evidence with prices generally below a working basis. In the local cash market No. 2 red Winter was quoted at $1.08½, elevator, and $1.10, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01½, free on board, afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
New York.					
May	1.00⅝	99 15-16	1.00	1 16 1.00	3-16 1.07¼
July	....	..	..	98⅝	95⅝ 1.01⅞
September	....	..	..	96⅛	96⅛ ..
New York Bonded—					
May	97⅝	97½	97⅝	97½	..
July	97⅝	97½	97⅛	97½	..
Chicago—					
May	94½	93⅞	94	94⅜	1.03¼
July	92	91⅝	91⅝	92¼	96⅜
September	90½	90¼	90⅜	90⅝	94⅝

CORN.

There was also an easier feeling in the corn market and prices declined ½ to ⅝c. Shorts were believed to have covered quite thoroughly on last week's advance and the cash situation indicated a rather slow demand, while exporters were out of the market. Fears of bullish developments in the West, where strong interests were identified with the long side of the market restricted selling to some extent, but receipts were liberal and the visible supply showed an increase for the week of 2,619,000 bushels, compared with an increase last week of 427,000 and an increase last year of 3,213,000. In the local market export corn was quoted at 58½c.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	54⅛	53⅜	53⅞	54⅛	68⅝
July	54⅜	54⅛	54⅛	54⅞	68⅛
September	55⅜	55⅛	55⅛	55⅜	68⅝

OATS.

Prices in the oats market declined early in sympathy with wheat and corn, but shorts were again good buyers, and at the close the market was steady at net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The visible supply increased 1,220,000 bushels, compared with a decrease last week of 168,000 bushels and an increase last year of 47,000 bushels. The local cash market was steady; standard white quoted at 40c; No. 3, 39c; No. 4, 37½ to 38½c; natural white, 37 to 39½c; white clipped, 38 to 42c, all track.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	35⅞	35⅛	35½	35⅛	52⅝
July	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	33⅝	48¼
Sept.	35⅝	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	42

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was easier early in the day owing to liberal receipts of hogs at Western points and a decline of 5 points in the hog market. It was also believed that shorts had covered freely during last week's trading, and there were a number of complaints regarding a slow cash demand, but late in the session packers bought freely and the market rallied and closed firm at well above the previous close. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 54,000, estimated for Tuesday 28,000. Kansas City received 5,000, and Omaha 7,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.67	10.52	10.65	10.57	9.25
July	10.67	10.55	10.67	10.60	9.40
Ribs—					
May	10.62	10.50	10.62	10.55	8.77½
July	10.62	10.47	10.62	10.52	8.82½
Pork—					
May	19.92	19.65	19.92	19.70	16.20
July	19.90	19.65	19.90	19.70	16.37½

COTTON.

The cotton market was more active yesterday and showed a generally firm tone, with prices selling into new high ground for the movement, and $2 per bale or more above the low level of the previous Monday. The close was within a point of the best and very steady at a net gain of 12 to 14 points for the day.

The market opened firm at an advance of 8 to 9 points in response to higher Liverpool cables than expected, and sold about 10 to 15 points net higher during the early trading on covering of shorts and buying by spot brokers. This advance attracted considerable realizing, and the market sold off 6 or 7 points from the best during the middle of the morning, but the offerings were well absorbed, and the market later developed renewed strength on bullish Southern spot advices, continued buying by some of the big spot houses, and further covering. May contracts sold at 12.45c in the late trading, compared with 12.04c, the low point of the day Monday, and 11.69c, the low level of last month.

The chief bull feature appeared to be the improved character of the spot news. Private wires were received from Memphis, Savannah, and New Orleans reporting a steadier situation and a somewhat better demand, while these advices were confirmed to some extent by the showing of the market officially reported, which included advances of ⅛c in the Southwest. Liverpool attributed the advance there to Continental buying and small offerings. Rumors were circulating around the local ring that with one of the big spot interests already bullish a member of another spot firm, just returned from Europe, was now expressing a very bullish view of the situation and predicting a material advance in prices. This tended to confirm an impression current for some time past that sentiment among handlers of spot cotton were more inclined to the bull side than that prevailing in speculative circles. European war news was considered rather more favorable, if anything, but attracted much less attention than the spot situation and the rumored British attitude of some of the large interests. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was steady, with prices 10 points higher, at 13.05c for middling uplands; sales, 100 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	12.60	12.60	12.60@12.63	12.48
March	12.60	12.18	12.58@12.60	12.46
April	..	..	12.44@12.46	12.30
May	12.45	12.33	12.44@12.45	12.30
June	12.29	12.26	12.33@12.35	12.20
July	12.40	12.30	12.37@12.38	12.24
August	12.23	12.16	12.20@12.22	12.07
September	11.82	11.77	11.85@11.87	11.72
October	11.80	11.70	11.79@11.80	11.65
December	11.81	11.70	11.79@11.80	11.65
January	11.76	11.72	11.79@11.80	11.65

COTTONSEED OIL.

There was a moderately active trade in cottonseed oil, and, while the buying was not of an aggressive character, offerings were readily absorbed, and the market showed a very steady undertone throughout the day, closing 1 to 3 points net higher. It was believed that leading refiners were on the buying side, and reports on trade conditions appeared to indicate that the consuming demand is of fair proportions, while at the same time there was an absence of pressure of crude offerings. The late firmness in lard also exerted more or less influence on the market, and there was some buying by Cotton Exchange houses. The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	6.32@6.45	6.28
February	..	..	6.33@6.37	6.30
March	6.33	6.32	6.33@6.35	6.30
April	..	..	6.34@6.37	6.31
May	6.40	6.37	6.38@6.40	6.36
June	6.39	6.39	6.39@6.41	6.36
July	6.46	6.45	6.45@6.47	6.44
August	..	..	6.46@6.49	6.45
September	6.50	6.49	6.49@6.50	6.47

COFFEE.

COFFEE.—Interest was centered in developments in Europe, where trading was active and prices started weak. Havre early showed a decline of ½ to ¾ francs, while Hamburg was 1 to 1¼ pfennig lower. The New York market opened 5 to 15 points lower on evidences of foreign selling. At the early decline there was fairly active buying and offering were well absorbed all day. A firmer feeling developed abroad, and Havre closed unchanged to ¼ franc net lower, while Hamburg was ¾ pfennig net lower. The market here closed 6 to 14 points net lower on total sales of 72,750 bags. Prices in Brazil were unchanged, but coat and freight offers were at a slightly lower level.

Spot coffee was dull and easy. Rio No. 7, 18½c.

Warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 121,655 bags, against 155,364 last week and 94,838 last year. Of the former amount New York had 64,061 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February	..	..	..	12.90
March	13.10	13.05	13.10@13.11	13.16
April	..	..	..	13.17@13.19	13.24
May	13.28	13.15	13.25@13.26	13.33
June	..	..	..	13.25@13.26	13.32
July	13.30	13.27	13.28@13.29	13.42
August	..	..	..	13.33@13.35	13.45
September	13.41	13.33	13.39@13.40	13.48
October	13.30	13.27	13.27@13.28	13.40
November	..	..	..	13.19@13.20	13.33
December	13.19	13.15	13.15@13.16	13.28
January	13.16	13.16	13.16@13.17	13.26

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 37½@38c; firsts, 34@36½c; seconds, 31@33½c; thirds, 29@30c; held, extras, 34@35c; firsts, 31@33c; seconds, 29@30½c; State dairy, finest, 34@35c; good to prime, 29@33c; common to fair, 23@28c; process, extras, 26@26½c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 21@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@25c; factory, held, 22@23½c; current make, firsts, 22½@23c; seconds, 21@21½c; thirds, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21½c; No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 17@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, held, colored, specials, 17½@18c; white, 17½@18c; colored, average fancy, 16½@17c; lower grades, 14@16c; Winter specials, 16@16¼c; average run, 15¼c; poor, 14@15c; State, daisies, held, best, 17½@18c; skims, held, specials, 13@13½c; fair to choice, 10@12c; skims, Winter made, specials, 8@9c; skims, Winter made, choice, 9@11c; poor to fair, 5@8c; full skims and badly defective, 2@3c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 27@28c; extra firsts, 25½@26c; firsts, 24@25c; seconds and lower grades, 20@23½c; fresh gathered, dirties, 18@20c; checks, 16@18c; refrigerator, firsts, 20½@21c; seconds, 18½@20c; thirds and poorer, 12@18c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 30@32c; selected whites, defective in size or quality, 25@29c; Western, gathered whites, 25@29c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery browns, 28@29c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 24½@27c.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE BEDFORD IRON WORKS (corporation) of 232 Rider Avenue, the Bronx, has filed a petition with liabilities $26,522, and assets $8,680. Among the creditors are John P. Butler, $17,805, money loaned; Phoenix Iron Co., $1,323, and Vaugh & Williams, $1,292.

WILLIAM C. BALDWIN.—A petition has been filed against Willard C. Baldwin, wholesale dealer in woolen rags, 525 Broome Street, by Henry H. Silver, attorney for these creditors: American National Bank, $413; Herman Hochstein, $603, and Abraham Rabinovic, $512. Mr. Silver said that the liabilities were $30,000 and assets $3,000.

WALTER K. TICHENOR, dentist, of 754 East 169th Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities $3,151, and assets $62.

FRANK S. HALLENBECK, boatman, Athens, N. Y., has filed a petition, with liabilities $504 and no assets. He has only one creditor, the National Bank of Coxsackie, judgment for $564.

J. H. SIMMONS PUBLISHING CO.—Judge Hand has appointed John L. Lyttle receiver for the J. H. Simmons Publishing Co. of 130 William Street, bond $2,500, with authority to continue business twenty days.

GINSBERG & ROSENTHAL.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Ginsberg & Rosenthal, clothing manufacturers, of 111 Bleecker Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $39,815.

EL ES SYSTEM COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the El Es System Company, clothing manufacturer, of 598 Broadway, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash. The liabilities were $26,300.

OBERSHEIMER MATRE COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Obersheimer Matre Company, produce commission, 109 Reade Street, with creditors at 40 cents on the dollar. The liabilities were $23,422.

PLANET OUTFITTING COMPANY.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of the Planet Outfitting Company, dry goods, White Plains, with creditors at 35 cents on the dollar, payable 30 cents cash and 5 cents note at ninety days. The liabilities were $7,043.

ABRAHAM M. ROSENTHAL.—Judge Hand has confirmed a composition of Abraham M. Rosenthal, manufacturer of corset covers, 129 West Twenty-seventh Street, with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar, payable 10 cents cash and 15 cents in a note at four months. The liabilities were $29,612.

ALTERSON & ROTHMAN.—Schedules of Alterson & Rothman, dealers in dress goods, 121 Hester Street, show liabilities of $13,868 and assets $7,120.

A. HIRSCH HAT COMPANY.—Schedules of the A. Hirsch Hat Company, 29 Great Jones Street, show liabilities of $10,384 and assets $11,526.

MAX OSTROVSKY.—Schedules of Max Ostrovsky, dealer in men's and women's furnishing goods, 1,981 Third Avenue, show liabilities of $8,352 and assets $5,012.

JACOB POSNER.—Schedules of Jacob Posner, jewelry, of 2 East Twenty-third Street, show liabilities of $8,504 and assets $2,602.

MOTOR RENTING COMPANY.—Deputy Sheriff Berges has noticed for sale at auction on Feb. 17, at 524 West Thirty-sixth Street, nine auto trucks taken under a writ of seizure against the Motor Renting Company of 145 West 110th Street, in favor of the Dayton Auto Truck Company, on a claim of $19,263. The sale is by virtue of a court order.

BERNARD F. GILMORE, actor and theatrical manager, residing at the St. Alban's Hotel, 551 West Fifty-eighth Street, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $10,410 and assets of $1,404. There are forty creditors, among whom are Mina Shirley Gilmore, $3,500; James J. Corbett, $250; George Considine, $50; Sam H. Harris, $100; Al H. Woods, $100; Major Laird, Atlantic City, $120; Samuel Scribner, $100; George H. Nicolai, $750; John H. Havlin, $750; Dr. Henry W. Frauenthal, $750; Dr. Harry B. Breitenstool, $300; George Quinn, Philadelphia, $150; Claude Reader, $100; Don Merrifield, Chicago, $100; Ted V. Armand, Toledo, Ohio, $75; Allen Stanchfield, $80; Jessie Boyd, $100, and Helen Dunbar, Philadelphia, $100. He owes $2,050 for printing.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 10.—The Knox Automobile Company of Springfield was adjudged bankrupt to-day by Judge Morton on an involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed at the instance of creditors. The affairs of the company are in the hands of three receivers appointed by Judge Morton. The liabilities are in excess of $2,000,000 and the assets about $1,000,000. A reorganization of the business is being made under the direction of a Boston firm of attorneys.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Hand in the United States District Court granted discharges yesterday to these bankrupts:

GOUVERNEUR E. SMITH & CO., wholesale lumber, 17 Battery Place; liabilities, $95,915.

SIMON MYERS, real estate broker, 600 West 144th St; liabilities, $58,140.

EDWIN B. ALLEN, paint salesman, 156 5th Av; liabilities, $958.

RICHARD F. ARMSTRONG, 542 5th Av, formerly a jeweler in Washington, D. C.; liabilities, $1,309.

JOSEPH COHEN, 980 Prospect Av; liabilities, $11,148.

OLIVE A. FITZGERALD, Yonkers.

MILTON C. FRIEDBERG, salesman, 160 5th Av; liabilities, $3,997.

JACOB ISAACSON, cloaks and dresses, 144 West 27th St; liabilities, $12,655.

CHARLES C. KING, tailor, 212 Broadway; liabilities, $10,773.

FRED M. SMITH, dairy, 2,504 8th Av; liabilities, $1,023.

DAVID SPIRO, dry goods, White Plains; liabilities, $2,752.

JOHN TYMESEN, notions, Gloversville, N. Y.; liabilities, $2,939.

VICTORIA A. TYMESEN, notions, Matteawan; liabilities, $1,704.

MICHAEL WHITE, truckman, 32 Laight St; liabilities, $1,511.

N. WOLOSHIN & SON, furs, 38 East 10th St; liabilities, $5,738.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments for amounts more than $100 were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Abrahams, Bernard J., and Benjamin Lesser—A. E. Hedell, $120.

Appel, Willard S.—J. Shields et al., $1,382.

Barthelson, Hugo—B. J. Foss, $577.

Barham, John A.—W. E. Werner, $130.

Corrigan, Joseph F.—F. E. Fonseca & Co., $142.

Clark, Besse C.—Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., costs, $154.

Crowley, William F.—F. Herkimer, $189.

Comerford, Della—J. S. Moffat et al., costs, $122.

Chetkin, Max—Corning & Co., $248.

Dewitt, Homer S.—J. Lindner, $342.

D'Ascoli, William R.—C. B. Prettyman, $4,823.

Di Monda, Redolf, Victor, and Cesare.—A. Miceli, $438.

Davidson, William A.—B. G. Latimer & Sons Co., $175.

Eibach, Beno—Rudolph Wurlitzer, $126.

Everitt, J. Rogers—S. E. Crump et al., $8,197.

Fenichel, Herman and Paulien—H. Eckman, $1,040.

Feuer, David, and Samuel Nussbaum—S. Hyman & Co., $312.

Hays, Moses A.—Royal Bank of N. Y., $191.

Hopkins, Charles W.—N. Y. Tel. Co., $48.

Halperin, Michael S., and Samuel Zirinsky—J. Koehler, $320.

Jones, John S., and Herbert B. Smith—First National Bank of Wellsville, N. Y., $3,345.

Johnson, Arthur A., and James F. Hicks—N. Y. Tel. Co., $208.

Krainin, Julius—S. Hyman, $319.

Klein, Leo M., and Samuel Jackson—M. Lowenthal, $1,905.

Kilmer, Thalas S.—H. Gardner, $638.

Koffler, Simon—M. H. Phillips et al., $219.

Leibowitz, Nathan—B. Hyman, $314.

Luke, Elizabeth, Joseph C.—Egbert Winkler, Sr., $1,868.

Same—Same, $1,871.

Le Febre, Walter S.—J. C. Hopkins, $1,001.

Mezzullo, Patrick A.—C. H. Crowley, $242.

McCapley, Thomas—T. Haverty, $577.

Peisco, Jacob, or Jacob Picescoe—H. B. Endicott et al., $246.

Penfield, Wm. W.—L. M. White et al., $1,956.

Powers, Patrick A.—C. H. Crowley, $242.

Robinson, Adolphus—R. Thomson, $544.

Robinson, Frank B.—H. Goldman, $139.

Ryan, Daniel J.—Bay Ridge Sheet Metal Works, $240.

Rich, Rachel—R. Cohn, $1,487.

Ryley, Thomas—E. David, $120.

Riley, Edw. F. and Nellie C.—Northern Bank of New York, $442.

Ransom, Chas. C. and Geo. W.—W. P. Walsh, $451.

Slosson, Harrison I.—H. Bell, $281.

Schack, Wm. H.—A. L. Morgan, $628.

Same—Same, $523.

Same—Same, $352.

Same—Same, $353.

Same—Same, $351.

Silverstein, Jacob and Sarah—A. A. Levy, $317.

Same—Same, $519.

Springhel, Julius—R. Shelman, $127.

Shields, James—C. J. Brown, costs, $111.

Siegel, Joseph—H. Wilson, $782.

Triest, Hans, and Carl J. Schramme—U. S. Tire Co., $504.

Toor, Charles—L. Horowitz, $113.

Vitunsky, Charles, and Empire State Surety Co.—People, &c., $2,500.

Wade, Henry C., and Chas. R. Sickles—J. F. Little et al., $288.

Wishart, George—Mercedes Repair Co., $786.

Wax, Nathan and Rosie—New York Butchers' Dressed Meat Co., $137.

Zaffus, Chas. F.—A. I. Morris, $1,096.

Zimbardi, Salvatore—H. Lichitra, $187.

Central Park North and East River R. R. Co.—J. G. Moore, costs, $105.

Giant Banana Co.—A. L. Morgan, $172.

George Edgar Co. and George Edgar—J. C. Forbes, $4,187.

Knox Clothing Co.—W. Ritter et al., $194.

Leo L. Wolms Co.—American Veneer Column Co., Inc., $112.

Willer Mfg. Co.—Carpenter Tew Gear Co., $264.

Woodside Heights Land Corp.—Investors' Agency, costs, $130.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and the date that when judgment was filed:

Borden Condensed Milk Co.—J. Lucid, April 23, 1912, $891.

Hyman, Henry J.—L. Holdstein, Sept. 27, 1912, $144.

Indiveri, Joseph, and Ignazio—H. Weiss et al., Dec. 20, 1912, $176.

Krulewitch, Joseph—S. Abramson et al., Sept. 21, 1911, $198.

Lynch, Mary—N. Holden, March 28, 1912, $220.

Lamprey, Clarence P.—M. L. Seltmann, Oct. 9, 1912, $331.

Queen Aeroplanes Co.—L. Lewkrunez, Dec. 30, 1912, $2,078.

Queen Aeroplane Co.—L. Lewkowicz, March 5, 1912, $4,316.

National Surety Co.—W. S. Farley, Jan. 16, 1913, $1,828.

Spotts, Charles H., and Estate H.—International Commercial Co., July 23, 1912, $370.

Spotts, Estelle H., and Charles H.—International Commercial Co., July 23, 1912, $376.

Frese's Consumers' Brewery—City of New York, Feb. 11, 1910, (vacated,) $710.

Wanderer, Jennie—J. Fertig, July 28, 1911, (canceled,) $1,273.

Same—E. Neifeld, July 29, 1911, (canceled,) $339.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15c; No. 2, 13c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 11½c; No. 2, 10½c; No. 3, 9½c; chucks, No. 1, 10c; No. 2, 9c; No. 3, 8c.

SUGAR.—The refined sugar market was quite steady yesterday. Arbuckle Brothers were offering on the basis of $4.30 for fine granulated, with the other refiners firm at $4.35.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14, and 15, $3.50.

The local raw sugar market was steady, with centrifugal at $3.48, Muscovado at $2.96, and molasses sugar at $2.73. The London beet sugar market was steady but quiet. February was ¾d lower, at 9s 5¼d, March was unchanged, at 9s 6¾d, and May unchanged, at 9s 9d.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Offerings were fairly liberal in this market, and prices were generally steady.

Quotations.—New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 20@22c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 25@28c.

RICE.—The local rice market was steady in sympathy with the feeling at primary points. There was a good demand, with offerings moderate.

Quotations—Screenings, 4@4¼; ordinary, 4¼@4¾; fair, 4¾@5; good ordinary, 5@5¼; prime, 5¼@5½; choice, 5½@5¾; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6¾@7.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—Buyers of these commodities were apparently well supplied yesterday, and were generally indifferent. Prices were firm at the mills, however, and this condition was reflected here.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.55@$4.65; Winter patents, $4.75@$5.15; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.15@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4.05@$4.20; Kansas straights, $4.15@$4.20; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.25 to $2.35 added, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.35; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $23.25; standard middling, $23.75; flour, $27; red dog, $23.75; bran, $23; bulk; $24, sacks; middling, $23@$29; red dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23, bulk; $24.20 sacks; oilmeal, $31.50 and $32.50.

OILS.—Linseed oil was unchanged. Refined petroleum was steady at recent prices.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50; bulk, $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50; bulk, $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 50@51c; out-of-town, raw, 50@51c; Calcutta, raw, 70c.

NAVAL STORES.—Spirits turpentine dropped slightly in sympathy with an easier feeling at Savannah. Resin and Tar were unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 45½c. Tar, $6@$6.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $5.80@$5.90; B and D, $6.55; E, $6.65; F, $6.75; G, $6.80; H and I, $6.85; K, $7.20; M, $7.65; N, $8; W G, $8.60, and W W, $9.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Daily Consular and Trade Report notes the following trade opportunities. Further information regarding them may be obtained by addressing the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, care of the Department of Commerce and Labor, Washington, D. C., giving the number of the item referred to:

10,369. MOTORS FOR FISHING BOATS.—In the course of inquiries respecting the market in his district for small motors, an American Consul reports that he has learned of an important trade opportunity offered to American manufacturers of motors of a type for auxiliary power on the numerous fishing boats belonging to the country in which he is located. In the course of interviews with some of the largest boat builders in his district these persons express a belief that there is a good opening for American manufacturers of the required type. They would also be glad to receive propositions regarding this matter. The successful use of such motors on the small number of fishing boats already equipped with them has made the other boat owners eager to listen to propositions, and the time is therefore propitious for American manufacturers of these engines to take action with a view to meeting the actual and prospective demand. Copy of the complete report, giving additional details regarding the motors, &c., can be obtained by interested firms from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

10,370. SHOOKS.—An American Consul in a European country reports that the prices for shooks have recently risen considerably, and a local dealer, whose name is furnished, believes there is at present a good opportunity to close contracts for American wood.

10,371. AGENCY FOR AMERICAN FIRMS.—A foreign business man, who is said to be well and favorably known, has been engaged in the commission business a number of years, and speaks English, German, and French fluently, informs an American Consular officer that he would be pleased to communicate with American manufacturers with a view of acting as their local agent in a city of France.

10,372. BUILDING MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.—A report from an American Consular officer states that a firm of general merchants and importers in his district desires to be put in touch with American manufacturers of and dealers in the following lines: Architectural terra cotta, fancy floor tiles, building hardware specialties, metal fireproof partitions, hollow tile partitions, ornamental iron awnings, and building specialties of all kinds. This firm desires to secure the local agency covering a certain territory for any of the above lines, and particularly for the sale of architectural terra cotta. The firm furnishes bank references.

10,373. CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINE.—An American Consul in Canada reports that a city of over 11,000 population wishes to purchase a chemical fire engine. Information should be forwarded as early as possible, since a decision will probably be reached by the middle of February. In view of heavy freight and duty, prices should be quoted as low as possible, and communications should be addressed to the City Clerk of the municipality in question.

BUSINESS NOTES.

After extensive alterations are completed Milton Weber, well-known in local men's furnishing circles, will open a store in the old quarters of the Bankers' Trust Company, Wall and New Streets. Mr. Weber was for the last two years connected with Browning, King & Co., and was formerly of Weber & Heilbroner. A custom tailoring department will be installed, and when ready for business a floor space approximating 3,500 square feet will be occupied.

Imports of precious stones at the Port of New York in the week ended Feb. 1 were valued at $891,007. Fur imports in the same period totaled $241,309, and receipts of champagne amounted in value to $51,738.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—The following is the forecast for Tuesday and Wednesday as issued by the United States Weather Bureau for the cotton and grain States:

North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia—Local rains and somewhat warmer Tuesday. Wednesday, unsettled; moderate east and southeast winds.

Florida—Fair Tuesday, except rain in extreme northwest portion. Wednesday, cloudy; probably rain in north portion; moderate east and southeast winds.

Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana—Rain Tuesday. Wednesday, cloudy and colder; moderate east and southeast winds.

Eastern Texas—Local rains Tuesday; colder in north portion. Wednesday, fair; colder in east and south portions; moderate southeast, shifting to north, winds.

Western Texas—Cloudy and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Oklahoma—Cloudy and colder Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Arkansas—Local rains Tuesday; colder at night. Wednesday, fair and colder.

Tennessee—Local rains Tuesday; colder by night. Wednesday, fair.

Kentucky—Rain, followed by clearing and colder, Tuesday. Wednesday, fair.

Ohio—Local rains or snows Tuesday; colder Tuesday night. Wednesday, fair; brisk south, shifting to northwest winds.

Indiana—Fair in north, unsettled in south portion Tuesday; colder. Wednesday fair.

Illinois—Fair and much colder Tuesday, preceded by rain in south portion. Wednesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Snow flurries and colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair; brisk northwest winds.

Upper Michigan—Snow flurries and much colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Wisconsin—Fair and much colder Tuesday. Wednesday brisk northwest winds.

Minnesota—Fair Tuesday; colder in east portion. Wednesday fair, with slowly rising temperature.

Iowa—Fair and much colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

Missouri—Cloudy in south, fair in north portion Tuesday; colder. Wednesday fair.

North and South Dakota—Generally fair Tuesday and Wednesday; rising temperature Wednesday.

Kansas—Fair and colder Tuesday. Wednesday fair.

SCHOOLS.

NEW YORK—Manhattan.

Education at Cost

Our private school, meeting the individual needs of the student, and conducted "for men, not money," fills a real need. It stands midway between the school and the private tutor.

Day and Evening Courses in Commercial, Stenographic, College and Regents Preparatory, and Grammar School subjects are conducted. Also Evening Professional, Trade and Technical, Language and other courses. Classes now forming. Send for catalogs.

23rd Street Y.M.C.A.

213 W. 23rd St. Tel. Chelsea 1984

The Brown School of Tutoring

Frederic L. Brown, B. S., Head Master. Founded 1906. Boarding and Day School. Separate Buildings. Exceptional success preparing pupils for school, college and regents examinations in one-half time taken by class schools. Lessons at home or the school. Either sex. Personal interviews welcomed. "A school with an atmosphere of work." 241 WEST 75TH ST., N. Y. Tel. Col. 8894.

DAY AND EVENING CLASSES

DRESSMAKING, MILLINERY, COOKING, ETC. BUSINESS COURSE, GYMNASIUM. HARLEM Y. W. C. A., 74 WEST 124TH ST.

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Penmanship, Civil Service and Academic Departments. Eastman School Day & Night Sessions. Call or write for Catalogue. 123d Street and Lenox Avenue.

MISS CONKLIN'S SCHOOL

7 WEST 42D ST.

Stenography & Secretarial Training.

McDOWELL DRESSMAKING & MILLINERY SCHOOL. Oldest and Best. Established 1876. Prepare now for Spring positions. 310 6th Av., between 19th and 20th Sts. Mrs. Lynn, Prin.

MILLER SCHOOL Lexington At Twenty-Third St. Accounting, Private Secretaryship, Stenography.

PRATT BUSINESS SCHOOL, 69 W. 45th St. Individual Instruction. Day, Evening. Known Throughout the Country.

All Languages 315 5TH AVENUE. Cor. 32d St. The Italian School of Languages. FRENCH, ITALIAN, LATIN. Pupils wanted. 390 St. Nicholas Av., city.

INSTRUCTION—Dancing.

20 Years at This Address Means Something.

REMEY'S DANCING SCHOOL

915-917-919 EIGHTH AVE. (54TH ST.)

Waltz, two-step, barn dance, schottische and lancers, all guaranteed in five private and four class lessons for $5; lessons any hour, day or evening, without appointment, with music. SEND FOR LARGE FREE BOOKLET.

Prof. REMENYI'S COLLEGE OF DANCING, 162 E. 86th (Theatre Bldg.) Latest Magyar Csardas, Fancy Turkey Trot, and all Society Dances taught quickly, $5. Call.

Louise Morgan Studio of Dancing, 2630 B'way (99-106 St.) Phone 8636 River. Private instruction in latest dances. Social evening classes. Also children's classes.

A Tango Argentino, Turkey Trot, Boston One-Step; all society dances; guaranteed proficiency. Constantine, Instructor, Berkeley, 23 W. 48th. Phone 8611—Bryant.

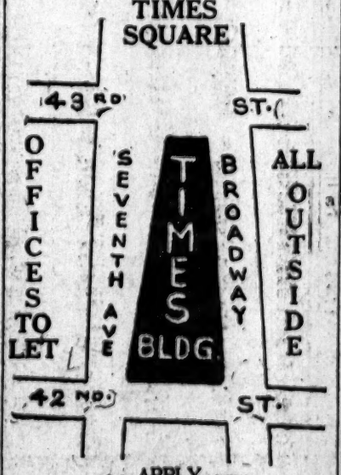
INSTRUCTION—Musical.

NEW YORK COLLEGE OF MUSIC, 128 EAST 58TH ST.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Best Known Address in America

TIMES BUILDING



APPLY RENTAL AGENT

Room 406 on Premises, or Phone, 1000 Bryant.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESOR

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Firm Increases Chelsea Holdings for Factory—Dyckman Plot in Trade—Two Churches Figure in Deals—Lease Pending for Webb House—Bronx and Brooklyn Markets.

In the old Chelsea section the steadily increasing demand for industrial sites was seen yesterday in the purchase of additional property by a manufacturing concern, thereby enlarging its holdings, for a ten-story commercial building, to be erected in the near future by the McCabe-Hanger Manufacturing Company.

The property sold included the three plots at 263 and 265 Tenth Avenue, 49 by 73, occupied by two four-story tenements, and the abutting parcel at 502 West Twenty-sixth Street, fronting 28 feet on the street and with a depth of 148 feet, acquired from Edmunds Putney. The McCabe Company bought, about a year ago, the plot on the adjoining northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street from the estate of Jeremiah Towle, 98.9 on the avenue and 100 on the street. With the recent addition the owners now control a plot there of 98.9 on Tenth Avenue, 100 on Twenty-fifth Street, 28 on Twenty-sixth Street, about 12,000 square feet. While no plans for immediate improvement have been made, the buyers intend to erect over the entire site a factory for their use in the near future.

The deal was negotiated for the McCabe Company by Joseph P. Day, whose office sold the Twenty-fifth Street corner last year.

Dyckman and Harlem Trade.

Continued activity in the Dyckman tract was shown yesterday by the sale of a plot of four lots. There was a trade end to the deal, a Harlem dwelling figuring in the transaction. The Dyckman property included the plot on the southwest corner of Ninth Avenue and 216th Street, 99.11 by 100, which was sold by Samuel A. Hamel to Simon Sichel. The latter gave in part payment the three-story dwelling at 122 West 121st Street, on lot 20 by 100.11, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Negotiations are pending for the resale of the Dyckman plot to a builder for improvement. William A. Darling & Sons were the brokers.

East Sixty-second Street Church Sold.

Mooyer & Marston have sold for the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. Matthew the church property at 239 and 241 East Sixty-second Street, on lot 50 by 100, to the Home of the Christian Hungarian Sick Benevolent Societies of New York. The latter will improve the building and use it for the society headquarters.

Hurd Buys Sixty-eighth Street Home.

Richard M. Hurd, President of the Lawyers' Mortgage Company, has purchased in the upper Fifth Avenue district the four-story, high-stoop residence at 12 East Sixty-eighth Street. It is 225 feet from Fifth Avenue, covering a plot 20.6 by 100.5. The property was sold by Douglas L. Elliman & Co. for the Oren Dennett estate. It has been held at $115,000, and is assessed for $82,000. The buyer will remodel it into an American basement residence for occupancy.

Buy Old Church for a Garage.

The old Perry Street Methodist Chapel, built in the early 50s, has been resold by the St. John's Park Realty Company, composed of James H. Cruikshank and William D. Kilpatrick. The sellers recently purchased the structure, which occupies a plot 42 by 97 feet, at 132 and 134 Perry Street, between Greenwich and Washington Streets, from the Church Extension Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The buyer is Joseph Seeman of Seeman Brothers, wholesale grocers, of Hudson and North Moore Streets, who will alter the church into a garage, to be used in connection with the stable of Seeman Brothers, at 131 and 133 Perry Street, opposite the church.

East Side Tenement Deals.

The six-story tenement with stores at 334 East Ninety-sixth Street, on lot 35 by 100.8, has been sold by F. De Viano of Woodcliff, N. J., to an investor. Wallace & Meyers and Davis & Lowenthal were the brokers.

The six-story tenement at 912 and 914 Second Avenue, between Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Streets, has been sold by Horace S. Ely & Co. for the Orphans' Home and Asylum to a client of the Huston & Sproker Company. The plot is 33.5 by 100.

William Vogel has purchased for investment 339 East Tenth Street, a five-story new law tenement, on a lot 25 by 95. The property was held at $22,000. Joseph Bellok was the broker.

Webb House Only for Lease.

Pease & Elliman denied the rumor yesterday that the W. Seward Webb house at 682 Fifth Avenue, had been sold. The residence is on the west side of the avenue, between Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth Streets, and adjoins St. Thomas's Church. The only other residence on the block is the Twombly house, on the Fifty-fourth Street corner. Pease & Elliman announced several days ago that the Webb house was in the market, to be leased for business. Negotiations with two or three prospective tenants have been in progress since that time, and are still pending. The house will not be sold.

Bronx Borough.

The J. Romaine Brown Company has sold for Eberhardt & Podgur to an investor, the five-story apartment house at 950 Aldus Street, near Southern Boulevard, on lot 42 by 105. The building is one of a row recently built by the sellers on lots purchased by them from the American Real Estate Company.

The three-story two-family house, with a garage, at 2,146 Hughes Avenue, near 181st Street, has been sold for G. W. Wallace by Wallace & Meyers, in conjunction with Davis & Lowenthal. The lot is 37.6 by 100. A. D'Onofrio is the buyer.

Brooklyn.

Hall & Cuttle have sold for Morris Green & Co. three two-story and store brick buildings now under construction to clients for investments to be known as 5,115, and 5,117 Seventh Avenue; also for Salvatore Ciccotta a two-story and store brick building containing five apartments and store, known as 4,818 Seventh Avenue, to a client, for investment.

Percy L. Fox has sold for Mrs. H. Comber the three-story single flats at 466 to 470 Fifty-third Street, and for Francesco Le Cropane 5,722 Third Avenue.

Howard C. Pyle & Co. have sold for the Forty-first Street Construction Company the four-story double flat, 1,313 Forty-first Street, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth Avenues, to an investor.

A theatrical syndicate has purchased from J. D. Brooks the old Tower House, said to be one of the oldest dwellings in the Park Slope section. The building stands on a plot 75 by 100 feet, at 300 Eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The sale includes the Temple B'nai Sholaum property on Ninth Street, in the rear of the Tower House, which will be included in the site of a theatre the buyers intend to erect.

The building was erected by a German and modeled after his ancestral castle in Germany. It has been remodeled several times.

Shampan & Shampan are preparing plans for two apartment buildings to be erected on the west side of Senator Street, 100 feet south of Fourth Avenue, on a plot 100 by 100, for the Boyd Realty Company of Brooklyn, owners, to cost $90,000.

Long Island City.

Judson A. Harrington has sold to the F. L. Bradbury Company of Bridgeport, Conn., four lots forming a plot 100 by 92, on the northwest corner of Washington and Seventh Avenues, near the Queensboro Bridge Plaza and Jackson Avenue.

Plans are now being drawn for a three-story brick factory, which the purchasers will make the distributing point for their stores in the metropolitan district. This company now has about thirty branch stores, and will increase the number of branches in the near future.

Long Island.

J. F. Butler has sold at Somerville Park, Arverne, to John McGinnis, a plot of 40 by 100 on the west side of Remington Avenue, sixty feet north of Adah Avenue, and to Frank Chinlla, a plo 60 by 100 on the corner of Remington and Adah Avenues.

Staten Island.

George Glaab of New Springville has bought through Cornelius G. Kolff, a plot 25 by 200 on the Old Stone Road, opposite Signs Road, New Springville.

Hotel St. Louis in New Hands.

The John H. Fife Company has sold for A. C. McClellen the furniture and lease of the Hotel St. Louis at 34 and 36 East Thirty-second Street, to C. M. Bellak, proprietor of the Hotel Ganoga, 35 and 37 East Twenty-seventh Street and H. W. Doremus.

Leases.

Heil & Stern have leased for the Twenty-fifth Street Construction Company the store and basement at 141 and 143 West Twenty-eighth Street, to Porges & Levy, wholesale liquor dealers, for a term of years.

The Duross Company has leased for the Lyons Tooth Powder Company the five-story factory building, 139 and 141 Charles Street, to the Lockwood Piano Company for a long term of years. Also the store in the building 1,870-1,880 Broadway to L. Rosenzweig for a term of years.

The Hilton Company, now located at the Astor House, and at the corner of Broadway and Thirty-seventh Street, has leased from the plans the large corner store, 33½ by 144, in the twenty-one-story building recently erected by Jacob L. Kesner of New York and Chicago at the northwest corner of State and Quincy Streets, Chicago. Arthur Truslow of New York and Messrs. Chandler, Hildreth & Co. of Chicago were the brokers in the transaction.

Sell Bijou Theatre To-day.

Joseph P. Day will sell to-day, in the Vesey Street Salesroom, a number of city parcels, including the Bijou Theatre, 1,237 and 1,239 Broadway, running through to 502 and 504 Sixth Avenue.

Dog and Cat Hospital.

Plans have been filed for turning the old four-story dwelling at 128 West Fifty-third Street into a hospital for cats and dogs. A two-story extension, 18 by 14 feet, will be built in the rear, while the alterations in the house will provide for operating and clipping rooms, wards on the roof, and general offices. The entire cost will be about $13,000. Dr. Harry K. Miller of Mamaroneck is the owner and Charles Gens, Jr., of Brooklyn, is the architect.

Realty Notes.

There were no auction offerings of real estate to-day in either the Manhattan or Bronx salesrooms.

Official reports from some fifty cities throughout the United States, as compiled by The American Contractor, New York, show an aggregate gain in building operations of 12 per cent. for January, 1913, as compared with January of the past year. New York, however, shows a 22 per cent. loss.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Success Lake Realty Company of Long Island held yesterday at the offices of the company, Lucille N. Chapman, the wife of the banker, Elverton R. Chapman, was elected President of the company. Mrs. Chapman holds the unique position of being the first woman elected President of a realty company in the State.

A regular meeting of the Taxpayers' Alliance of the Borough of the Bronx for the month of February will be held on Thursday evening at 8 o'clock.

The North Side Board of Trade will hold its annual dinner Thursday evening, Feb. 20, at Burland's Casino at Westchester and Prospect Avenues, in the Bronx.

A building loan of $120,000 has been made by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company to the Bendheim Construction Company on the new building to be erected on the north side of Post Avenue, 100 feet west of Academy Street, a plot 150 by 150 feet.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

53d St, s s, 385.6 ft w of 6th Av; for a two-story hospital pavilion, (rear,) 18x14; Dr. H. K. Miller, Mamaroneck, N. Y., owner; C. Gens, Jr., 110 East 3d St, Brooklyn, architect; cost, $1,000.

Intervale Av, n w corner Southern Boulevard; for a one-story brick store and amusement hall, 94.3x115; Kelwood Realty Company, James F. Meehan; 1,023 East 183d St., owner; Kreymorg Architectural Co., 163d St and Southern Boulevard, architect; cost, $25,000.

179th St, n s, 95.22 ft e of Mohegan Av; for a five-story brick tenement, 50x87; O'Bark Realty Company, Charles O. Krabo, 983 East 181st St, owner; H. G. Steinmetz, 1,067 East 180th St., architect; cost $46,000.

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Benson St, n e corner Leonard St; to a six-story store and loft; Jaffray Realty Co., 62 Cedar St; owner; F. F. Platt, 1,123 Broadway, architect; cost, $5,000.

53d St, s s, 385.6 ft w of 6th Av; to a four-story dwelling; Dr. H. K. Miller, owner; C. Gens, Jr., architect; cost,$12,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, FEB. 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted, address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, n w corner of 180th St, 100x100; Lorence F. J. Welber to Howard T. Cole, 906 St. John's Place, Brooklyn, all liens, Feb. 8; attorneys, Menken Brothers, 87 Nassau St. $100

BRADHURST AV, n e corner of 144th St, 100.6x82.3; David Goodstein and others to Isaac Goodstein, 36 West 119th St, (mtg $54,000,) Jan. 30; attorneys, H. & M. Teets, 350 5th Av $1

HENRY ST, 44, s s, 25x100; Jacob Weinstein to Joseph Vidootsky, 152 West 118th St, mtg $37,000, Feb. 10; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Co., 160 Broadway $1

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph Vidootsky to Harris Grossfield, 30 Gouverneur st, mtg $37,000, Feb. 7; attorney, same $100

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, n e corner of 151st St, 103.9x145, Louise Gesler to Edward A. Hannan, 334 East 11th St, Feb. 6; attorney, Title Guarantee Company, 176 Broadway $100

WATER ST, 670, n s, 25x½ block; James J. Seeley and others to Margaret J. Seeley, 46 Rush St, Brooklyn, (mtg $9,000,) Jan. 30; attorney, James A. Donegan, 5 Beekman St. $100

WEST ST, 268-69, s s, 45.9x85, with title to bulkhead on West St in front of above, with wharfage, land under water, &c; Desbrosses St, 35, s s, 25x87.6, except strip 0.5x44; Alice P. Morris to Annie L. Morris, 488 Madison Av, ¼ part, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

28TH ST, 220 West, s s, 16.8x98.9; Meyer Schurr to Tillie Bruck, 331 East 103d St, 1-3 part, (mtg $15,000,) Feb. 7; attorney, Samuel Abramson, 140 Nassau St. $1

30TH ST, n s, 400 ft e of 8th Av, 19.9x98.9; P. H. Kamenauer, heir, &c, of Laura M. Krumenacher, to Catharine Genither, 251 West 15th St, 1-6 part, (mtg $2,000,) all title, Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

SAME PROPERTY; Catharine Genither to Jackson H. Becker, 20 Pine Grove Av, Summit, N. J., 1-6 part, (mtg $2,000,) all title, Feb. 8; attorney, same $100

SAME PROPERTY, general release of legacy, &c; Mary Becker to Jackson H. Becker, executor of Laura M. Krumenacher, Feb. 4; attorney, same $1,000

119TH ST, 320 West, s s, 40x125.8x40.2x125.2; Citizens' Savings Bank to Ralph Holding Co., 55 Liberty St, Feb. 10; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St $100

43D ST, 430 West, s s, 19x100.5; Mary Dymock to James P. Dymock, 77 Elm Av, Hackensack, N. J., (mtg $5,500,) Dec. 16, 1912 ..... $1

51ST ST, 301 West, n s, 18x100.5; John A. Totten to Alex. Tofts, 241 8th Av, all liens, Nov. 1, 1910; attorney, O. W. Bohans, 63 Park Row $1

53D ST, n s, 68 ft w of Lexington Av, 32x100.5x irregular; Montana Realty Co. to S. Albert Reed, 37 East 50th St, (mtg $35,000,) April 30, 1912; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

70TH ST, 420 East, s s, 21x100.5; Max Friedman, referee, to Herman Heinemann, 601 West 113th St, Feb. 4; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $14,000

81ST ST, 531 East, n s, 25x102.2; Annie Sugarman to Emanuel Mortgage Securities Co., 160 Broadway, mtg $17,700, all liens, Dec. 19 ..... $1

82D ST, n s, 519 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 19x102.2; Julius J. Lyons to Emund Hendricks, (mtg $21,000,) B. & S., Aug. 15, 1895; attorney, Samuel Riker, Jr., 19 Cedar St $1

82D ST, (same property;) Edmund Hendricks to Emma and Helen I. Hendricks, B. & S., C. A. G., May 11, 1904; attorney, same $1

95TH ST, 53 and 55 East, 41.8x100.8; Harris Mandelbaum and others to John H. Boline, 1,427 Madison Av, (mtg $50,000, Feb. 6, B. & S.; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

101ST ST, 221 East, n s, 25x100.11; James W. Hyde, referee, to John M. Bowers, 45 East 65th St, Feb. 7; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St. $10,000

117TH ST, n s, 135 ft w of 2d Av, 20x100.11; Matilda W. Brower to Julia Komow, 435 7th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $51,000,) Feb. 7; attorney, G. Merritt, 149 Broadway $100

120TH ST, 313 East; 117th St, 176 East, all right, title, and interest of party of the first part; E. A. Norris to David C. Andrews, 210 West 79th St, recorded Feb. 4, subject to mortgage of $— $3,500

123D ST, 214 West, s s, 16.8x100.11; Minzesheimer Realty Co. to Walter T. Stern, 11 East 45th St, Feb. 6; attorneys, Corbitt & S., 60 Wall St $100

124TH ST, s s, 406.6 ft w of 1st Av., 18x100.11; John Z. Low, referee, to Sarah B. Spies, 112 West 122d St, Feb. 7; attorney, T. L. Carman, 50 Church St. $7,500

142D ST, 513 West, n s, 16x99.11; John O'Neil to Bertha M. Ryan, 507 West 186th St, Jan. 20; attorneys, Spiro & W., 140 Nassau St. $100

2D AV, s e corner of 31st St, 37x82; Adelheid M. E. Ernst and others to Paul Leiber, 324 East 69th St, (mtg $9,000,) June 4 ..... $1

7TH AV, n e corner of 55th St, 50.5x100; Mary Dymock to James P. Dymock, 77 Elm Av, Hackensack, N. J., (mtg $288,000,) Dec. 16, 1912 ..... $1

Bronx.

POWELL AV, 2,241-3, 50x108; Edw. A. Schill to Julius Weinheimer, 2,160 Newbold Av, (mtg $9,000,) Feb. 10; attorney, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $100

EASTCHESTER BAY, adjoining land of Mrs. Bell, 60.4x—, to Minneford Av., City Island; Mary Dymock to James P. Dymock, 77 Elm Av, Hackensack, N. J., (mtg $8,000,) Dec. 16, 1912 ..... $1

FINDLAY AV, n e corner of 169th St, 90x19.10; John Geiger to Katie Geiger, 851 East 169th St, Feb. 4, (mtg $5,000;) attorney, S. W. Thurman, 141 Broadway $100

FORT INDEPENDENCE Av, e s, part lots 122 and 123, Map No. 2, Chas. Darke at Yonkers; Fred'k Volze et al. to M. Kempf Realty Co., 3,927 Tieman Av, Feb. 5; attorney, Ernst Rolph, 535 East 177th St. $1

HONEYWELL AV, w s, part of lot 2037, map of East Tremont, 24x140; William W. Egan to Mary T. Egan, his wife, 2,163 Honeywell Av, half part, (mtg $4,500,) Feb. 8; attorney, J. T. Hanlon, 1,009 East 180th St. $100

LOTS 53 and 54, map of Lewis G. Morris; William Guggolz Construction Co. to Marion Knobloch, 90 Brewster St, Stapleton, S. I., (mtg $3,780,) Feb. 8. ..... $1

LOTS 97 to 99, map of Max Morgenthau; Max G. Heidelberg to Julian W. Mack, U. S. Commerce Court, Washington, D. C., Jan. 21. $100

MAPES AV, e s, 195 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x145.2; Julius Weinheimer to Schill Const. Co., 860 Van Nest Av, (mtg $6,300,) Feb. 10; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

MURDOCK AV, w s, 500 South Randall Av, 50x100; Land Co. of Edenwald to Magnus Nilsson, 638 East 230th St., Dec. 18; attorney, Edenwald Land Co., 16 East 42d St. $1

NATHALIE AV, w s, Lots 47 and 48, map of Anthony estate, at Kingsbridge Heights, 50x86.2; Bertha Van Glider to Marcel Wormser, 498 West End Av, (mtg $6,100,) Feb. 7; attorney, J. M. Kraus, 299 Broadway $1

7TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Avenue B, 30x70, Unionport; John Drakard to Fritz Doll, 1,827 Amethyst St, (mtg $5,200,) Feb. 7; attorneys, Lewkowitz & S., 73 Nassau St. $100

138TH ST, n w corner of Edison St, 300.7x—; Samuel Trimmer et al. to Trimmer Holding Corpn., 138th St and Edison St., Feb. 1, (mtg $17,000;) attorneys, Appell & T., 902 West Broadway $100

187TH ST, s s, 26 East Prospect Av, 34.2x70; Wm. L. McDonald to Michael J. Scanlan, 861 Crotona Park North, March 18, 1911; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $100

239TH ST, 764 East, 25x114; Theodore Klehr to Barbara Klehr, 764 East 230th St, Nov. 15; attorney, Oscar E. J. Hemstedt, 682 East 222d St $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent., unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BAYARD ST, 94 and 96, 52.2x74.6; Jacob Lippmann to New York Trust Co., 26 Broad St, Feb. 10, 5 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway .. $60,000

CORTLANDT ST, n s, 25.9 ft w of Greenwich St, 21.2x35x13.11x41.10; Henry J. Schnitzer to Southwestern Surety Insurance Co., 55 John St, Dec. 19, 1912, due as per bond; attorney, F. H. Cowden, 32 Liberty St. $40,000

WEST END AV, 184, e s, 25x100; Lewis Danzig to American Mortgage Co., 31 Nassau St, Feb. 10, demand; attorneys, Bowers & S., 31 Nassau St $2,000

2D AV, 2,149, w s, 25x75; Salvatore Petruzzi to Antonio Maalromonaw, 312 East 115th St, Feb. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Baker & H., 167 East 121st St. $300

Nassau St $1,500

11TH AV, 562, e s, 16.8x81.4; Margaret Knight to Brian G. Hughes, 1,984 Madison Av, Feb. 8, due Dec. 15, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Brian G. Hughes, 1,984 Madison Av. $1,200

19TH ST, 274 and 276 West, 40x123.5; Ralph Holding Co. to Citizens' Savings Bank, 56 Bowery, Feb. 10, May 15, 1918; attorneys, Pierson & B., 5 Nassau St. $62,500

21ST ST, s e corner of Marginal St, 33.9x—; Samuel and George Holzer to Rebecca Elsner, 107 West 143d St, (prior mtg $6,000,) Feb. 10, due as per bond; attorney, Hy. D. Patton, 27 Cedar St. $8,000

27TH ST, 139-141 East, 40x98.9; John J. Welstead to Clarence H. Kelsey and another, executors, East Orange, N. J., Feb. 10, 5 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $28,500

31ST ST, s s, 400 ft w of 5th Av, 25x98.9; George W. Rudkin to Lawyers Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, Feb. 8, 3 years; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $65,000

60TH ST, 311 East, 25x98.9; D'Vella Realty Co to Lawyers Mortgage Co, 59 Liberty St, Feb. 10, 5 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway $14,000

60TH ST, 311 East; same to Joseph Veller, 311 East 60th St, Feb. 10, prior mtg $14,000, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. C. D'Agrosa, 261 Broadway $4,000

80TH ST, 223 East, 25x100.5; Frank J. Gunther to John J. Hattenbrun, Jr., 1,358 Lyman Place, Jan. 30, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, N. Hy W. Schutt, 30 Church St. $1,000

119TH ST, 323 East, 20x100.11; Annie Quinn to Susanna Grube, 971 1st Av, Feb. 10, 5 years; attorney, Charles B. Hawkes, 256 Broadway $75,000

134TH ST, s s, 500.10 ft w of 5th Av, 16.10x99.11; Gersten Publishing Co. to Jennie Pisko, 265 West 121st St, (prior mtg $6,500,) Feb. 8, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. C. Levine, 119

142D ST, 513 West, n s, 16x99.11; Bertha M. P. Ryan to Annie J. Dimond, 65 West 70th St, Feb. 8, 5 years; attorneys, Arrowsmith & D., 261 Broadway $9,000

Bronx.

CROMWELL AV, e s, 353 ft w of 159th St, 100x88.9; August Kampfner to Robert Morrison, 435 East 139th St, Feb. 10, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, W. T. Matthias, 506 East 173d St. $2,500

FOX ST, e s, 101 ft s of Barretto St, 49x105; same to same, prior mtg $30,000, Feb. 10, due Aug. 2, 1915, 6 p. c., attorney, same. $6,500

FOX ST, e s, 52 ft s of Barretto St, 98x105; B. V. Construction Co. to Dollar Savings Bank of City of New York, 2,808 3d Av, due March 1, 1918, Feb. 10, 2 mtgs, each $39,000; attorneys, Lexow, M. & W., 43 Cedar St. $78,000

FOX ST, s e corner of Barretto St, 52x105; B. V. Construction Co. to Henry Morgenthau Co., 165 Broadway, Feb. 10, prior mtg $48,000, due Aug. 2, 1915, 6 p. c.; attorney, W. M. Wechsler, 165 Broadway $14,500

FOX ST, e s, 52 ft s of Barretto St, 49x105; same to same, prior mtg $30,000, Feb. 10, due Aug. 2, 1915, 6 p. c., attorney, same. $8,500

FORT INDEPENDENCE ST, s s, part of lots 122 and 123, map of Charles Darke, Yonkers; M. Kempf Realty Co. to Frederick Volze and another, 173 West 231st St, Feb. 5, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorneys, Martin & H., 265 Broadway $4,500

SAME PROPERTY; same to same, Feb. 8, due June 8, 1913; attorney, same $2,000

GREEN LANE or AV, s w corner of St. Raymond Av, 25x101; Green Lane or Av, w s, 25 ft s of St. Raymond Av, 25x101; John Campbell to North Side Mortgage Corporation, 391 East 149th St, Jan. 29, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, A. R. Lesinsky, 220 Broadway $1,500

LOT 139, map of 120 lots, Dally estate; Maria Vinciguerra to Mendel Marcus, 358 East 5th St, Feb. 7, due Feb. 7, 1913, 6 p. c.; attorney, Isaac Levison, 258 East 138th St. $430

MADISON ST, e s, 250 ft s of Park Av, 25x100; Katharina Lauenberger to George Burckhardt, 1,676 Eastburn Av, Feb. 10, 3 years; attorney, Charles H. Baechler, 1,126 Walker Av $2,700

MAPES AV, e s, 195 ft n of 179th St, 66.1x145.2; Schill Construction Co. to Julius Weinheimer, 2,160 Newbold Av, 2 years, 6 p. c., Feb. 10; attorneys, A. & H. Bloch, 99 Nassau St. $3,000

UNDERCLIFF AV, 1,521, w s, 33x148.1x33x143.7; Crestholme Realty Co. to Frank M. Travis, 895 Fort Washington Av, Feb. 4, (prior mtge $16,500,) due, &c., as per bond; attorney, F. M. Travis, 38 West 32d St. $3,000

WEBSTER AV, s e s, at s w s of 203d St, 50x110; Suburban Land Improvement Co. to Caroline S. Hewlett, Cold Spring Harbor, L. I., 3 years, 6 p. c., Feb. 10; Attorneys, Foster & T., 141 Broadway $4,000

151ST ST, s s, 220.8 ft w of 3d Av, 20x118.5; Leopold Guttag to German Savings Bank, 157 4th Av, Feb. 10, 1 year, Attorneys, Amend & A., 119 Nassau St. $120,000

206TH ST, s s, 26.7 ft o of St. George's Crescent, 25x100; Angela M. Morraco to Mary N. Esterbrook, 545 West 111th St, Feb. 8, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, L. Dennis, 47 Cedar St $12,000

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lessee.

PEARL ST, 253, store and basement; Charles F. Noyes Co. to Morris Jacobs and another, 928 Kelly St, 5 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, H. Greenberg, 99 Nassau St. $1,700

2D AV, 2,250, store and basement; Carmela Paslemer to Samuel Kapner, 2,250 3d Av, 5 years, from Sept. 1, 1912 ..... $576

2D AV, 117, all; Bernard Cohen to Saul Birnzweiz, 77 2d Av, 3 years, from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, E. A. Brown, 135 Broadway $5,520

8TH AV, 734, south half of store and basement; Sam Wah to Arcangelo Yasill, 734 8th Av, 2 5-12 years, from Dec. 1, 1912 ..... $780

8TH AV, 462, store and basement; Auerbach Realty Co. to Aluffo Bros., 462 8th Av, 3 years, from March 1, 1913; attorney, A. J. Fugazy, 153 Bleecker St. $1,500

9TH ST, 165 West, all; Ellen Hill and others to Ricardo D. Martera, 270 West 96th St, 10 years, from March 1, 1913; attorney, G. Hall, 119 Nassau St. $1,700

149TH ST, 441 to 445 East, all; American Santini to Osare Santini and others, 452 East 149th St, 10 years, from Jan. 1, 1913; attorney, Charles A. Weber, 406 East 149th St.. $10,000

222D ST, 627 East, store and rear rooms; James De Benedetto to Margherita D'Amato, 627 East 222d St, 5½ years, from Nov. 1, 1912; attorney, Louis Leo, 337 East 114th St. $300

MECHANICS' LIENS.

AVENUE D, 29 and 31; Israel Geller against Max Finer, owner; Sam Weidhorn and Louis Ober contractors $30

BANK ST, 155 and 157; A. Blaurock & Son against Enoch Morgan's Sons Co., owners; Charles H. Peckworth, contractor $50

FOX ST, e s, 125 ft n of Tiffany St, 25x100; Edward McKiever against St. Athanasius Roman Catholic Church of the Borough of the Bronx, New York City, owner; Abelman & Verdina, contractors $300

JEROME AV, 2,837 to 2,845; Martin Erlandsen against Magda Operating Co., owner; John E. Scharsmith, contractor $220

KINGSBRIDGE AV, s w corner of 231st St —x—; H. W. Bell Co. against Episcopal Church of the Mediator, owner; Charles H. Peckworth, contractor $50

PITT ST, 27; Max Mertz against Moritz Rothstein, owner and contractor $30

VYSE AV, 1,522; Samuel Resnick against Mondscheim & Co., owners and contractors. $200

3D AV, 884 and 886; Charles A. Hasbrouck against Harry E. Fry, owner; Agne Wood Carpet Flooring Co., contractor $50

28TH ST, 66 and 68 West; David Stern against T. J. Oakley and Philip Rhinelander, owners; Florence S. Laighten and Eugene J. Flood, lessees; Paul D. L. Laighton and Butler Davenport, lessees and contractors $1,225

135TH ST, 36 and 38 West; Morris Brief against Thomas S. Ollive, owner; Harry J. Southall, contractor $131

153D ST, 530 West; Louis Weinzieher against Lottie J. Risley, owner; Isidore Kershman, contractor $31

187TH ST, 654 and 365 West; J. L. Mott Iron Works against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; George Vassar's Son & Co., Inc., contractors; Killian-Crean Co., sub-contractor $82

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

50TH ST, 115 East; Jacob Hooger against Amanda M. Schoonover and others, Nov. 19, 1912, (by bond) $240

125TH ST, 17 to 27 West; H. Greenbergs's Sons against Schaefer Co. and others, Feb. 5, 1913 ..... $132

129TH ST, s s, 125 ft e of Riverside Drive; N. Confortl Co. against London Construction Co. and others, Jan. 17, 1913, (by bond) $6,332

213TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Paulding Av; Solomon Huss against Rosina Lo Bue and others, Jan. 10, 1913 ..... $300

LIS PENDENS.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,408; Lillian M. White against Elisabetta D'Ulisse and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

HOFFMAN ST, 2,406; Esther J. Williamson against Elisabetta D'Ulisse and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Williamson.

IRVING PLACE, 66; Tenement House Department against Rudolph B. Baar, executor, (notice of levy;) attorney, A. Watson

LYMAN PLACE, 1,370; Edward Rennert against Emily Feder and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, H. Swain.

UNION AV, e s, 63.4 ft n of 147th St, 39.3x100; Peter Criscuolo against Ibrow Realty Co. and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. H. Golding.

1ST AV, 2,029 and 2,031; Amos A. Wright and others against Arsenio Pernetti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

2D AV, 2,208; Biagio Pernetti against Tommasina Sanguinetti and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. F. Tuozzo.

38TH ST, s s, between 1st and 2d Avs, Lot 54; Tax Lien Co. of New York against Charles E. Appleby and others, (foreclosure of transfer of tax lien;) attorney, W. Lustgarten.

83D ST, 68 East; Charles Remsen and others against James G. Zachry and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. M. Perry.

120TH ST, 341 East; Matthias Nicoll against Edward J. Lynn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. M. Powell.

120TH ST, s s, 157 ft w of 6th Av, 18x100.11; John D. Hass, administrator, against Ada F. Sultan and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, C. A. Flammer.

NEW ENGLAND—FOR SALE OR LET.

A Few Sound Shore Homesites for Particular People

The singularly attractive setting of these few shore front plots offers a favorable opportunity to locate a suburban home in a small and select residential community, sanely restricted.

Southfield Point

(Stamford, Conn.,)

is a peninsula of gently undulating land, with many majestic trees, and brought to a high state of development by artistic landscaping, scientific sanitation, and every modern civic convenience.

There are only seventy-nine plots embraced in the property. The advantages of a prompt inspection need no emphasis.

Descriptive Booklet "BB" upon request.

Badgley, Jones & Good

505 Fifth Ave., at 42nd St., N. Y. *Tel. 710 Murray Hill*

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

SCARSDALE GOLF & COUNTRY CLUB.

Are you fond of outdoor sports, including golf and tennis? Do you want your family surrounded by the proper social atmosphere; where there are good schools and the right kind of playmates for your children? Then come up into the Westchester Hills, the most healthful spot close to the city, where you can get anything from an ordinary plot up to several acres. (Reached by Harlem Division of the New York Central to Hartsdale.)

Send for illustrated literature.

SCARSDALE ESTATES

527 5th Av., N. Y. City & White Plains, N. Y.

2-3d's of an Acre. PELHAM A beautiful Home.

11 rooms; 2 tiled baths; gas, electricity; hot-water heat; large stable suitable for garage; price and terms reasonable to responsible party. 221 Huguenot Street. **J. C. Gleason & Son** Phone 104.

Attractive Country Place.

23 acres, part tillable, some fruit, 5 acres woodland; modern dwelling; 3 baths; large stable, tenant house, extensive views; 2 never-failing springs; station 2 miles; price, $30,000.
FOX REALTY COMPANY, 12 East 42d St.

BELLE HAVEN, Greenwich, Conn.

Five-acre estate, magnicent country home of 20 rooms, 4 baths, grounds in beautiful parked condition; garage and gardener's cottage. Attractive price and satisfactory terms. Badgley, Jones & Good, 'Phone 710 Murray Hill. 505 Fifth Avenue, New York.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR LET.

$35 MONTHLY

Buys Beautiful Home.

Six large rooms, bath, cellar and attic; on large plot fronting important macadamized street; cement sidewalks; city improvements; express station; hills of New Jersey; high elevation; splendid view for miles; 32 minutes out; restricted residential neighborhood. J. L. TILLACK, 50 Church St., New York. 'Phone 8748—Cortlandt.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—Unfurnished.

Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL BRICK HOUSES FOR RENT $25.00 & $30.00 in Brooklyn

Semi-detached brick and stone, 7 rooms and bath, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, water, sewer, and gas; located in Park section of Brooklyn; on lines of elevated and new subway; 5c. fare to New York. Send for booklet "A" and photos. Special Manager, 60 Liberty St., N. Y. Phone 5528 Cortlandt.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

340 WEST 72D ST.

FACING RIVERSIDE DRIVE

An Apartment of 11 all outside rooms and four baths

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES TO LET

COLUMBIA BUILDING
29 Broadway Cor. Morris St.
All outside offices; none dark; bay and river outlook.

The West St. Building
90 West St.
Offices
Single or in suites.
Excellent Light. River View.
ALSO LARGE, LIGHT CORNER STORE AND BASEMENT.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BUILDING
45 Broadway
Choice offices and suites.

CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
192 Broadway
At Attractive Rentals.
Desirable suites and single offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
80 Broadway 3-7 New St.
New St. entrance opposite Stock Exchange.

DUN BUILDING
290 Broadway
N. E. Cor. Reade St.
A few choice single offices and suites
Attractive Rentals.

MANHATTAN LIFE BUILDING
64-70 Broadway 15-19 New St.
Opposite Stock Exchange
Subway entrance in basement.
Rents Reasonable.

TOWNSEND BUILDING
1123 Broadway Cor. 25th St.
Overlooking Madison Square
Offices
Single or in suites.

Cruikshank Company
141 Broadway

In the Heart of Manhattan
A MODERN LOFT & OFFICE BUILDING
IDEAL LOCATION FOR ANY BUSINESS OR PROFESSION
OPPENHEIM-COLLINS BLDG
THIRTY-FOURTH STREET NEW YORK

Lofts and Offices
Also Show and Salesrooms

Oppenheim-Collins Building
Thirty-fourth Street
Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

Most Central Location
Easily accessible to all transportation lines. In the heart of everything worth while.

Several Extra Large Lofts
(12,000 square feet)
Unusually Moderate Rents

The Marbridge Building
Broadway, 34th and 35th Streets
Herald Square

In the centre of the World's Famous Hotels. Amidst the greatest retail shopping centre. Close by the two great Railroad Terminals.

Most Commanding Location in the City

A modern, Fireproof, up-to-date and well managed Office Building—every office large, light and airy—vacuum cleaner—all night elevator service.

High Class Offices and Showrooms
Single or En Suite

For information as to rentals apply to Manager, Room 622, or your Broker.

The Martin Building,
N. W. Cor. Broadway and 31st St.

Extending Through to 6th Avenue.

Modern, fireproof and sprinkler equipped.

Light from every side.

10,000 Square Feet on a Floor.

Under the direct management and supervision of the owners.

Several Entire Lofts for Rent and Some Smaller Spaces.

For full information as to rentals apply to Manager, Room 901.

Telephone, Madison Square—3713, or your own broker.

LEAVITT BUILDING
Nos. 126-132 WEST 46TH STREET

LOFTS -:- STORES -:- OFFICES
PLOT 80'-0" x 100'-5"

Ready for Occupancy March 15, 1913

LEAVITT REALTY CO., or GEO. R. READ & CO., Agts.,
107 West 46th St. 3 East 35th St.
Telephone 4612 Bryant. or 20 Nassau Street.

New Building.
202-204 East 29th St.
Single Lofts or Entire Building.
RENTS VERY LOW.
GREENWALD BROS.,
3rd AVE. & 87th ST.

Greenwald Building
Lofts and Store.
New Building.
3rd Ave. and 87th St.
Very Low Rental.
Steam Heat, Power, Elevator.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 20, 22, 23.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 20, 22, 23.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

The Liberty Tower
N. W. Corner Nassau & Liberty Sts.
Offices, Stores, Banking Room
Offices Singly & En Suite
Highest Standard of Service
Moderate Rents
Pease & Elliman
Agents
156 Broadway
Renting Office on Premises.

38TH STREET OFFICES
New, Modern 16-story Building
29 to 33 W. 38th St.
$900 to $1300
Permanent Light.
Four high speed elevators.
Tucker, Speyers & Co.
435 5th Ave.
Telephone 2750 Murray Hill.
Renting Agent on premises.

Elegant Stores
for rent at
Cor 125th St. & 7th Av.,
in the new fireproof HOTEL THERESA, the most desirable corner in Harlem.
Ready for occupancy about May 1, 1913.
Apply T. M. LENEHEN, on premises.

41 Park Row & 147 Nassau St.
Junction Park Row, Spruce and Nassau Sts., Opposite City Hall Park.
OFFICES TO LET. Bldg. 16 stories high. 3 sides open on 3 streets.
Modern Building. Continuous Service.
Apply E. A. TREDWELL, on premises.

GREATEST VALUE IN TOWN.
131 apartments rented in the last two months and have just completed another high class
ELEVATOR APARTMENT HOUSE
54 apartments to choose from
Corner Nagle Av. and Arden St.
ONE BLOCK from DYCKMAN ST. BROADWAY SUBWAY STATION.
2 to 3 Rooms and bath, kitchenette..... $20 to $28
4 to 9 Rooms, 1 to 3 baths..... $32 to $75
Rooms are large and beautiful and contain every modern improvement.
Owner, on premises. 'Phone, 6200—Audubon

TOP LOFT, 75x100,
3-Story Factory Building
STEAM HEAT & ELEVATOR SERVICE
LIGHT 3 SIDES, ALSO SKYLIGHTS
LONG LEASE TO DESIRABLE TENANT
COOK SPRING COMPANY,
420 to 424 East 106th St., New York

FIFTH AVENUE STORE
20 x 100
Near 42nd Street
To lease for a term of years
McVickar, Gaillard Realty Co.,
489 Fifth Ave., Tel. Bryant 7700

LOFTS, 60x80.
Light three sides, steam heat, elevator service; will arrange to suit tenant.
COLWELL BUILDING,
LAFAYETTE & WALKER STS.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE
(Splendid Steamers—Splendid Service)

You'll sleep like a child—
Aboard a Fall River Line steamer on the way to Boston.

Lve. New York, Pier 14, N. R., ft. of Fulton St., 5.00 P. M. Arrive Boston 7:10 A. M. or 8 A. M.

Fare to Boston, $3
City Ticket Office, 171 B'way. Phone 5121 Cort.

BOSTON $2.40 BAY STATE LINE
Providence Direct. $1.50 | Worcester, $2.40
Outside Staterooms $1.00
Steel Steamships GEORGIA and PENNSYLVANIA
Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman.
City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y.
Uptown Ticket Office, 9 way and 23d st.

"The Public be pleased."

COLONIAL LINE
BOSTON Rail and Boat $2.50
PROVIDENCE Boat direct $1.60
The only independent line operating between New York and New England.
Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M., from Pier 36, N. R., foot West Houston St. Berths free.
All Outside Rooms—Finest Service
Uptown Office: Broadway & 23d St.
'Phones Spring 9491 and 9492.

Central Hudson Line
For Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, & Kingston and intermediate landings.
Pier 24, N. R., Tel. 405 Franklin.

STEAMSHIPS.

CUBA-JAMAICA
NEW DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN SANTIAGO (CUBA) AND KINGSTON (JAMAICA) BY THE FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER STEAMSHIP "A. W. PERRY."
STEAMER LEAVES Santiago—Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.
STEAMER LEAVES Kingston—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
This service, in connection with the train service of The Cuba Railroad Co., between Havana and Santiago, affords a splendid opportunity of seeing Cuba when proceeding to or returning from Jamaica and the Panama Canal.
For further particulars apply to CUBA RAILROAD CO., 52 William St., N. Y.

ALWAYS SOUTHERN ROUTE

FABRE LINE TO THE RIVIERA
AZORES, LISBON, NAPLES, MARSEILLES, Etc.
Weekly sailings (approx.) Write for Literature.
1st class rate, $75.00 & up. 2nd class $45.00.
BARR W. HAWELL & CO., G. A., 17 State St., N. Y.

STEAMSHIPS.

Next Sailings to
MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, ALGIERS, NAPLES AND GENOA.
S. S. HAMBURG (11,000 Tons.)
February 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. CINCINNATI (17,000 Tons.)
March 11, 10 A. M.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN
Largest SS. Co in the World
OVER 400 SHIPS 1,210,000 TONS

Atlantic Service
LONDON—PARIS—HAMBURG

*†Patricia.....Feb. 19, 9 A. M.
K'n Aug. Vic. Feb. 20, 9 A. M.
Pres. Grant...Feb. 27, 12 noon
*†Pretoria.....Mar. 6, 9 A. M.
*Hamburg direct. †2d cabin only.

S. S. IMPERATOR
THE WORLD'S LARGEST SHIP
will make her first trip from HAMBURG May 28, arriving here June 4. Books now open for season starting June 7, 11 A.M. The IMPERATOR will continue in regular service between NEW YORK and HAMBURG, via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

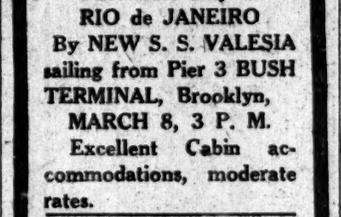
South America Sailing
First class only to RIO de JANEIRO
By NEW S. S. VALESIA sailing from Pier 3 BUSH TERMINAL, Brooklyn, MARCH 8, 3 P. M.
Excellent Cabin accommodations, moderate rates.

MEDITERRANEAN
Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples and Genoa.
S. S. Hamburg (11,000 Tons).. Feb. 22, 10 A. M.
S. S. Cincinnati (17,000 Tons).. Mar. 11, 10 A. M.
S. S. Hamburg...April 5, 9 A. M.
F. S. Moltke (12,500 Tons)..... April 19, 8:30 A. M.
*S. S. Hamburg..May 20, 9 A. M.
*Omits call at Algiers and Madeira.

CRUISES
NOW IS THE TIME to book for
The Panama Canal and West Indies
See the Canal Before Its Completion!
LAST THREE CRUISES.
MARCH 11, by S. S. Victoria Luise. 28 Days..... $175 and up.
MARCH 29, by S. S. Moltke.
APRIL 10, by S. S. Victoria Luise.
Duration of Each Cruise 16 Days—$145 and up.

SUMMER CRUISES
To the Land of the Midnight Sun, Scotland, Orkney & Faroe Islands, Iceland, Spitzbergen, North Cape, Norway. From Hamburg during June, July, and August by S. S. Victoria Luise, S. S. Bismarck & S. S. Meteor.

Write for booklet stating cruise
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
41-45 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Phone 1900 Rector.



Jamaica
Land of Smiling Summer

You will enjoy every moment of your trip there—not only the five-day ocean voyage from New York but the fascinating outdoor life which this lovely island affords.

Our big, comfortable steamers stop there both ways on their cruise to the Panama Canal and an indefinite stop-over is permitted.

Write for beautifully illustrated booklet. It tells the whole story.

22-Day Cruise to Jamaica, Panama and Colombian Ports every Wednesday from New York, $135 and up.
24-Day Cruise to Jamaica, Panama and Costa Rica every Saturday from New York, $140 and up.
Jamaica only and back, $85.50 and up.

UNITED FRUIT COMPANY
STEAMSHIP SERVICE
17 Battery Place Tel. 8701 Rector New York
Or any Steamship or Tourist Agency. (36)

FARE REDUCED **PORTLAND $3**
Maine Steamship Line
S. S. No. Land and No. Star. Lve. Pier 18, N. R., ft. Murray St., Tues., Thurs. & Sat., 5 P. M.
Eastern Steamship Corporation.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

COOK'S TOURS
All Expenses Included

BERMUDA
Three Sailings weekly to this charming Island Resort by Steamers "Bermudian," "Arcadian" and "Orotava."
Inclusive rate tours at moderate prices.

CALIFORNIA
Tours de Luxe leave Feb. 17 and March 12, including Coast Resorts, Grand Canyon, &c. Finest trains and hotels, $220 up.

FLORIDA—HAVANA
Tours to the famous East Coast resorts with Havana leave Feb. 11, 18, 20, 25. Inclusive fares, $138.50 up.

PANAMA CANAL
Headquarters for bookings for all lines to the Panama Canal. Special cruises during March.
Tickets and Tours to all Winter Resorts.

THOS. COOK & SON
245 Broadway (opposite City Hall.)
264 Fifth Avenue (cor. 29th St.)
562 Fifth Avenue (cor. 46th St.)
2389 Broadway (near 88th St.)
NEW YORK.

ALL RAIL TOURS TO **FLORIDA**
Feb. 11, 20, 25, and Mar. 6.
Independent & Escorted Tours.
Florida & Cuba Tour, Feb. 25th. $145.00
(Cuba Extension, $70.00).
Independent Tours, Rail and Steamer, $50.00 upward. Expenses Included.
Folder 3 gives full details. Send to-day for copy.
GEO. E. MARSTERS, 31 W. 30th St., New York City.

STEAMSHIPS. STEAMSHIPS.

The New "OLYMPIC"
FITTED WITH
DOUBLE SIDES
AND ADDITIONAL
WATERTIGHT BULKHEADS
EXTENDING FROM THE
BOTTOM to the TOP
OF THE VESSEL

Will Sail from NEW YORK **April 12--May 3** And Regularly Thereafter

AMERICAN Pier 62, N. R. 9:30 A. M.
N.Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton
Philadelphia..Feb. 15 | New York..March 1
*Majestic.Feb. 22, n'n | *Oceanic.....Mar. 8
*White Star Line Steamer from Pier 59, N. R.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT
New York—London Direct. Pr. 58, N. R.
Min'aska.Feb. 15, 1:30 PM | Minn'apolis.Mar. 8
Min't'ka.Feb. 22, 10:30 AM | Minn'haha.Mar. 15

RED STAR Pier 61, N. R. 10:00 A. M.
N. Y.—London—Paris via Dover—Antwerp
Kroonland.....Feb. 12 | *Finland.....Feb. 26
Zeeland.....Feb. 19 | Vaderland.....Mar. 5
*Omits Dover; calls at Plymouth.

WHITE STAR Piers 59 & 60, N. R.
N. Y.—Plymouth—Cherbourg—Southampton.
*Phila'a.Feb. 15, 9:30AM | *New York.Mar. 1
Majestic.....Feb. 22, noon | Oceanic...Mar. 8
*American Line Steamer from Pier 62, N. R.
New York—Queenstown—Liverpool.
Baltic..Feb. 20, noon | Baltic.....March 20
Celtic..March 6, noon | Megantic....March 27
Boston—Mediterranean Ports—Italy.
Canopic.....Mar. 15 | Cretic.....April 5
Cruises from New York
RIVIERA - Italy - EGYPT
Via Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Monaco. "Adriatic," Feb. 18, noon. "Cedric," Mar. 4.
Largest Mediterranean Steamers.

CRUISES MEGANTIC FEB. 22, LAURENTIC MARCH 12
PANAMA CANAL, WEST INDIES, ETC. Easter Cruise.
PASSENGER DEPARTMENT 9 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

CUNARD
MOST EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE DIRECT VIA FISHGUARD.
LONDON, PARIS, BERLIN, VIENNA
FISHGUARD—LIVERPOOL.
The Fastest Steamers in the World

Mauretania	Feb. 12, 1 A. M.	Apr. 2
	March 5, 1 A. M.	Apr. 23
Lusitania	Apr. 16, 1 A. M.	June 4
	May 14, 1 A. M.	June 25

QUEENSTOWN, FISHGUARD, AND LIVERPOOL.
CAMPANIA, Feb. 19, 1 A.M. FRANCONIA, Mar. 12, 10 A.M. CARMANIA, Mar. 29, 10 A.M.
CARMANIA, Mar. 1, 10 A.M. CAMPANIA, Mar. 19, 1 A.M. CAMPANIA, Apr. 9, 1 A.M.

Madeira, Gibraltar, Genoa, Naples, Trieste, Fiume
Sailing hodr noon. See Itinerary.

ULTONIA, Feb. 12 PANNONIA, Feb. 27 CARPATHIA, Mar. 22
WINTER CRUISES—RIVIERA, ITALY, EGYPT, CARONIA Mar. 15
Round the World Trips, $493. Special through rates to Egypt, India, China, Japan, Manila, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, South America. Independent Tours in Europe, &c. Send for booklet Cunard Tours.
AGENTS FOR PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. CO. IN UNITED STATES & CANADA.
Itinerary of Summer Cruises, Norway, etc., 1913, July 1-18, Aug. 8, Sept. 5, Now Ready.
Piers Foot W. 14th St., North River, N. Y. Offices, 24 State St., Opp. Battery.

KAISER WILHELM II.
SAILS TUESDAY, FEB. 18, 10 A. M.

GEORGE WASHINGTON
SAILS SATURDAY, FEB. 22, 10 A. M.
FOR
LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN
EXPRESS SAILINGS. TWIN SCREW SAILINGS.
Kronprinzessin Cecilie, Mar. 4 Buelow (Bremen direct) Feb. 13
Kaiser Wilhelm II., March 18 Prince Friedrich Wilhelm, March 6

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD
*MADEIRA, GIBRALTAR, *ALGIERS, NAPLES, GENOA MEDITERRANEAN Berlin Feb. 15, Princess Irene Mar. 1
*As indicated on sailing list.
Through rates from New York on Company's Steamers to Egypt, India, Far East and SOUTH AMERICA Largest, Newest and Finest Steamers in this Service.
Panama Canal and West Indies FEB. 20, MARCH 27.
By the Splendid Transatlantic Liner "Grosser Kurfuerst."
OELRICHS & CO., Gen. Agts., 5 Broadway, New York

NASSAU
in the BAHAMAS
The seat of the English Colonial Government of the Bahamas offers many attractions as a Winter Resort. Ideal surf-bathing.

HAVANA
and points in CUBA
Interesting and restful because of the fascinating charms of tropical life and climate. All outdoor sports and a wide choice of excellent hotels. New Havana Country Club now open with splendid golf course.
The new twin-screw steamships HAVANA and SARATOGA, each 10,000 tons displacement, and fleet of large ships in service. *Send for booklet.*
New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co. (Ward Line)
General Office, Pier 14, E. R., New York

PORTO RICO
"THE ISLAND OF ENCHANTMENT"
This is the very best time to see Porto Rico. No other season offers the same comfort and charm. There are interesting things to do every moment on board our big, comfortable steamers, and fascinating places to see during your stay on the island.
S. S. BRAZOS, 10,000 tons; de luxe cabins, some with private baths, and other big steamers in service.
Sailings Every Saturday
To San Juan, $45 and up. 16-Day Cruise. New York to and around Porto Rico and return to New York, $110, all expenses. *Send for booklet.*
New York & Porto Rico S. S. Co.
General Office, 11 Broadway, New York

AGWI LINES
City Ticket Office, AGWI Lines, 290 Broadway, New York B5

BERMUDA
BY THE
ARCADIAN
Largest and Finest Steamship in the Service
OROTAVA
Displacement tonnage, 10,063; registered, 5,980.
Moderate round trip rates and inclusive tours
Tickets interchangeable with Quebec S. S. Co.
-CHILE PERU ANDES FROM PANAMA EXPRESS SERVICE
16 Days New York to CALLAO, 23 Days New York to VALPARAISO.
Services to COLOMBIA AND ECUADOR
THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.
THE PACIFIC STEAM NAVIGATION CO.
SANDERSON & SON, Gen. Agts., 23 State St., N. Y.; Thos. Cook & Son, 245 & 2389 Broadway and 264 & 553 Fifth Ave.; Raymond & Whitcomb, 225 Fifth Ave., N. Y., Or any steamship ticket agent.

FRENCH LINE
Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE-PARIS (France).
Departures Every Thursday at 10 A. M.
From Pier 57, North River, foot of West 15th St.
*La Lorraine.....Feb. 13 | *La Touraine.....Mar. 6
*La Provence.....Feb. 20 | *La Lorraine.....Mar. 13
‡France (new)....Feb. 27 | *La Provence.....Mar. 20
*Twin-screw steamer. ‡Quadruple-screw steamer.
SPECIAL SATURDAY SAILING 3 P. M.
One-class Cabin (II.) and Third-class Passengers Only.
*Chicago.....February 15
General Agency, 19 State St., N. Y.

Will Mail Free "List of Sailings" Secure Tickets at LOW'S All Steamers to EUROPE BERMUDA WEST INDIES PANAMA CANAL MEDITERRANEAN
E. H. LOW AGENT ALL LINES. Regular Rates 1123 B'way, N. Y. Tel. 1308 Mad. Sq.

ANCHOR LINE
GLASGOW via Moville LONDONDERRY
California..Feb. 15, 2 PM | Columbia...Mar. 1, 1 PM
Caledonia...Feb. 22, 9 AM | Cameronia.Mar. 8, 9 AM
FIRST CABIN, $70 and $75.
SECOND CABIN, $50 and upward.
THIRD CLASS, $32.50.
Sailing List for 1913 now ready.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, 17-19 Broadway.

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE
NEW YORK—LONDON—ROTTERDAM.
Twin-Screw Sailings Tues. 10 A. M.
*Potsdam....Feb. 11 *Noordam....Mar. 4
*Amsterdam..Feb. 25 *Ryndam.....Mar. 11
*Via Boulogne-sur-Mer—Plymouth—Boulogne
Office 39 B'way, N. Y.

Go To Bermuda
S. S. "BERMUDIAN." (The ship used by President-Elect Wilson.) Sails every Wednesday, 10 A. M. Twin screw, 10,518 tons displacement. Submarine signals; wireless; orchestra. Record trip 39 hours 20 minutes. Fastest, newest, and only Steamer landing passengers at the dock in Bermuda without transfer.
S. S. "OROTAVA" 10,063 tons displacement; sails every Tuesday, beginning February 18th. Tours Inc. Hotels. Shore Excursions. Lowest Rates. Tickets interchangeable with R. M. S. P. Co.

WEST INDIES
New S. S. "GUIANA" and other steamers fortnightly for St. Thomas, St. Croix, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadaloupe, Dominica, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbadoes, and Demerara.
For full information apply to A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., Agents Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd., 32 Broadway, New York. THOS. COOK & SON, 245 and 2389 Broadway, 264 and 553 5th Ave., N. Y., or any Ticket Agent.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE
Direct to ROTTERDAM $65. Upw. First Cabin To LIBAU $75. Upw.

BIRMA	February 7	
NURNK	February 21	
CZAR	March 7	
RUSSIA	March 21	

Regular Fortnightly Service
Steamers S... A... M.
SECOND CLASS
To Rotterdam $45. To Libau $50.
A. E. Johnson & Co., Gen. Pass. Agents, 27 Broadway, N. Y.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE
RIO DE JANEIRO
BAHIA, SANTOS, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AYRES and ROSARIO.
Large, New and Fast Passenger Steamers from New York every alternate Saturday.
For rates, etc., apply local ticket Agents, or BUSK & DANIELS, General Agents, 301 Produce Exchange, New York.

BERMUDA TOURS
Including Hotels, Drives, &c.
5 days.....$27.50 and up
8 days.....$39.00 and up
Tours to all Prominent Resorts.
FRANK TOURIST CO.,
Tel. 4530 Franklin. 396 Broadway, N. Y.

*NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.
†LA VELOCE. ‡ITALIA. Societa di Navigazione a Vapore.
ITALIAN LINES 21-24 State St., N. Y.
to Naples & Genoa Direct.
*Ancona...Feb. 12, 11 AM
*Verona...Feb. 19, 11 AM
*Stampalia.Feb. 26, 11AM.
*America'..Mar. 5, 11 AM
New, large, Twin Screw Steamers, all outside rooms. HARTFIELD, SOLARI & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE
DAILY SERVICE
For Old Point Comfort, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Pier's Point, and Newport News, Va., connecting for Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, D. C., and entire South and West.
Freight and Passenger Steamers sail from Pier 25, N. R., foot of North Moore St., every week day at 3 P. M. W. L. WOODROW, Traffic Manager.

SHIPPING AND MAILS

Miniature Almanac for To-day.
Sun rises, 7:00 Sun sets, 5:29 Moon sets, 10:55

THE TIDES

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	10:20	10:55	4:38	4:53
Governors Island	10:45	11:21	4:58	5:16
Hell Gate	12:33	1:11	6:38	6:50

Arrived—Monday, Feb. 10.
SS Laconia, Gibraltar, Jan. 31.
SS Giulia, Palermo, Jan. 17.
SS Dryden, Barbados, Feb. 2.
SS Albingia, Inagua, Feb 5.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Feb. 8.
SS El Mundo, Galveston, Feb. 3.
SS Momus, New Orleans, Feb. 4.
SS Indrakuala, Norfolk, Feb. 9.
SS S. V. Luckenbach, San Juan, Feb. 5.
SS Boldewell, Teneriffe, Jan. 31.
SS Clothilde Cuneo, Kingston, Feb. 6.
SS Nicolai II., Windau, Jan. 11.
SS Cristobal, Colon, Feb. 4.
SS Huron, Jacksonville, Feb. 7.

Incoming Steamships.
DUE TO-DAY

Provincia	Valencia	Jan.	21
Grangewood	Christiana	Jan.	21
Volturno	Rotterdam	Jan.	23
Erro	Gibraltar	Jan.	23
Perugia	Palermo	Jan.	24
Zapa	Huelva	Jan.	24
Coulsdon	Shields	Jan.	28
Manuel Calvo	Cadiz	Jan.	31
Argentina	Palermo	Jan.	29
Hesperus	Avonmouth	Jan.	29
Iroquois	London	Jan.	28
Bayamo	Manzanillo	Feb.	7
Birma	Libau	Jan.	26
Chicago	Havre	Feb.	1
San Giorgio	Naples	Jan.	29
Carrillo	Port Limon	Feb.	4
Coppename	Trinidad	Feb.	4
Havana	Havana	Feb.	3
Concho	Galveston	Feb.	9
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Feb.	8

DUE TO-MORROW.

Adriatic	Madeira	Feb.	9
Kaiser Wilhelm II	Southampton	Feb.	3
Minnewaska	Southampton	Feb.	1
Curityba	Nipe	Feb.	7
Magdalena	Kingston	Feb.	3
Jol. di Giorgio	Sagua	Feb.	5
California	Glasgow	Feb.	1
Zafra	Huelva	Jan.	24
Seminole	Turks Island	Feb.	7
P. E. Friedrich	Kingston	Feb.	7
Neckar	Bremen	Feb.	3
Perfection	Sabine	Feb.	4
El Cid	Galveston	Feb.	6
El Siglo	New Orleans	Feb.	7
Comal	Key West	Feb.	8

DUE THURSDAY.

Philadelphia	Southampton	Feb.	5
Arcadian	Bermuda	Feb.	11
Orotava	Southampton	Jan.	31
Proteus	New Orleans	Feb.	8
Hesperus	Avonmouth	Jan.	29
Paletta	London	Jan.	28
Ossabaw	Galveston	Feb.	7
Santa Marta	Kingston	Feb.	8
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Feb.	10
Cevic	Liverpool	Feb.	1

Outgoing Steamships.
SAIL TO-DAY

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Lord Erne, Rio Janeiro	1:00 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
*Statdam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston		2:00 M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Mauretania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Krooniand, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Philadelphia, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Ultonia, Naples		12:00 M.
Ancona, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Alamo, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.

*Mauretania mails close 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.	
Mexico, Havana	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.	
Buelow, Bremen		10:00 A.M.	
Javary, Para	7:00 A.M.	9:00 A.M.	
Cubana, Cardenas		12:00 M.	
Algonquin, Turks Island	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.	
El Valle, Galveston		12:00 M.	
City of St. Louis, Savannah		3:00 P.M.	

Supplementary mails are open on the piers of the American, Red D, German, and French transatlantic lines until within ten minutes of sailing.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., FEB. 10.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, was 800 miles E. at 1:05 A. M.; due 12th, 11:30 A. M. Anchor Line.
SS Perugia, Naples to New York, was 280 miles E. at noon; due 11th, 1 P. M. Anchor Line.
SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., Bremen to New York, was 574 miles E. at noon; due 11th, 1 P. M. North German Lloyd.

LIZARD, ENGLAND.

SS Minneapolis, New York to London, was 135 miles E. at 7 A. M. Atlantic Transport Line.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 250 miles E. of Diamond Shoals at 7 P. M.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 530 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Oklahoma, Port Arthur to New York, was 390 miles E. of Sabine at noon.
SS Currier, San Juan to New York, was 205 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS El Siglo, New Orleans to New York, was 232 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Magdalena, Kingston to New York, was 530 miles S. of Ambrose Channel at 6 P. M.
SS Seminole, Turks Island to New York, was 420 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of St. Louis, Savannah to New York, was 125 miles S. at noon.
SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 275 miles S. at 6 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 127 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Carrillo, Kingston to New York, was 194 miles S. at 8 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 205 miles S. at 8 P. M.

Foreign Ports.
Arrived.

SS Cedric, at Alexandria, Feb. 9
SS Cymric, at Queenstown, Feb. 10.
SS Alberta, Treves, at Leith, Feb. 4.
SS Oriflamme, at Havre, Feb. 7.
SS Linden, at Manaos, Feb 7.
SS Baron Tweedmouth, at Ching Kiang, Feb. 9
SS Schonfels, at Port Natal, Feb. 8.
SS Moltke, at Cosen, Feb. 8.
SS Gioconda, at Malta, Feb. 4
SS Indian Prince, at Montevideo, Feb. 7.
SS Filomathi, at Marseilles, Feb. 8.
SS Mesaba, at London.
SS Craigina, at Singapore, Feb. 10.
SS Arcadian, at Bermuda, Feb. 10.
SS Venezia, at Naples, Feb. 7.
SS Vaderland, at Antwerp, Feb. 8.
SS Ikaria, at Montevideo, Feb. 18.
SS Tweeddale, at Pernambuco, Feb. 10.
SS Vancouver, at Valparaiso, Feb. 10.
SS Swana, at Suez, Feb. 10.
SS Merwen, at St. Vincent, C. V., Feb. 7.
SS Zaiderdyk, at Rotterdam, Feb. 9
SS Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm, at Bremen, Feb. 8.
SS Cincinnati, at San Juan, Feb. 6.

Sailed.

SS Mosantic, from Trinidad, Feb. 8.
SS Ingellingen, from Montevideo, Feb. 5.
SS Duca d'Aosta, from St. Louis, Feb. 9.
SS Kronprinzessin Cecilie, from Plymouth, Feb. 10.
SS Nicaragua, from Havre, Feb. 6
SS United States, from Copenhagen, Feb. 8.
SS Re d'Italia, from Genoa, Feb. —
SS Prinz Irene, from Southampton, Feb. 12.
SS Princess Irene, from Palermo, Feb. 8.
SS Canada, from Palermo, Feb. 9.
SS Teutria, from Montevideo, Feb. 6.
SS Jos. Whidden, from Cherbourg, Feb. 9.
SS Hastings, from Calcutta, Feb. 8.

Passed.

SS Marianne, New York for Venice, passed Sagres.
SS Strathaa, New York for Manchester, passed Pastes.

Transpacific Mails.
These mails close in New York at 6:30 P. M.
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Panama Maru.....Feb. 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco—Honolulan..Feb. 13
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed, (via Seattle)—Cyclops.....Feb. 14
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia, (via Vancouver)—Makura.....Feb. 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of India.....Feb. 14
Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Nippon Maru.....Feb. 18
Japan, Korea and China (specially addressed only) (via Seattle—Ortegia.....Feb. 20
Hawaii, Guam, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco—U. S. Transport Tartar, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand and Australia (specially addressed (via San Francisco—Tahiti.Feb. 20
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, New Zealand (except parcel post) and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Ventura.....Mar. 6

Pacific Mails.
Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, Jan. 4; Shanghai, Jan. 14; Yokohama, Jan. 22, and Honolulu, Jan. 31—which arrived at San Francisco per steamer Nippon Maru, were dispatched east at 6:40 P. M. Feb. 8. Due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Feb. 11.

For Latest Shipping News See Page 1.

STEAMSHIPS.

FRANK C. CLARK'S Fifteenth Annual Cruise
TO THE ORIENT
Duration February 15 to April 27
Seventy-one Glorious Days of Cruising by the NEW CUNARDER "LACONIA"
18,200 Tons. Cost $400 up, including Hotels, drives, &c. VISITING Madeira, Spain, Algiers, Malta, Athens, Constantinople, 19 days in Palestine and Egypt, Rome, Riviera, etc.
FRANK C. CLARK, Times Bldg., New York.

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, and Noyes, JJ. 177—N Y C & H R R R v. United States. 116—New York & Porto Rico S S Co v. Aetna Ins Co. 151—United States v. City of Lowell. 154—Levison v. Hamilton. 161—Man Lighterage Co v. New England Nav Co. 166—Poole Bros v Blanchard. 167—Reis v. Rosenfeld. 168—Burrowes v. Ferguson Bros Mfg Co. 170—Guinan v. Wyoming. 172—Compania Trasatlantica v. Transfer No 19. 173—N Y, N H & H R R v Compania Trasatlantica.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. 145—McCreery, Wallan & Crouse v. Anglo So Am Bank. 150—Cantalupo v. Laconazzo. 141—Pusey v. N Y Lubricating Oil Co. 116—Schultz v. Whitcomb. 162—Dickinson v. Royal Mail S P Co. 163—Dickinson v. Royal Mail S P Co. 169—Dickinson v. Silverstein.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Veeder, J. Admiralty. 178—L V Transpt Co v. S S Ashley. 180—Brothers Valley Coal Co v. Minott. 184—Chiarello Bros v. Schooner A Weber. 185—Pangrazio v. Bark Maren. 186—L V Transport Co v. Tug Robert Robinson. 191—City of New York v. Tug Auburn. 28—Clyde v. Dupont Powder Co. 132—Bull v. Ins Co of N A.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Tuesday: 423—Pearce v. Stace. 485—Brooks v. City of Rochester. 826—Plattsburg Light, Heat and Power Co v. Plattsburg Traction Co. 772—Saranac Land and Timber Co v. Roberts. 773—Same v. same. 278—Lockhart v. Hamlin. 405—Jones and another v. D, L & W R R Co. 397—Weber v. Citizens' Trust Co.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Ingraham, P. J.; McLaughlin, Laughlin, Clarke, and Dowling, JJ. Enumerated motions: 465—McSwegan v. Stephan. 387—Wishnopsky v. City of N Y. 456—McCarton v. Board of Education. 484—Sims v. Owsley. 329—People v. Miller. 487—Yawger v. Am Surety Co. 488—People v. Piromoli. 501—United Mchts, R & I Co v. Glasheim. 503—Harris v. Werthman. 504—Schubert v. Arnold. 506—Heide v. Fassois.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions. 1—Woodford v. Young. 2—Same v. same. 3—La Marche v. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. 4—Malcomson v. Allen. 5—Currie v. Vreeland. 6—Broslawsky v. Broslawsky. 7—Velt v. Pell. 8—Bracken v. Toland. 9—Nisnewitz v. Dyche. 10—People v. Inti Graphophone Co. 11—Sokolski v. Sokolski. 12—Spano v. Spano. 13—Class Journal Co v. Sears. 14—Matter of Goebel (Ulshafer.) 15—Brady v. Pouch Realty Co. 16—Matter of Villamil (Hirsch Co.) 17—Karp v. Cotoba Realty & Const Co. 18—Van Nest v. Somers. 19—Foster v. Walt. 20—Matter of Villamil (F. Hirsch Co.) 21—Caldwell v. Massee. 22—Matter of Warshawsky. 23—Hoyt v. Westerfield. 24—Middleton v. Int R T Co. 25—Rosenbluth v. Int R T Co. 26—Monahan v. Ebling. 27—Lewy v. West. 28—Mehler v. Donovan. 29—MacDonell v. Gleason. 30—Diera v. Diera. 31—Powell v. Birkholz. 32—Barclay v. Barrie. 33—Ronginskiv v. Overington. 34—Wolff v. Wolff. 35—Dimmick v. Western Union Tel Co (Heffron.) 36—Same v. same (Dimmick.) 37—Same v. Southern Pacific Co (Heffron.) 38—Same v. same (Dimmick.) 39—Marx v. Mele. 40—Boreas Realty Co v. American Bonding Co. 41—Sinning v. Int R T Co. 42—Dorlugh v. Thompson. 43—Prodick v. Barry. 44—Baylis v. Baylis. 45—Schwartz v. Koehler & Co. 46—Stehelin v. Joline. 47—Hassall v. Joline. 48—Goldman v. Intervale Const Co. 49—Barclay v. Barrie. 50—King v. Pouch Realty Co. 51—Hurvitz v. Spielholtz. 52—Conran Bros Co v. Grace Junior & Co. 53—MacDonald v. Shields. 54—Paterno & Son Cont Co v. Hicks. 55—Henkel v. Universal Film Mfg Co. 56—Tynberg v. Brody. 57—United Distillers Co v. Slazak. 58—Kelly v. Kelly. 59—Petrof v. Max Ams Machine Co. 60—Wolle v. Pell. 61—City of N Y v. N Y City Baptist Mission Socy. 62—Howland v. Foley. 63—Rusch v. Foley. 64—Mullman v. Waldman. 65—Mels v. Mels. 66—Michaelson v. Michaelson. 67—Goldwasser v. Jewish Press Pub Co. 68—Matter of City of N Y (Fleming.) 69—Prudential Vaudeville Exchange v. Cleveland. 70—Drazen v. Hufner. 71—Brown v. Brown. 72—Bochicclo v. Bochicclo. 73—Cotton Belting Co v. Herx & Eddy. 74—Hague & Co v. Silverberg Imp Co. 75—Famabrosis Socy v. Royal Benefit Socy. 76—Roth v. Roth. 77—Washington Mfg Co v. United Garment Workers. 78—Van Cleve v. Phoenix Machine Co. 79—Workman v. Goldstein. 80—Parker v. Knott Apparatus Co. 81—Francke v. Severing. 82—Hochstein v. Sonntag. 83—People ex rel Strakac v. Gaynor. 84—Keller v. Crombie. 85—Feld v. Knick Ice Co. 86—Am Heating, &c. Co v. Van Wagner. 87—Goodwin v. Joline. 88—Bishop v. Whitcomb. 89—Cohen v. E & W Const Co. 90—English v. English. 91—Jamaica Water Supply Co v. Drummond. 92—Goldstein v. Goldstein. 93—Schwartz v. Guayaquil & Quito Ry. 94—Cohen v. Only Motor Car Co. 95—Romanow v. Romanow. 96—Matter of Fleischman. 97—Matter of Smith. 98—Matter of City of N Y. 99—Coogan v. Kurtz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Hendrick, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J. Motions. Demurrer 51—Broumann v. Amend. Preferred causes. 1650—Van Pelt v. Lyon. 1929—Bernheimer v. Mela. 2127—Burt v. Tynberg, Jr. 2188—Harlem Sav Bank v. Larkin. General calendar. 582—Degan v. Degan. 138—Springer v. Kocher. 1478—Harris v. Getz. 1807—Roblin v. Fidelity Dev Co. 1510—Dorland v. Fidelity Dev Co. 1792—Greenstein v. Edelstein. 968—Weinstein v. Welden. 1021—Dillenberg v. Jacobs. 1399—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Rosemier. 1400—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Carpenter. 1401—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Mehr. 1402—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Delaney. 1403—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Pittsburgh. 1404—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Goode. 1405—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Hofbrauer. 1466-7—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Kline. 1408—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Weiss. 1409—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Armand. 1712—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Fox. 1030—Caro v. Caro. 354—Millett v. 135 Christopher Street. 1492—Zacherewitz v. Zacherewitz. 1410—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Harvard. 1681—Lewis v. Bischop. 1006—Dachtera v. Dachtera. 922—Michaelson v. Michaelson. 995—Jacob v. Beals. 1450—Goldstein v. McEwen. 1082—Smolinsky v. Smolinsky. 1666—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Lotz. 1710—Yellow Taxicab Co v. Smith. 1711—Yellow Taxicab Co v. McDougall. 1649—Peat v. Peat. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Erlanger, J. Case on. Part VII.—Lehman, J. Case on. Part VIII.—Pendleton, J. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Giegerich, J. 2253—Oser v. Oser. 2342—Trafer v. Trager. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I. (Criminal Term)—Goff, J. Motion. 1—Wm P Young. Trial calendar. 1—Charles G Steinert. 2—James C White. 3—Joseph Schultz. 4—Louis Lipschitz. 5—Louis Nadel et al.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2814—Decker v. N Y Realty Owners. 3011—Polak v. Parks. 2244—Mort Holding Co v. McCormick. 2291—Broadway Trust Co v. Fantin. 2822—Matter of Cardes v. Edwards. 3132—People ex rel Rowell v. Creelman. 3163—McElroy v. Goldstein. 2926—Golding v. Richman. 3191—Ryle v. Rosenthal. 3172—Molloy v. Amsdell Brew Co. 2927—Frankel v. Richman. 3118—Schmidt & Seidet v. Georgen. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. Inquest. 2311—Cruise v. Riehl. 906—Leonard v. Quayle Co. 5398—Evans v. White. 2332—Ferrari v. N Y C & H R R R. 2196—Schwartz v. N Y Edison Co. 2197—Schwartz v. N Y Edison Co. 4822—Baumann v. Wells Bros. 4962—Bauman v. City of N Y. 83¼—S Golding v. Interborough R T Co. 84¼—E Golding v. Interborough R T Co. 2241—Spang v. City of N Y. 2308—Baldon v. City of N Y. 505—Giese v. City of N Y, &c. 2251—Kaplan v. Gotheil. 2182—Kopp v. Knoche. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 5342—Weingarten v. Post & McCord. 78—Addis v. N Y C & H R R R. 2411—Kennedy v. City of N Y. 2414—Fitzgerald v. Linch. 2426—Duffy v. N Y C & H R R R. 2429—Kump v. Lattimer. 2430—Osterman v. Lattimer. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Page, J. 1728—Fealey v. Hudson Structural & Steel Co. 2365—Stewart v. Rionaldi. 2307—Toone v. City of N Y. 2101—Goggerty v. Mason, Au Magenheimer. 2102—Wood v. Mason, Au Magenheimer. 1864—Byrne v. Doeger. 2366—Kane v. Charles A Cowen & Co. 1713, 1715—McDermott v. Southern Boulevard R R. 456—Lillienthal v. W J Taylor Co. 1159—Newman v. Moffitt. 1177—Greenberg v. Leavitt. 1179—Ettlinger v. same. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Ford, J. 2075—Spitzer v. Healy. 2267—Haakenson v. Covering Supply Co. 2551—Auriemmo v. Anirone Manufacturing Co. 2071—Lewin v. Blackmar. 2252—Block v. Jarmulowsky. 2435—Young v. Volk House Wrecking Co. 2520—Jessen v. J. L. Kesner Co. 2085—Donnelly v. H C & A I Percy Const Co. 2475—Sebring v. Voorhees. 2481—Constantino v. Watson Con Co. 5303—Curran v. Gaynor. 870—Nemetzky v. Fred Ochse Co. 2376—Kent v. Standard Gas Light Co. 2383—Tane, Jr, v. N Y Pneumatic Service Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. 2298—Gullman v. Linch. 2361—Schaffer v. Miller. 2068—McCotter v. Becar. 2059—Kornbluth v. Isaacs. 2064—T. Destefano v. N Y Taxicab Co. 2065—N. Destefano v. N Y Taxicab Co. 1815—Miller v. Interborough R T Co. 2284—Kanichicka v. Kikuchi. 2285—Kanichicka v. Kikuchi. 2289—Derrig v. Steinhauer. 963—Price v. Imperial Auto Co. 1,375—Goldberg v. L I R R. 1,377—Weinberg v. L I R R. 102—Simon v. L I R R. 2048—John v. Happen. 1504—Sinner v. Block. 2103—Cassidy v. Joline. 2410—Herrick v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Guy, J. Case on—Bell v. Press Pub Co. Ni day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Whitaker, J. 2148—Tassini v. Viano. 2144—Skubova v. Wacus. 2318—McVicker v. Joline. 2324—Minott v. N Y Times Co. 2328—Ritchey v. Feinberg. 1838—Hart v. Pittsburgh Con Co. 5014—Lazarowitz v. J H R R. 2090—Galway v. C Robitzek & Bros. 2356—Pugh v. Joline. 2362—Beecher v. Martin. 2162—McGowan v. O'Brien Const Co. 1343—Dell v. Bonta. 5825—Desmond v. Levy & Gilland Co. 1252—Herskowitz v. City of N Y. 2113—Edwards v. Gaylord & Etapence. 1296—Henrickson v. O'Brien Const Co. 2416—Berliner v. Joline. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Platzek, J. 258—Holman v. Gillen. 2222—Meyers v. Johnson. 2341—D Leahy v. George Morrison Co. 2342—M Leahy v. George Morrison Co. 2304—Nelson v. E E Smith Cont Co. 2404—Hahn v. Conried Metropolitan Opera Co. 4758—Dick v. Ruel & Masonry Con Co. 2236—Gallagher v. Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. 2288—Colgate v. Brown Bros, Inc. 2304—Boland v. N Y Transp Co. 2309—Delisi v. McCabe, Jr. 5576—Buzzeo v. Canavan Bros Co. 4247—Gellen v. Aloy. 479—Kryn v. Clarke. 1820—F. Gurfein v. Brewster. 1775—J Gurfein v. Brewster. 382—Romano v. N Y Cont Co. 1520½—Rahm v. Brighton Beach Dev Co. 3289—Fearon v. N Y Life Ins Co. 1701—Schafren v. A. Prince & Co. 1718—Smolin v. Albert. 2299—Keppel v. J H Drew & Bros, Inc. 748—Junge v. German Artistic Weaving Co. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XI.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XII.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Gavegan, J. 1529—Greenbaum v. Baumann. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1750—Saynor v. Payne. 1718—L. Schepp & Co v. Huggins 1737—Levine v. Frederick. 1292—Tuttle v. Rothschild. 432—T. Kirkpatrick & Co v. Layman. 1897—Harriman v. Burghardt. 1435—Con Car Fender Co v. C I & Bklyn R R. 727—Roe & Conover v. Klibride. 896—Fass v. Bryan. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Amend, J. 351—Rogers v. Adler. 1296—Low v. Hebbard. 356—Culver v. McCarthy. 1134—Douras v. Wagner. 765—Simons v. Winters. 766—Taylor v. Winters. 1682—Hanover Cont Co v. City of N Y. 1676—Russell v. Grauer. 520—Comey v. United Surety Co. 1185—Whitelde v. Levy. 1238—Drewanowska v. Sawich. 424—McDonald v. McDonald. 1577—Yuette v. Schack. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Cohalan, J. 1804—Daly v. River Spinning Co. 1788—Press Pub Co v. J L Kesner & Co. 1818—North Eastern Constn Co v. City of N Y. 1806—Sumner v. Wing. 1937—Di Genova v. Dolan. 1805—Lienst Farms Co v. St John. 1816—Wolfson v. Am Druggist Syndicate. 1841—Hanover Nat Bank v. Layng, Jr. 1910—Sinnott v. Mullowney. 1911—Magoon v. Mulvey. 1913—Rothstein v. Roeckel. 1916—Conron Bros Co v. Isaac Grace, Jr, & Co, Lim. 1917—Schieck v. McDevitt. 1924—Model Heating Co v. Randholtz. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Societe Anonyme des Glaces Natl Belges v. Kahn. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Greenbaum, J. Inquest 1857—Terwilliger Floor Co v. Hayden. 311—Pardo v. Guardian Trust Co. 983—Kerr v. Falkenberg. 363½—Fritsch v. Segal. 1694—Torbert v. Warsaw Button Co. 1863—Blau v. City of N Y. 1530—Budd v. Ruth. 846—Gibbons v. Fitzgerald. 1445—Marks v. H Levy. 1446—Same v. F Levy. 1447—Same v. same. 579—Wessel v. Schwarzier. 406—McCannon v. Kaiser. 1459—Farley v. Allen. 944—Cohen v. Ohringer. 456½—Koehler v. Dowling. 1647—Cohen v. Bean. 1625—McColm v. McKee. 960—Steuart v. Shubert. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1630—Messimer v. N Y Dock Co. 713—Lipton v. Parsons. 35—Hebard v. City of N Y. 1610—Bergen Mfg Co v. Reis. 2184—Doble v. Gettell. 2154—Macomber v. Riordan. 1104—Spielman v. Kramer. 623—Reis Circuit v. Bonwit. 1890—Badie v. Illinois Surety Co. 2194—Gray v. Cox. 1282—Slaughter v. Tunkel. 1812—Kingman v. Board of Education. 1367—Stiles v. Berry. 1052—Salischin v. Commercial Travelers Mut Accident Assn of Am. 3211—Mahoney v. Smith. 1713—Standard Fashion Co v. Cogan. 457—Mitchell v. Boyer. 414—People ex rel Glynn v. Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. 1640—Abramowitz v. Stempson. 1518—Edgerton v. Dawson. 1902—Frank v. Callas. Case on.

SURROGATES' COURT — Chambers—Cohalan, S. Wills for probate: Simon Scheuer, Jennie Arnheim, John P Gill, Agnes P Stewart, Mary C Morrow, Helen M Sieberg, Elizabeth Cadigan, Elizabeth M Blaney, C Volney King, Michael J Cuddy, Jane Preston, Maria Marsochl, Tony Scudellari, &c; Bernard E Arons, Margaret Bulger, Fannie R Lanser, Adolph Seelig, Katharina Kohlinger, Hugh J Grant, Louis Levy, William T Salter, Eli Sobel, Maria Smihula, Louis H Larke, Mary A E Carter, Henry McCabe, Adolph Cohen, Emily Torn, Sarah Bell French, Virginia F Hawley, Mary Shackter, Elizabeth M Blaney, Frederick G Chavey, Louis Bock, Henry Youngling, Margaret Mulcahy, Michael J Cuddy, Joseph Thall, Bridget Hyland, Jakob Baugerter, Rebecca E Ingersoll, George G Sickles, Richard Hickson, William H Beadleston, Sarah Pfeiler, Lucy J McMillan, David D Young, John J Lindsay, John Fusillo, Rachel Schwarzwaelder, John C Southwick, Zelda Bernstein, Eli A Myers, George Rudolph, James A Hamilton, Morris Loeb, Robert H Syms, M Dwdka, Mary G. Burnham, Gertrude A. Raetze, Robert A. Raetze, Lee R. McKinstry, Mary W Lewis, Margaret Hamilton, Sophia Harnburger, John Nolan, Jennie H R Heath, James P. Tuttle. In the estate of Catherine Knoud, issue of fact.

SURROGATES' COURT — Trial Term—Fowler, S. Estates of Clara O Livingston, Ellen Dunne, Mary A Fletcher.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 2022—Erlichman v. Baumahl. 1756—Meyers v. Hammel Dry Goods Co. 1884—Hoffman v. Reinhard. 2013-4—Himmelstein v. Sander. 2021—Schechtman v. Jagendort. 1984-5—Garret v. Frederick Radle Estate. 2028—Moretzsky v. Joline. 2046—Falce v. Huntington. 2058—Brooks v. Goodnow. 1930—Blumberg v. Silver. 802—Schlumbohn v. Fox. 1822—Davis v. Bandes. 1992—Guttenberg v. N Y Rys. 1995—Stein v. Schmohl. 2015—Turano v. Pike. 2035—Duschler v. H C Stowe Const Co. 1802—Meyers v. Eisen. 1582—Kron v. Stern. 1109—Valligny v. Overbage. 1989—Rothschild v. L I R R. 1946—Clare v. Same. 1994—Richards v. McDonald. 1996—Lalavitz v. Cavinato. 2000—Cohen v. Harpely Hall Co. 2017½—Doris v. W A Smith Elev Co. 2036—Lewenthal v. Davis. 2037—Rapatsky v. Cowing. 2064—Siegel v. Heitridge. 2065½—Becker v. Levin. 2066—Gutter v. Hoffman. 2066—McCarthy v. O'Donnell. 2067—Miners & Merchants Bank v. Brady. 2069—Washington Engine Works v. Erie City Iron Works. 2070—Thompson v. Nat Sugar Ref Co. 2071—Morris v. Proctor. 2072—Griffin v. Beach. 2074—Prime v. Western Elec Co. 2076—Hirsch v. Motor Car Exchange. 2077—Goldberg v. Costuma. 2078—Porter v. Schell. 2079—Flerstein v. Hiller. 2080—Zucker v. Joline. 2080½—Hart v. Foot. 2081½—Comings v. Conn Cab Co. 2081—Vanderlip v. Amateur Billiard Co. 2082—Levinson v. Int R T Co. 2083—Green v. Washington Paper Co. 2085—Loewers Gamb Brew Co v. Isler. 2086—Same v. Krever. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part III.—Finelite, J. Case on. Part IV.—Schmuck, J. Case on. Part V.—Luce, J. Case on. Part VI.—Smith, J. Case on. Part VII.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Clear. Part VIII.—Lynch, J. Case on.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 5287—Walder v. Chrystal. 5343—Greenberg v. S. B Const Co. 5342—Stillman v. Follarder. 5350—Feldman v. The Huguenot Coal and Wood Co. 5351—Muir v. Lawrence. 5366—Belner v. Goetz. 5368—Gold v. Berman. 5357—Williams v. Kolbert. 5369—Stokes v. Goodale. 5379—Cotlinsky v. Becker. 5382—Hyatt v. Adler. 5080—Levy v. D. H Gould Mfg Co. 5338—Greenhall v. Hurowitz. 5352—Grape v. Fletcher. 5353—Long Dock and Mills Elevator v. Kantor. 5346—Behler v. Dubin. 5372—Ettlinger v. Christian Schuck & Co. 5380—Macnee v. Sessions. 5250—Reid v. Bogue. 5240—Fitch v. Hopkins. 5331—Finkelstein v. Perine. 5358—Christie v. People's Bank. 5362—Horner v. 20 West 36th St Co. 5388—Mayer v. Rosenfeld. 5215—Shulman v. Cohen. 5011—Silverstadt v. Levison. 5175—Goldsmith v. Keller. 5231—Sterling Press v. 14th St Store. Case on.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Hendrick, J. Matter of Capaldo—Henry A. Gildersleeve. Freifeld v. Mankowski, (2)—Adam Wiener. Higgins v. Higgins—J. Sidney Bernstein. Matter of Fitzhugh—William Allen. Windham Realization Co. v Stevens Bldg Co.—Joseph Katz.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT.—Seabury, J. Met. Life Ins. Co v James A. McMillan—W. Albert Pease, Jr.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Maddox, J. People v. Henry J. Furlong, James J. Doyle, and Julius Klik.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J. 2907—Emmet v. Wolff. 2919—American Mfg Co v. Lingren. 2920—Springer v. Thompson. 2924—Silerenbeck v. Clark. 2888—Gallery v. Gallery. 2898—Lavio v. Lavio. 2422-3—People ex rel Abraham & Co v. Purdy, Com. 2567—Dean v. Dean. 2697, 2703—People ex rel. B V Gas Co v. State Board Tax Com. 2045—Oakes v. Cadillac Hotel Co. 2336—Mueller v. Mueller. 2289—Salagna v. Alex Campbell Milk Co. 2371—Sealy v. Foote. 2771—Tindel v. Blaustein. 2360—Ingvall v. Ingvall. 2843½—Minden v. Bashist. 2766—Damato v. Bushkirk. 2235—Fick v. Fick. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2,925.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Crane, J.; Part II., Aspinall, J.; Part III., Jaycox, J.; Part IV., Stapleton, J.; Part V., Maddox, J.; Part VI., Scudder, J.; Part VII., Clark, J. 5714—Grega v. Western Electric Co. 6655—Reich v. Bklyn Union El R R Co. 5106—Grexer v. City of New York. 6309—Slomkin v. Coney I & B R R and another. 5525—Zaun v. Ahlborn. 6431—Barnes v. Cohen. 6780—Friel v. Thompson-Starrett Co. 6086—Lanzano v. Bernstein and another. 8819—Nathan v. Wolverton. 990—Dilleo v. Lion Brewery Co. 2390—Meater v. Balaban. 6445—Skelly v. B H R R. 5351-5352-5940—Finkelstein v. Belford. 4819—Walsh v. Buck. 4682—Knight v. B H R R. 5054—Fitton v. United Light & Power Co. 6682—Reilly v. City of New York. 6824—Baptiste v. B H R R. 6685—Monticelli v. B H R R. 4411—Brophy v. Jones. 4909—McLeish v. B H R R. 6816—Bolton et al v. Treacy. 6786—Hann v. B H R R. 6804—Schachter v. B Q Co & Sub R R. 6808—Fullerton v. City of New York. 6809—Thompson v. Fransioli. 6810—Brobson v. City of New York. 6817—Tartakov v. B H R R. 6819—Cervadoro v. Flatbush Const'n Co et al. 6051—Lewis v. National Casket Co. 7751—Slavin v. City of New York. 6822—Hillis v. Febring et al. 6824—Masianka v. American Mfg. Co. 6722—Morris v. Drysdale. 6830—Dashefsky v. Somerville Realty Co et al. 6831—Kanner v. April. 6836—Bendgulkis v. American Mfg Co. 6847—Ostrinsky v. Kobre. 9266—Waldman v. Nassau R R. 6848—Madden v. Schmadeke. 6849—Stacey v. Van Brunt St & Erie Basin R R. 6855-6854—Gliddes v. Galz Co. 6855-6856—Gennaro v. Giambalvo. 6860—Willensky v. Nassau R R. 6867—Silverstein v. Nassau R R. 6869—Alberti v. B H R R. 6492—Gritman v. B H R R. 6877—Zimmermann v. City of New York. 6880—Vivien v. Bohack Co.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set down for a day upon this call. 6883-6884—Kitz v. Girard. 6885—Garofalo v. De Paolo. 6392—Wegge v. N Y & Queens Co Ry. 6383—Elmiger v. N Y & Queens Co Ry. 6887—Kennelly v. Coney I & B R R. 1094—Cross v. Coney I & B R R. 6888—Peterson v. Reizenstein et al. 6890—Hendricks v. Post. 9408—Sexton v. Linde & Co. 3325-3326—Watzelhann v. N Y Telephone Co. 5605-5606—Stern v. Skaimer et al. 5944—Winfield v. Greenhut & Co. 6315—Seaman v. Jamison et al. 5348—Pool v. N Y & Cuba Mail S S Co. 1239—Teresco v. Carlin Construction Co. 1334-1335—Kestin v. Coney I & B R R. 2250—Foster v. Smith & Sons Co. 990—Walbridge et al v. Monson S S Line. 4441—Malatesta v. City of New York. 5606—Simmons v. Thomas and another. 5797—Harris v. Zaias. 5011—Riester v. Bankers Surety Co. 6088—Haake v. Boone, Jr. 6591—Lifshin v. Israelite et al. 6614—Nigro v. Zerega. 6842—Morris v. Dohrman. 6646—Katz v. Nassau R R. 6558—Connelly v. Coney I & B R R. 6847—Kriesler v. Nassau R R. 6851—McCabe v. City of New York. 6693—Rosenweig v. Tucker, Jr. 6701—Godfrey v. Nassau R R. 6727—Schilling v. Wysiecki. 5012—Kutzelman v. Interborough R T. 8242—Smiddy v. Foundation Co. 9092—Poscowski v. Schroeder and another. 9775—Timmons v. American Mfg Co. 5041—Signorelli v. Carlson Hoisting Co et al. 2109—Sheehan v. Fried and another. 3165—Mithen v. Ring Iron & Steel Co. 6720—Hansen v. N Y Dock Co. 6751—Turnbull v. Nassau R R. 8806—Trott v. City of New York et al. 6894—Gelb v. Finkelstein et al. 6895—Baum v. Morse Dry Dock & Repair Co. 6897—Wildersinn v. Wallis. 6898—Lonczak v. N Y Dock Co. 6899—Robertson v. Somers. 6900—Parascandola v. Nordenholt. 6901—Lowe v. Nassau R R. 6903—Finkelstein v. Schwartz et al. 6904—Metz v. Carpenter. 6905—Maraxzo v. Coney I & B R R. 6906—Riegelmann v. Nassau R R. 6908—Solomon v. Solomon. 6909—Gifthorn v. Howell, Field & Goddard. Highest number reached on regular call, 6910.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Benedict, J. Litigated motions. 1—Patterson v. Patterson. 2—Blake v. Bklyn Daily Eagle. 3—Bowery Savgs Bank v. Kenick et al. 4—Smith v. Bklyn Savgs Bank. 5—Flynn v. Boland. 6—Matter of Liberty & Vesta Avs. 7—Peerless Pattern Co v. Hamilton & ano. 8—Smith v. Smith. 9—Roemmele, Mary, v. Roemmele, Frederick. 10—Scanlon v. Kruatkowski. 11—Cucciniello v. Hopkins. 12—Brace v. Kneer. 13—Matter of Ave P (McArdell.) 14—Cohen v. Freedman. 15—Matter of Ditmas. 16—Matter of Burns. 17—Matter of Reilly. 18—Matter of Ave P (Dunnington.) 19—Hauser v. N Y & Bklyn Brewg Co. 20—Johnson v. Robert et al. 21—Mead & ano v. Mendelson et al. 22—Grossman v. Goldstein. 23—Allgaier v. Cohen, Frank & Co et al. 24—Shaw, Gertrude, v. Shaw, Wm S. 25—Mills v. Kuhner. 26—People v. Layden. 27—People v. Damron. 28—Pacini et al v. City of N Y. 29—Brown, Mary, v. Brown, Thomas. 30—Dimarska v. Chelsea Fibre Mills. 31—Metrokas v. Christ. 32—Ennis v. Strauss & ano. 33—Matter of E 95th St (Christ.) 34—Matter of Bleecker St (Buss.) 35—Suydam v. Sutherland. 36—Matter of Akim Trading Co (Delsarte.) 37—Huetwohl v. Van Oss et al. 38—Stratton v. Graham. 39—Matter of Senator St. 40—Matter of E N Y Ave. 41—Brownrigg, Jeanette, v. Brownrigg, Leo. 42—Peoples Bklyn, Inc, v. Bklyn Q C & R R Co v. Steers. 43—Tabor, Nellie, v. Tabor. 44—Kloer, Ida, v. Kloer, Frank. 45—Mulvihill v. Driggs. 46—Matter of Baker. 47—Anton v. Little et al. 48—Abramowitz, Lillie, v. Abramowitz, Wm. 48—G Schleicher Co v. Greenberg. 50—Mills, Edward, v. Mills, Mary. 51—Brokaw, Mary B, v. Brokaw, Wm G. 52—Brokaw, Mary B, v. Brokaw, Wm G. 53—Paperle, Jeannette, v. Paperle, Samuel. 54—Holke v. Byrne. 55—Sincovitch v. Jemison et al. 56—Long v. Cauldwell-Wingate & Co. 57—Matter of Skillman Av. 58—Kinsey v. Wyner et al. 59—Thacher v. Alpha Electrical Supply Co et al. 60—Moynahan, Elizabeth, v. Moynahan, Edward.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Ketcham, S. Guardianship of H Charleston Baldwin. Accountings in the estates of John Cartledge, W M Kergelands, S C Allen, Heziah Johnson, Phillip Reothacker, Samuel Morris, E E Shortell, Maggie Newcomb, Ann Dooley, John Antonides, Michael Campbell, Larentia Lyon, and William Knee. Estates of Louise Ackel, Nora A Sorace, Gelbretto Infante, A. M. Denton, Hoffman Infants and Catharine Fitzpatrick. Contested calendar. Wills of L A Cochran, Andrew J Foster, and Jurgen Ludees.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part I.—Dike, J. Paul Revacqua, James Lombardo, Vincenzo Anaglerio, Salvatore Francavilla, Haffanle Studa, Arthur J Walker, Harry Joston, Giuseppe Lore, William Peters, Thomas F Reno, George Collins.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part II.—McCann, J. Grace Trimble, Mollie Kaufman, George W Fredericks, Stephen Jose.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Calendar—Part III.—Southard, J. Vincenzo Londri, Abraham Theibitz, George Gordon, Thomas Prokaway, Antonio Hussig, Charles Abnona, Henry Williams.

COUNTY COURT—Civil Calendar—Part IV.—Fawcett, J. 2031—Peters v. Dikeman. 2035—Gallagher v. B H R R Co. 2038—Felgenbaum v. B H R R Co. 1015—Aikens v. Keller. 2042, 2043—Cannata & Dovita v. Demon. 2030—Lawner v. B U El R R Co. Reserved calendar marked ready and passed until Monday, Feb. 17.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J. 1319—Holmgren v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1322—Robbins v. Sonn et al. 1325—Travis, an infant, v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1326—Mand v. New York Railways Co. 1328—McIntyre v. Bernheimer & Schwartz Pilsner Brewing Co. 1274—Dumas v. Auburndale Realty Co. 1193—Metz v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 1120—Hines v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 1330—Bigus v. Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Co. 1331—Foley v. Sheepshead Bay and Rockaway Ferry Co. 1332—Danzglock, as admx, v. Astoria Light, Heat, and Power Co. 1326—Hartje v. Bliss Estate. 1334—Willet, as admx, v. Packard Motor Car Co et al. The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. No cause will be set for a day on this call: 1336—Samuel v. Liebler and another. 1338—Millang v. City of New York. 1339—Prostier v. Long Island R R Co. 1106—Murphy v. N Y & L I Traction Co. 1115—Eckerotn v. N Y & L I Traction Co. 1346—Dennis v. Long Island R R Co. 1347—McGlynn v. N Y & North Shore Traction Co. 1348—Hall, as admr, v. Mason-Seaman Transportation Co et al. 1059—Eisenstadt, as admr, v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 1110—Johnson, as admx, v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 1118—Gruber v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 1247—Calleri v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1350—Davis v. Hicks and another. 1351, 1352—Nowakowski v. N Y & North Shore Traction Co. 1353—Renner v. New York Railways Co. 1354—D'Avango v. Lon. 1355—Keenan v. Brooklyn Heights R R Co. 1356—Greer v. N Y & Queens Co R R Co. 1357—Packeninch v. Nichols Copper Co. 1358—Lotz, an infant, v. Slater and another. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1358.

COUNTY COURT—Criminal Term—Humphrey, J. 3779—People v. Henry Pilligard. 3782—People v. Charles Bethel. 3539—People v. Thomas Ward.

Westchester County.

SUPREME COURT.—Part I.—Morschauser, J. Part II.—Tompkins, J. Court convenes and calendar called at 9:45 A. M. 287—Liberty Brewing Co v. Kern. 763—Decker v Booth. 984—Tolan v. Davey. 923—Flint v. Abendroth Brothers. 777—Searles v. Westchester St R. R Co. 799—Cobleigh v. Chieffits. 744—Fresuda v. Pittsburgh Contracting Co. 858—Tantray v. Schwartz. 885—Van Derlyn v. Wright. 980—Valentine v. New York Telephone Co. 981—Stanley v. New York Telephone Co. 985—Stannach-Hards Co. v. Concourse Building Co. 987—Chubaroff v. Concourse Building Co. 1061—Ladusky v. Pittsburgh Cone Co. 1023—Hoag v. Flaherty.

The following causes, if answered

The New York Times

Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

YOU CAN'T SELL REAL ESTATE FOR MORE THAN IT'S WORTH SIMPLY BY ADVERTISING IT—but you can sell it for its actual worth through advertising—with little delay and little expense. The INFORMED buyers of real estate are ALWAYS close readers and investigators of the advertisements.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted, Situations Wanted	15c
Agents Wanted, Boarders & Board Wanted, Rooms to Let or Wanted	20c
Apartments to Let or Wanted, Country Board, Employment Bureaus, Real Estate, Horses and Carriages, Houses to Let or Wanted	35c
Business Notices, Automobile Exchange, Business Opportunities, Lost, Found, Rewards, Purchase and Exchange	30c
Public Notices	40c

Public Notices

FOR ADOPTION.—Beautiful, healthy, baby girl of Yankee blood and respected ancestry, seeking refined home. Immediate, K 154 Times.

Lost

LOST—In New York, Friday evening, a lady's gold hunting case Waltham watch with monogram initials "F. E. R." on front and monogram numbers 1896 on back. Reward if returned to 47 Water St., Perth Amboy, N. J.

LOST—On or near 39th St. entrance Metropolitan Opera House, Monday, Feb. 3, diamond and platinum fleur de lis brooch. Finder return Pickslay & Co., 570 5th Av.; receive reward.

LOST—At Metropolitan Museum of Art, bar-pin in shape of stirrup; liberal reward, no questions asked. Return to Gattle's, 34th St. and 5th Av.

LOST.—Sunday, between 112th and 34th Sts., west, a lady's double hooped gold gypsy earring. Finder will be rewarded, Chappel & Co., 41 East 34th St.

LOST—Raccoon scarf, Sunday afternoon, between 95th and 96th Sts., Broadway and Riverside Drive. Return 310 West 95th St.; reward.

LOST—Saturday, gold flexible bracelet watch, Elgin, between Broadway, 107th, 86th Subway; liberal reward. J. T. M., 850 West End Av.

LOST—Black envelope purse Monday morning in Central Park; liberal reward. M. L. Leopold, 1,000 Madison Av. Phone 6634 Lenox.

LOST—A Columbia University Glee and Mandolin Club gold medal. Reward if returned to R. A. Parker, 69 West 93d St., N. Y. C.

LOST—Monday, on Wall St., pocketbook, containing small sum of money. C. Flynn, 54 Wall St.

LOST—Mink muff, satin trimmed, basement Hearn's; liberal reward. Schloemer, 267 East 175th.

$350 REWARD
for a flexible bracelet containing 46 diamonds, lost Jan. 22, between West 42d and West 71st Sts.
Tiffany & Co., Fifth Av. and 37th St.

$5 REWARD.—In Hudson Tube, Saturday, book of typewritten names and addresses, plain blue binding. Return fourth floor, 120 West 32d St.

Found

FOUND—Wallet containing small sum of money; owner can have same upon proper identification. K 156 Times.

Business Opportunities

Structural and ornamental iron works, equipped with the most modern machinery, railroads running direct to plant, well known among leading architects and builders, now holding large and profitable contracts, requires $50,000 additional working capital, and will entertain offers from principals either active or not. Address K 40 Times.

A coat and suit manufacturing concern, with an established business, making a medium-priced line, is in need of a partner or financial backer with $4,000 or $5,000; can guarantee big results, as we have the experience in this line to prove same. K 168 Times.

FOR SALE.—A cash store in Fairfield County, Conn., doing a business of $50,000 annually. A splendid chance. To be sold at inventory price. Address Southport Realty Co., Southport, Conn.

YOUNG MAN with good-established business wants backer or partner with $1,000; push new photographic process; big returns. Room 2, 1,558 Broadway.

Associate, either sex, wanted in fine art and classic furniture business. Call 163 West 34th.

Useful patent for sale, or partner with some capital wanted. Address K 274 Times.

Business Notices

WE WANT YOUR PRINTING. You'll want ours once you try us. Here's the best "get acquainted" printing offer in New York: 250 splendid bond letterheads, 250 billheads, 250 business cards, 250 envelopes, $3. ARROW PRESS, "Overnight Printers," 101-107 West 23d St.

PAWN TICKETS CASHED
and your pledges saved for you. Full value paid immediately for all pawn tickets.
Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, all precious stones bought, sold, exchanged and appraised. M. A. FORGOTSTON, 1,432 Broadway.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Bond letterheads, cards, envelopes, $1.20 per 1,000; other printing equally low. NEEDLEMAN PRESS, 110 FULTON ST.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

47TH ST., 130 EAST.—Double room, heated; running water; excellent board; phone; moderate; table boarders.

54TH, 15 EAST.—Two houses in one; unexcelled table, service, and residentially; central; handsome suite of two very large rooms; reasonable; reference.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Large, small rooms; private baths; board; references. Telephone Gramercy 1978.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Well-furnished, well-heated, medium-sized room; excellent table; gentlemen only.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms, well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH, 49 WEST.—Heart shopping district; convenient theatres; high-class home cooking; table board.

44TH ST., 258-260 WEST, (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator, and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

46TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large, single rooms, private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH, 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

57TH ST., 349 WEST.—Large room, suitable one, two; small front room; excellent table; telephone.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Single room, adjoining bath; electric light; with attentive service; Southern cooking.

70TH ST., 30 WEST.—Rooms, suite; separate small room; every convenience; board optional; best location.

70TH, 345 WEST.—Large sunny room, next to bath; board optional; no other boarders. Cutler.

131 WEST 72D ST.
Very desirable medium and single rooms; southern exposure; table guests; references.

72D ST., 322 WEST.—Homelike, double, single rooms; bath; also suite; table guests; reasonable.

76TH ST., 237 and 239 WEST.—Just opened; newly furnished large front room; running water.

Boarders Wanted

West Side.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, large room; running water; table boarders taken.

78TH ST., 121 WEST. — Extremely desirable heated rooms; conveniences; baths; very reasonable; gentlemen; private family.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.—Norece Hall and The Bonheur.—Under one management; select residential hotels; new throughout; steam heat; exceptional rooms and suites; large parlors, reception rooms, lounge and tea room; ideal in all appointments; Southern cooking; white maid service; rates reasonable. Write for booklet. Phone 7140 Schuyler.

79TH ST., 162 WEST.—Large front room; private house; excellent table; table guests; references.

79TH ST., 121 WEST.—Sunny room, with board and private bath.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Two rooms unexpectedly vacated, together, singly; cuisine excellent. 9146 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 151 WEST.—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS, WELL LIGHTED; EXCELLENT TABLE, BEST SERVICE, EVERY CONVENIENCE; PRICES MODERATE.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Sunny rooms, adjoining bath; home table; table guests. Telephone Schuyler 3692.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Comfortable rooms; business people. 'Phone Schuyler 8597.

83D ST., 11 WEST.—Newly furnished handsome rooms; Southern exposure; table guests. Telephone 5526 Schuyler.

83D, 44 WEST.—Comfortably furnished large and small rooms; Jewish family; satisfactory table; moderate.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable rooms, private bath; two, three gentlemen; excellent home cooking; Jewish family.

84TH, 47 WEST.—Magnificent second-story room; private bath; parlor dining room; excellent board.

84TH ST., 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished double and single rooms, conveniently located; table guests; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—One large and one small room; references.

86TH ST., 149 WEST.—Room with board; excellent quisine; table guests; references.

87TH ST., 156 WEST.—large, small rooms; baths second floor; high class location; good board.

87TH, 109 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite with or without private bath; gentlemen, couples; references.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Beautiful double and single rooms; electricity; every convenience; table a specialty.

92D ST., 60 WEST.—Beautiful large room, southern exposure; unexcelled board; excellent location.

94TH, 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests; convenient.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service, good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

107TH, 249 WEST, (Apartment 6.)—Lady living alone, beautifully furnished corner apartment, high-class, most attractive location on Broadway, will take couple; unusual opportunity for those wishing the environment of an exclusive private home in preference to hotel; excellent home cooking; investigate.

113TH, 544 WEST.—Single and double rooms; every convenience; table guests; home cooking; telephone.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms, private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside—8136.

122D, 156 WEST.—Large, comfortably furnished; southern exposure; excellent table; reference; table guests.

122D ST., 520 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; elevator; all conveniences; excellent table; references. Kerker.

137TH, 602 WEST.—Broadway Subway, near Riverside; high-class accommodation; front rooms; refined Jewish family; excellent German cooking; elevator. Apt. 42.

149TH ST., 540 to 548 WEST, near Broadway.—Most beautiful, healthful section; The Audubon.
Two unexpected vacancies out of 60 bright rooms, one at $18, another at $15 weekly, which rates include first-class board for two; each room electric lighted; private phone; adjoining bathroom; A1 accommodations; social surroundings; real home. Tel. 2757—Audubon. Vondrann, Proprietor.

140TH ST., 435 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

155TH ST., 886-888 ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Large, light, heated rooms; excellent table; moderate.

ELEGANTLY furnished suites in select private hotel; American plan; $25 up; ownership management; references. Hotel Dresden, 149-151 West 44th St.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARD WHERE THE ENVIORNMENTS ARE ALL THAT ONE COULD WISH FOR IN THE WEST 90'S, NEAR THE PARK, YOU CAN CALL UP 3546 JOHN AND GET ALL PARTICULARS.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 548.
Gentleman to share high-class apartment with four young bachelors; $10 weekly; includes board; references; call evenings. Goode.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

295 NEW YORK AV.—Table guests; superior home cooking; excellent cuisine. Telephone Prospect 252.

Country Board

Long Island.

Douglaston.—Douglas Manor Inn; large rooms with bath; home table; easy commuting distance; telephone.

Board Wanted

Refined lady, past 60, desires comfortable, outside, warm room, board included, near bath, upper west side, Harlem; $6.50 per week; small refined family; absolutely clean. R 264 Times Harlem.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

22D ST., 34 EAST.—Large rooms; good two; running water; nicely furnished.

29TH ST., 132 EAST.—Small rooms; running water; must be seen to be appreciated.

30TH, 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; electric light; modern conveniences; private house; telephone.

31ST ST., 44 EAST.—Beautiful, large rooms; private baths, electric light; reception rooms; telephone; select.

44TH ST., 139 EAST.—Large, attractive room; all conveniences; private house; phone.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Sunny, square room, single room; running water; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

LEXINGTON AV., 586, (52d.)—Homelike rooms; also back parlor; bath; breakfast; telephone; reference; select.

MADISON AV., 718.—Large sunny rear room, adjoining bath; bachelor's suite; references. Wagner.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful small, large rooms; running water; bath; breakfast optional.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large, sunny front room; private bath; conveniences; also medium rooms; telephone.

9TH, 17 WEST.—Private house; charming suite for bachelors; electricity, telephone; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH ST., 31 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; well heated; running water; single room.

22D ST., 463 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms; double and single; conveniences; private family.

36TH ST., 40 WEST.—Comfortable hall room, large closet, bath; private house; gentlemen; $4.50.

42D, 322 WEST.—Nicely furnished heated rooms, bath, $2, $3 weekly; men; respectable. Hughes.

44TH ST., 246 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; hot water; heat; phone.

47TH, 113 WEST.—Large, sunny room for gentlemen; all conveniences; owner in house; reference.

53D ST., 62 WEST.—Large sunny room, southern exposure; every convenience.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room, newly furnished; modern apartment. Mrs. Pearson.

59TH ST., 208 WEST, (Facing Central Park.)—Large and small single, desirable rooms for gentlemen; all conveniences; electric lights.

60TH ST., 82 WEST.—Rooms with private bath, $7.50 per week; parlor bedroom with bath, $10.50 per week; telephone.

94TH, 205 WEST, corner Broadway.—High-class elevator, three beautiful, sunny connecting rooms or single; handsomely furnished, piano; $15 weekly. Reddel.

68TH, 38 WEST.—Small rooms for gentlemen; home comforts; modern conveniences; breakfast optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; large, small; single and en suite; private baths.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—One large room, one small room; running hot and cold water.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Medium-size room, attractive apartment; electricity, shower, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Beautiful room; private bath; also large front room; modern conveniences; reference.

70TH ST., 138 WEST.—Attractive room, private bath, steam heat; private house; gentlemen only.

71ST, 351 WEST. — First-class bachelor apartments; private bath; breakfast optional. Columbus 806.

71ST, 147 WEST.—Room, hot and cold water, bath adjoining; private house.

72D, 123 WEST.—Strictly private family will room select bachelors only; furnished or unfurnished rooms or en suite; "L" and Subway.

72D ST., 147 WEST.—Newly furnished room; running water; private house; express Subway.

76TH ST., 125 WEST. — Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 180 WEST.—Room, private bath; electricity; parquet floor; also small room; owner; reference.

77TH, 102 WEST. — Medium-sized room; southern exposure; bathroom adjoining; private house; $4.

77TH ST., 109 WEST.—Attractive single room, first-class house; every convenience; accessible; telephone; moderate.

78TH, 168 WEST.—Elegant rooms; all improvements; private family; phone; Subway; breakfast if desired.

78TH ST., 208 WEST.—Beautiful alcove room; entire floor; lady, couple, party gentlemen. 8184 Schuyler.

70TH ST., 105 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large rooms; back parlor; kitchenette; running water. 4034 Columbus.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful, sunny, front Room; twin beds; parquet floor; running water; Subway.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Superior accommodations for gentlemen appreciating quiet, refined home; references. 7754 Schuyler.

80TH ST., 203 WEST.—American family; large, small room; convenient; Southern exposure; Subway, "L." Watkins.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated, large front room; one flight; electric light, telephone; references.

82D, 134 WEST.—Elegant, spacious, sunny second floor room; private bath; concession to bachelors.

82D, 130 WEST.—Comfortable hall room with good closet; references.

84TH, 14 WEST. — Attractively furnished large room; second floor; southern exposure; quiet, homelike; telephone.

84TH, 154 WEST.—Light, airy rooms; suitable for two; two flights; telephone. Henry.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny, medium-sized outside room; refined family, 'phone. Ochs.

85TH, 154 WEST.—Two single newly furnished sunny rooms; $3, $4; near elevated, Subway.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Desirable small room; select house; quiet surroundings; all conveniences.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large room; running water; bath adjoining; well heated.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room up to date; handy cars. Phone 9874 Riverside.

95TH ST., 54 WEST.—Large and small rooms containing all modern conveniences; baths; telephone; location desirable neighborhood, near Central Park.

97TH, 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; room suitable for two; breakfast; elevator apartment. Grossman.

97TH, (758 West End.)—Attractive, outside; lavatory; elevator; home for appreciative gentleman; private family.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Bachelor quarters; can you afford them? $6-$8.

101ST ST., 250 WEST, (Corner Broadway.)—Large, sunny room; lavatory; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

102D, 254 WEST.—Small, attractive room; private house; refined environment; near Subway station; telephone.

103D ST., 145 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms; suitable for business gentlemen; private house; telephone; references.

107TH, 64 WEST.—Room, one, two gentlemen; modern apartment; all night elevator; moderate. Meyer.

107TH, 201 WEST.—Rooms, modern, clean, well furnished; convenient Subway, "L." Apartment 14.

111TH ST., 528 WEST.—Large, light front room, with private family; excellent location. Apartment 5.

113TH ST., 541 WEST.—Thoroughly modern apartment, beautiful front suite, southern exposure; suitable one, two gentlemen; meals; very accessible. Apartment 11.

115TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms; suite, singly; elevator. Apartment 31.

114TH ST., 610 WEST, near Broadway.—Beautifully furnished suite; private bath; steam heat; private house; also other large and small rooms; reasonable.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Very large room, bath; overlooking Columbia grounds; excellent board; table guests.

116TH ST., 404 WEST, (overlooking Morningside Park.)—Light, attractive rooms; block Broadway Subway. Morse.

116TH ST., 620 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms; immaculate; private; permanent party considered. Apartment 101. Panny.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, $3.50; double, $5.50. Smith.

119TH ST., 424 WEST.—Comfortable-sized room, private bath, opposite Columbia; elevator, telephone, closet; references. Muller.

120TH, 417 WEST.—Bright, homelike room, near college; elevator, telephone; moderate; French spoken.

122D, 416 WEST.—Two unusually fine rooms; near Columbia; elevator; $3.50, $4.50. Apartment 23.

122D ST., 523 WEST.—Steam-heated, sunny front rooms; $3-$6; also two-rooms apartment.

127TH ST., WEST, (200 Claremont Av.)—First-class, newly furnished room, adjoining bath; very desirable location; block Broadway Subway and Riverside; references. Apartment 42. 'Phone 211 Morningside.

130TH, (2,201 7TH AV.)—Handsome large, sunny front rooms; all conveniences; housekeeping if desired.

136TH ST., (587 Riverside Drive.)—Beautiful large furnished outside room, overlooking river; running water, tiled bath; suitable for one or two gentlemen; reasonable. Apt. 5A.

137TH, 611 WEST.—Large, sunny, outside room; adjoining bath; dining room service. Apartment 34.

158TH ST., 646 WEST.—First class, warm, sunny rooms; running water; private house; suitable gentlemen.

179TH, 561 WEST.—Large sunny front rooms; modern apartment; cleanliness; near Broadway Subway. Ogden.

181ST ST., 728 WEST.—Attractive, sunny, clean room; running water, electricity, telephone, elevator Apartment 62.

184TH ST., 601 WEST.—A small outside room to let in family of two to a young woman seeking a homelike place. Apartment 5D

A.—A.—Adult family having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, entrance near 116th St. Subway, southern exposure, will take as one of family refined married couple; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O. 1716.

Attractively furnished rooms; private lavatories; elevator. Apartment 56, 106 Morningside Drive.

BROADWAY, 2,491, (Corner 93d.)—Comfortable, homelike room; every convenience; fine surroundings. Inquire Dr. Esslim.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 410.—Nicely furnished room for refined married couple; piano; reference. Fisher.

FREE INFORMATION regarding rooms and board; all investigated. Leland's, 4 West 83d. 25th year.

LENOX AV., 293.—Beautifully furnished parlor; small rooms; couple or gentlemen; conveniences; Subway. Schaefer.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 114, (121st.)—Private family would rent room to refined gentleman or couple desiring select home. Breakfast optional. Apartment 31.

SMALL, nicely furnished room, with private bath, $5 week. Apt. 54, 550 Riverside Drive.

WEST END AV., 843.—Large, handsomely furnished room, with lavatory, bath, and shower adjoining; near 101st St, Subway express, two blocks. Farrell.

WEST END AV., 850.—Handsomely furnished suite, or separate rooms; running water; high-class apartment; reasonable; second south; Subway express 103d.

WEST END AV.—Handsomely furnished room, front, for one or two gentlemen; private family. K 144 Times Uptown.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room for gentleman, near 91st Subway; private family; references; reasonable.

Brooklyn.

HEIGHTS—11 MONTAGUE TERRACE.
Moderate prices; large rooms; near Subway; congenial surroundings.

LEFFERTS PLACE, 19, (near Grand L.)—Large, comfortably furnished back rooms, running water, well heated; private; phone; references exchanged.

41 ST. PAUL'S PLACE.
High-class large front room; every modern improvement. Phone 5793-J Flatbush.

Help Wanted, Female

APPLICATIONS will be received from young ladies who desire to enter a training school for nurses; must be over 21; of good moral character, education, and habits. Address Superintendent, 138 2d St.

A TEACHER of commercial branches; must be woman of culture and experience. Apply Tuesday evening at 507 West 155th St., between 6:30 and 8:30 P. M.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require experienced saleswomen for boys' furnishings.

GIRLS.—200 dancing girls for big show; long engagement for 32 weeks; 4 weeks New York. Call daily from 10 to 12 A. M. or 2 to 5 P. M. at Bartik Studio, 370 Lexington Av., near 41st St.

GIRL for light chamberwork and sewing in private family. Apply 7 East 93d St.

NURSE, thoroughly competent and experienced, for infant; bring references. Call, 12 to 2, private house, 313 West 107th St.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require tall, active girls as stockkeepers in suit department.

NURSE GIRL to take care of little boy; must have references. Bell, 165 West 83d.

STENOGRAPHER and bookkeeper; between 9 and 10. 110 West 34th St., Room 809.

WANTED.—Neat, honest girl for general housework for family of two; sleep home; must be good cook and laundress; reference required. Horne, 18 Morningside Av. East.

WANTED—By a dentist, good, intelligent girl as assistant in office and waitress in private house; good references required. 108 West 81st St.

WOMAN of mature years, who has had experience, and is rapid at folding, inserting, sealing and stamping mail; must be well recommended. Address, stating experience and salary expected. G 2 Times.

BEST & CO.,
FIFTH AV. AT 35TH ST.,
require experienced saleswomen for fine parasols and umbrellas. Only those accustomed to high-class trade need apply.

WORKROOM MANAGER.
AITKEN, SON & CO. require a competent woman to take charge of workroom and superintend the making of stock and execution of special orders of high-class garments for children and young girls. State experience, general qualifications for the position, and salary expected. Address Superintendent, Broadway and 18th Street.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

For $1 we teach you French cooking by mail; how to make soups, entrees, roast, desserts, &c. Cordon Bleu Cooking School, 1,358 Broadway, Room 2.

Help Wanted, Male

SALESMEN—Experienced on popular lines of ladies' serge and wash dresses for New York City, New York State, Pennsylvania and Southern territories; only those with acquaintance among the large trade need apply. Rosenfeld, Goldman & Co., 34 West 27th St.

SALESMAN wanted desirous of becoming stock salesman and willing to prove his ability on commission; no experience or special qualifications required other than honesty and stability. K 161 Times.

SALESMAN, who has the acquaintance with out-of-town buyers who are now in this city, to sell the very finest quality of French perfumery, soap, powder, &c.; good commission paid. French, R 261 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN wanted on popular-priced waists and dresses by well-known concern for city and vicinity; only those who have trade need apply; references required. K 164 Times.

SALESMEN calling on drug, textile, machinery, photo engraving, and other manufacturing lines, to handle a profitable side line. Call Carboy Inclinator Co., 1,269 B'way.

SALESMAN Wanted who can interview office managers to sell our specialties, highly in demand. Address, with particulars, A. L., 21 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN to call on waist buyers of hotel. R 266 Times Downtown.

WANTED.—Refined, well-dressed man above 40, but still active, to sell a household necessity to the better class families in or outside of city; to such that qualify we shall prove that they will earn permanently at least $50 per week. 58 West 15th, first floor.

WANTED—Two first-class men to solicit; applicants must be well educated and neatly dressed; college men and teachers preferred; salary and commission; 'phone for appointment. W. P. Thomas, Phone 4533 Madison Sq.

WANTED—Bookkeeper; young German-American preferred; capable translation and correspondence; must be experienced and well recommended; moderate salary to start. K 159 Times.

WANTED in large law office boy between 17 and 19 years of age; must be of good appearance and willing to work. R 260 Times Downtown.

Instruction.

R.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Aeolian Hall, 27 West 42d St.—Secretarial course only; stenography, secretarial English, accountancy, and social amenities.
V. M. Wheat, Director.

Rapid Coaching.
THE UNITED STATES SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES,
Director, Oliver McEwan,
who established the first School of Secretaries in America, 30 years' experience as Secretarial Teacher.
Only address 509 5th Av., New York.

Real estate course, $35; actual experience and good position to competent man. Call Realty Office, 459, Fifth Avenue Building, Cor. 23d.

Employment Bureaus

Commercial.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS,
(Agency,) 15 EAST 43D ST.
Secretarial Department.—Chief draughtsman, familiar with typewriter and phonograph work; bookkeeper-stenographer, (2,) male, $18 per week; assistant bookkeeper, male, $50 per month; stenographer-filing clerk, female; cashier-bookkeeper, wholesale experience, $18 week; correspondent, male, $20 per week; stenographers, (3,) female, $20 per week; (2,) $18 per week; (3,) $15 per week; (5,) $10 per week; solicitor, female, for private hospital, salary and commission; assistant purchasing agent, male, $10 per week; office boys, (several,) $5 to $8 per week.

EXECUTIVE, clerical, and sales openings for competent men; office manager, $50; accountant and credit man, $35; bookkeeper, (jewelry,) $20; bookkeeper, (bank,) $15; stenographer, $15; other openings; call for information. Mighill, (Agency,) Flatiron Building.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished.

GENTLEMAN wants a large room in modern quiet apartment, private family, Morningside Heights, or west of Amsterdam Av. preferred; $7 maximum. Room 1,707, 60 Wall St.

Wanted—Two rooms, bath, in Jewish private family, for man, wife, two daughters; boarding houses don't answer; 70th to 120th St., west side. S. K. C., 263 Times Downtown.

YOUNG French lady, honorable, desires room with board if possible, in private family, French or American, between 42d and 47th Sts. Write 168 West 98th St. Bourreau.

TWO rooms, independent kitchen, 120th to 135th St., West; state lowest terms. B, 263 West 125th St.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

To make room for larger safe, one Herring-Hall-Marvin safe, 30x48x28, in good condition; $35. Call before 11 A. M. Art China Import Company, 47 West 36th St., New York.

DESKS Some new—others almost as good as new—also chairs, tables, filing cabinets and sectional bookcases; all at prices that will interest you Office Furniture Trading Co., 4 and 6 White St.

Slightly used office furniture, safes, typewriters, adding machines, cash registers, multigraphs, filing cabinets, neostyles, addressograph, partitions. Nathan's, 102 Worth, near Broadway.

WHOLESALE HOUSE CLOSING OUT 9x12 Axminster rugs, $14.45; inlaid linoleum sacrificed. O'Neill, 247 Canal, Subway station at door.

150 typewriters, costing $100 each new, now $5 and up; 25 drop-leaf typewriter cabinet desks; selling out. 393 Broadway.

Widow will sell Smith Premier typewriter No. 4 cheap; no dealers. 57 West 93d St.

Set rare old English lacquer chairs, pearl inlaid, painted and gilded. 154 West 85th St.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 115 University Place, 2298 Stuyvesant.

Situations Wanted Female

ARTISTIC DRESSMAKER.—Copy any model handsomest gowns in 2-3 days; remodeling; cut $4. Telephone 415 Morningside. 274 West 125th. Dressmaker.

ARTISTIC FRENCH DRESSMAKER, designer, wishes engagement by day in private families; $5; evening gowns. 501 River. Mlle. Marguerite, 173 West 88th St.

COMPETENT dressmaker desires engagements out; $3 by day; references. Mrs. Gardner, 16 West 31st.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class cutter and fitter, out by day, $2.50. Phone 5120 Morningside. A. M. Mills.

ENGLISH lady seeks position; governess or secretary companion; Parisian, French, (grammar,) music. Z 132 Times.

FIRST-CLASS COOK, LAUNDRESS.—City or country; best references; no mail. Geoghagon, 1,930 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS wants family hamper washing at home; open-air drying; private house; reference. Mrs. Reed, 862 East 224th St., city.

MATRON.—Refined English woman of experience and travel desires position as matron, institution, private nursing, or traveling companion. Nurse, Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER. — Experienced four years' position as secretary or in large mercantile house with good chances for advancement; a trial will demonstrate my ability; $18; references. C. X., Times Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPEWRITER.—Beginner; neat, bright girl; American; one year in high school; full business course; no agency; $7. R 235 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, Typewriter, and Bookkeeper.—Reliable, trustworthy; highest references; salary moderate. Dawson, 89 Delancey St.

STENOGRAPHER, $6; experienced; College education; conversant office details; unquestionable references; neat. R 251 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, confidential assistant; operate all machines; accustomed technical dictation; $10; references. R 258 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Several years' experience; rapid typist; familiar office routine; excellent reference; $15. R 250 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Four years' experience; conscientious, reliable; anxiously desires permanent position. R 256 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Two years' experience; high school education; quick, comprehensive; $8; references. R 252 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Fluent correspondent; painstaking, trustworthy; three years' experience; $10. R 257 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Interested, experienced; can think and do splendid work; well recommended. S 302 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Christian; 5 years' experience; brokerage, contracting, commercial references; $15. Competent, S 299 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter; wideawake, ambitious, accurate; no clock watcher; $6. S., 127 Powell St., Brooklyn.

BOOKKEEPER.—Five years' experience; render trial balance; $12; superior references. R 255 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, 18; two years' experience; neat appearing; good mathematician; $8. R 147 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Beginner, with some experience. Address A. S., Times Harlem.

WASHING, IRONING, CLEANING by respectable German woman. Mrs. Miller, 2,073 3d Av., (top floor.)

Situations Wanted Male

ABLE, EDUCATED YOUNG MAN, with 4 years' experience as bookkeeper and correspondent, desires position where advancement is assured. S 295, Times Downtown.

ACCOUNTANT, expert, open, close, audit, systematize books, prepares financial statements, investigations; work confidential; charges moderate. Smith, 149 Broadway. Tel. 2141 Cort.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, systems installed, disentangled; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 79 Mercer St. Tel. 398 Spring.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up, kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2259 Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, written up, audited, systematized, $5 monthly up; trial balances, financial statements. Friedlander, 878 Broadway. 'Phone 4376 Gramercy.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert investigator losses and disputed accounts; suitable proposition tackled without charge unless successful results. Address Jackson, 44 7th Av.

AMBITIOUS young man, 24; well indorsed; assistant bookkeeper; general office man; seeks position where faithful work is appreciated. Capable, K 162 Times.

BATH ROBE MAN of executive ability, with eight years' experience in large bath robe house, well versed in merchandise, can take complete charge of manufacturing end, desires connection with growing concern, where services would be appreciated; highest references. R 259 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, (MODERN,)
cashier, office manager, (30,) wide experience, initiative, detail, reliable; very best of references, character, ability. F. Howard Johnson, 2,608 Albemarle Road, B'klyn.

BOOKKEEPER, 24, 7 years' experience, desires connection, preferably with wearing apparel manufacturers; modern methods and devices; highly recommended. R 265 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, accountant, (28,) familiar with all phases of bookkeeping; corporation, factory accounting, office methods, seeks connection with good prospects. K 149 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, 25, married; thoroughly experienced; accustomed to take entire charge; controlling accounts, trial balances, &c.; salary, $25; highly indorsed. K 109 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, (23,) thoroughly experienced in all branches of the system. K 45 Times.

BOY, bright, alert, honest, school graduate, willing, ambitious, and honest. S 289 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR.—Young man, careful and industrious, desires position as chauffeur on commercial car; familiar with upper part of city, Mt. Vernon, New Rochelle, and Yonkers. K 79 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—A good man, with good references; private or commercial. Chauffeur, 950 6th Av.

COUPLE, English, no family; chauffeur, any car, own repairs; horses, garden, furnace, useful; excellent cook, laundress, housekeeper; city reference anywhere; $75 up. P. Bourke, 647 Franklin Av., Brooklyn.

DO YOU WANT A FUR SALESMAN who commands good trade and knows the manufacturing and buying end of the business? K 155 Times.

EXPERIENCED French milliner, pupil of Suzanne, makes, remodels ladies' and children's hats; goods bought wholesale for customers; latest French models received weekly; home or out. Telephone 30—Columbus.

FUR SALESMAN with good following in East open for position; a hustler. K 155 Times.

INTELLIGENT, educated, reliable man wants employment; experienced in office and selling. K 95 Times.

LAWYER.—Experienced, with best references, wants position with estate or large corporation to look after real estate or mortgage investments or as confidential investigator. Address R 143 Times Downtown.

MODISTE will sell French model hats and gowns at less than importation prices. 131 West 69th St. Telephone 30—Columbus.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.
Manufacturer and Superintendent for out-of-town plant; first-class references. F 305 Times Downtown.

NURSE.—Intelligent young man wishes situation; good experience; best city references. 970 Lexington Av.

PAINTER.—Twenty years' experience; wishes position with some good firm, or in apartment house or hotel; also handy on all-around work; I am capable to take charge of jobs, as I have executive experience; city or country. J. C., 304 Times, Harlem.

PAINTER, paperhanger w

WILSON BILLS WILL BE REPORTED TO-DAY

Present Programme Calls for Enactment Before He Gives Up Office.

HE DISCOUNTS ALL ATTACKS

W. H. Ingersoll, J. S. Auerbach, and J. W. Foster Present Case Against Measure at Final Hearing.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 10.—The "Seven Sisters," otherwise known as the anti-trust bills prepared at Gov. Wilson's instigation, will be reported to-morrow from the Judiciary Committee of the State Senate, according to the present programme. The intention is to have them pass the Senate before the end of the week with no amendments of importance, which will mean an early victory in the Assembly and their enactment before President-elect Wilson gives up the Governorship to Senator Fielder.

A hearing on the measures was given this afternoon by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate and Assembly and at its close the Governor said he confidently expected the bills to become law.

"The attorneys who appeared against them," he said, "failed to bring out a single new objection to them or to show any good reason why the measures should be changed in any way."

William H. Ingersoll of the Ingersoll-Trenton Watch Company of this city, Joseph S. Auerbach of New York, representing the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, and J. William Foster of this city, also representative of that organization, were the chief speakers at the hearing to-day.

Ingersoll said he favored the purpose of the bills, but feared that they were drawn—especially No. 43—so that the retail dealers were not protected. He pleaded for permission to fix prices.

Foster called special attention to the fact that the bills, if passed, would prevent members of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey from buying stock in the Manufacturers' Liability Insurance Company to get a lower rate of insurance. He urged that a commission of business men be named to investigate this subject and to draft a law that would not interfere.

Pleads for Both Labor and Capital.

Auerbach said that the enactment of the Wilson anti-trust laws in their present form would be destructive of the industries of the State of New Jersey, would go far to paralyze the investment of capital, would seriously injure labor and breed endless litigation.

"The theory upon which these bills are drawn is false and mischievous," he said. "If it took a score of years to determine the true meaning of the Sherman act, a century would not suffice to understand the meaning of these bills if they become laws.

"The bills practically provide that corporations organized in New Jersey are not, under certain conditions, to extend themselves beyond its borders by the purchase of shares of stock in other corporations. The trouble with such legislation is that it is absolute and not relative. While it may be objectionable for a corporation to extend itself unduly by acquisition of shares of stock in other corporations, on the other hand this may be the natural and unobjectionable and legitimate method for the extension of its business.

"Yet in some instances it is unable to do this on account of the taxation laws of the foreign States which tax practically all the assets of the corporation wherever employed, or on account of the law as to holdings of real property by a foreign corporation. The only method of doing business in such States, aside from mere trading authorized in the commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, is through the agency of the local company.

"If it is essential to legislate as to the holding of stock by one company in other corporations, then clearly such legislation ought to be by regulation or license and not by wholesale prohibition.

"In many cases, instead of the corporation with the swollen treasury so much harped on by the socialistic orator, in more than one industry unremunerative corporate capital and underpaid labor are confronting each other in a kind of dazed attitude. The situation is grave enough, and you ought not to permit it to be made still graver by any ill-considered legislation, which seems to throw the blame for the situation—due largely to overproduction and over-investment of capital—upon the employer. If you do that you will be guilty of a wicked act.

Pass Laws as Needed.

"The solution of the difficulty lies not in such legislation as is here proposed, but in the enactment of wise laws when needed, and by a wider co-operation between the public, the man of capital and the laborer. And such efforts, despite all assertions to the contrary, are making gigantic strides in this land.

"The fact is that the Supreme Court of the United States, over which presides the wisest Judge of the English-speaking world, has opened again the door of opportunity in this country, and the large business of this country, as a rule, now that the extent of its authorized activity has been defined and fixed, is carried on not only honorably as well as honestly, as has always been the case, but within the limitations prescribed by the decisions.

"Any one who asserts the contrary is not sufficiently in the world and of it to speak with authority.

"Much of the bad odor in which big business finds itself is traceable to its indifference to attack and its neglect to speak out in reply to indefensible, slanderous attacks upon it, and to tell the truth about itself. One would think that, instead of such legislation as is here proposed—necessarily resulting in the undue shackling of industry—the effort should be to legislate against its objectionable features.

"New Jersey is entitled to have an anti-trust statute, but, in framing the statute, you should, in so far as you act differently from other States, set a precedent for reasonable and judicious and far-seeing and comprehensive legislation, which will be the pattern for other States, as they imitate similar legislation, just as the decisions of your courts are great precedents for the decisions of other courts."

WILSON DIDN'T FORGET HER.

President-elect Delights Little Girl in Answer to Her Birthday Greetings.

Twelve-year-old Anna Kofoed, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James N. Kofoed of 2,701 Jamaica Avenue, Richmond Hill, wrote a letter to President-elect Wilson on Dec. 28, tendering him congratulations on his birthday and telling him that her birthday also came on Dec. 28. She wrote that she had read a speech made by him to some youngster, in which he commiserated with all whose birthdays came so near Christmas because of the chance they ran of receiving only one set of presents.

The little girl had almost given up hope ever of hearing from Mr. Wilson when the postman brought this letter yesterday:

My Dear Little Friend: I cannot tell you what gratification it gives me that you should think of me. Your letter has given me a great deal of genuine pleasure, and I hope that as the years go on you will continue to feel that I am the sort of man you like to keep as your friend. Cordially and faithfully yours, WOODROW WILSON.

The little girl said yesterday that she should treasure the letter as long as she lived.

SCHIFF'S GIFT A PROTEST.

In Opening Cornell Lecture Course Banker Tells of His Motives.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Feb. 10.—In opening the series of lectures by Prof. Erich C. Marcks of Hamburg at Cornell University, made possible by his one-hundred-thousand-dollar gift to the institution, Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker and philanthropist, who was here at the invitation of the university, among other things said to-day:

"I have three nationalities embodied in me. My strongest nationality is that which I selected myself, for which I am responsible. First, I am an American, a member of the Nation I selected for myself many, many years ago. My truest attachment is to my relations. I am not a national Jew, for the Jews as a nation ceased to exist 900 years ago. But I am a Jew in religion. I am also proud of my German nationality.

"My parents and ancestors have lived in Germany since time immemorial. My own family has lived in a German city since the fourteenth century, and because of this I am a good German. I am proud of this trinity of nationalities in me. Not that I love any of them less, not because I am less an American citizen, but because I felt it my duty to my German ancestry that I select this German foundation for Cornell.

"The spirit of Cornell University I have long admired. I have admired the spirit of Ezra Cornell, and for many, many years, even before I met him. I honored the spirit of Andrew D. White. I see no harm in saying that I have directed my benefaction toward Cornell as a sort of protest against the narrow spirit which, I am sorry to say, has taken hold of a certain college of this State."

GAYNOR PLEADS FOR DELAY.

His Counsel Combats Curran's Effort for Quick Trial of Libel Case.

Supreme Court Justice Ford announced yesterday that he would reserve until to-day his decision as to the date for which he would set the trial of the $100,000 libel suit started by Alderman Henry H. Curran against Mayor Gaynor. Ex-Judge William M. K. Olcott, attorney for Curran, asked that an early date be set, saying that as the Alderman was engaged in a great public work the suit should come to trial as soon as possible. Stephen J. Baldwin, counsel for the Mayor, said it would be impossible for him to be ready for trial before April 14.

"The complaint is short," said Olcott, "but the answer is voluminous. The answer contains a number of things relating to other subjects, but in his amended answer the Mayor finally says that Alderman Curran did take graft for a stand at Twenty-eighth Street and Sixth Avenue. If this is true—and the Mayor must be supposed to know it was true before he wrote the letter—we have no standing, and the Mayor need not worry as to the other charges. Alderman Curran holds an important place in the Administration of the city. He has abandoned all other business to attend to the business of the city. He has given up his law practice, is a member of the Sinking Fund Committee, and is what you might call an ideal public official."

GOFF REPRIMANDS BROKER.

Tells Banker Who Fails to Report as Grand Juror His Excuse Is "Flimsy."

Justice Goff in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court reprimanded yesterday Charles Oelrichs, a banker of 40 Exchange Place, who lives at 772 Park Avenue, because, though a member of the extraordinary Grand Jury, Mr. Oelrichs had not appeared in court until yesterday.

The extraordinary Grand Jury was sworn in on Sept. 9, and Mr. Oelrichs failed to answer to his name. Clerk Penny of the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court sent a letter to the juror, and yesterday he came into court and was called to the witness chair by Justice Goff. In reply to the court's questions Mr. Oelrichs said that he was a resident of Tuxedo and not of New York.

'I am surprised," said Justice Goff, "that a man of your standing and intelligence has such a conception of your duty. You are excused, and Mr. Penny will write at once to Orange County and see if you are on the Grand Jury panel there. The excuse that you do not live in New York while you do business here and have a residence but yet live in Tuxedo, is a flimsy one, and Mr. Penny will also write to the Commissioner of Jurors here and notify him of the facts learned to-day. You may go, Mr. Oelrichs."

JENNIE REIFFARTH STRICKEN.

Well-Known Character Actress Suffers a Stroke of Paralysis.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 10.—Jennie Reiffarth, a member of the "Romance" Company, which opened an engagement at Maxine Elliot's Theatre, New York, to-night, was stricken with paralysis here on Saturday as she was preparing for the matinee, and still lies unconscious in St. Peter's Hospital. The company gave the first performance of "Romance" at Harmanus Bleecker Hall in this city the last three nights of last week.

Mrs. Reiffarth took the part of the nurse. Her son and daughter arrived here from New York to-day and are at her bedside, but little hope is held out for her recovery.

Jennie Reiffarth was born in New York April, 1848, and made her first appearance here October, 1864, as a dramatic soprano in grand opera at the German stock theatre on the Bowery. She first sang in English in "The Black Crook" on its production in San Francisco. She sang at the Metropolitan Opera House with Parepa-Rosa. Later she went to California, playing in everything, from Shakespeare to burlesque, in the support of many of the famous stars of the day. After a long and varied career she appeared successfully as Madame Rosenbaum in "The Great Diamond Robbery" in 1898.

MOTOR TRUCK KILLS WOMAN.

No Papers on Well-Dressed Victim to Help Identify Her.

A well-dressed woman about 27 years old was run over and mortally injured by a motor truck belonging to the Columbia Theatrical Transfer Company, 361 West 130th Street, Manhattan, while she was crossing Broadway at Park Street, Williamsburg, yesterday morning. The truck was driven by Robert Walters of 582 West 130th Street.

Ambulance Surgeon Borre was called from the Bushwick Hospital and he removed the woman there, where she died a few hours later. No papers or anything which might lead to her identification were found on her, so the body was taken to the Hamburg Avenue Police Station. The woman was dressed in a black suit, a large black hat, and black shoes.

BARS ETTOR LAWYER FROM MURDER TRIAL

Justice Parker of Hackensack Refuses to Let Him Appear for Accused Strikers.

HAD READ HIS ATTACK ON LAW

Jury Taken to Scene of Coal Dock Riots in Autos—Ten Defendants to Set Up Alibis.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Feb. 10.—Ten Italians were placed on trial here to-day for the murder of Capt. Andrew J. Craw and Detective Clarence Mallory of the Erie Railroad police force during a strike riot at Shady Side on Dec. 11 last. It required only two hours to fill the jury box. The foreman, Hazen Doremus, is one of the youngest men ever accepted for that position in a murder trial here. He is boyish in appearance.

The defendants are Antonio Cella, Constantino Cella, Francisco Veechione, Antonio Munchini, Mariano De Lucia, Ferdinando Ferraro, Antonio Ferraro, Nicola Iosma, Antonio Trochio, and Antonio Amato.

A stir was created in the early part of the trial when Supreme Court Justice Charles W. Parker, who is presiding, asked the three lawyers to name their clients. Response was made by J. Victor D'Alola of Newark and Maidiment & Contant and E. C. Irion of Hackensack. At this point Leon Mucci, a Boston lawyer who defended Ettor and Giovannini in their trial for murder after the Lawrence (Mass.) strike, arose and said:

"I appeared two weeks ago as counsel for Antonio Ferraro. At that time I explained that Mr. Irion would represent me as a lawyer of this State. Now there has been some misunderstanding between Mr. Irion and me, so I have asked Mr. Mascia of Newark to represent me, so I will appear on record from this moment."

"You were introduced the other day, I think, by Mr. Irion. Now I understand that any introduction made by Mr. Irion has been withdrawn. Is that so?" asked Justice Parker.

"Yes, Sir," said Mr. Mucci.

"Then the court cannot recognize you except on introduction, and I doubt very much whether it would recognize you even so, in view of certain things that have come to the knowledge of the court. I cannot listen to you, Sir."

Mr. Mascia then asked that courtesy be extended to Mr. Mucci.

"Have you been retained by any of the defendants?" Justice Parker asked Mascia.

"No, Sir," he replied.

"Well, then, what have you to do with this trial? The recognition by the court of an attorney from another jurisdiction is a matter of comity and a matter of discretion. The court is satisfied that the interests of the defendants themselves would not be well subserved by any departure from what I think is a proper rule. The court will therefore have, with some regret, to deny the application made on behalf of Mr. Mucci for recognition in this case."

When Justice Parker reached Hackensack this morning he saw a copy of an Italian Socialist newspaper printed in New York, on the first page of which was a three-column article concerning the trial which began to-day. A four-column headline, in bold type over this article, was interpreted as "The Law Wants Blood." The article was signed by Leon Mucci, and because of its inflammatory nature the court decided to deal promptly and severely with the Boston lawyer and agitator.

Lawyer Mucci retired from the counsel table much chagrined, and before the case had proceeded very far left the courtroom.

Prosecutor Wendel J. Wright did not waste much time in his address to the jury in opening the State's case. He recalled that the strike at the Susquehanna coal docks at Edgewater began on the morning of Dec. 11, and said that most of his witnesses had seen the double murder, and that some of them had been severely wounded by the same strikers who killed Craw and Mallory. It would be shown, he said, that at the time of the riot the defendants carried revolvers, shotguns, rifles, and iron bars.

Dr. King, the County Physician of Hudson County, testified that he found Capt. Craw's body covered with shotgun wounds, a bullet wound through the brain, and the skull fractured from a blow. His assistant, Dr. Arthur Hasking, gave similar testimony, and then the jurors were taken in autos to the scene of the murder.

The defense will contend that the real murderers escaped and seek to set up alibis for the accused.

"RAFFLES" PENS HIS THANKS

Husband Had Told Him Family Was Away and He Had a Clear Field.

After being assured by Samuel Levine, a confectioner, that his family were all away from home and would not return until late, a burglar yesterday entered the Levine apartment over the store at 103 Prospect Avenue, Chester Hill, a fashionable residence section of Mount Vernon, and got away with $1,500 worth of jewelry and clothing. When Mrs. Levine returned last evening she found her wardrobe and jewel boxes ransacked and the kitchen window leading to the fire escape open. On the kitchen table was a note which read:

Thanks for information. I had no trouble at all. Very truly yours, RAFFLES.

A well-dressed man about 35 years old called at the store at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon and asked Mr. Levine if his family were at home. Mr. Levine said they were away and would not return until evening. The man thanked him and went out. The burglar made his way to the roof of the apartment house, and, climbing down the fire escape, entered the Levine apartment through the kitchen window.

AUTO HURLS CAR FROM RAILS.

Sixth Avenue Surface Line Halted for an Hour.

A chauffeur, breaking in on one of Uncle Sam's mail automobiles, either lost his nerve or control of the auto at Warren Street and West Broadway shortly after 10 o'clock last night and crashed into a northbound Sixth Avenue trolley car. The machine struck the car amidship, throwing the forward trucks from the rails and blocking the southbound rails.

The conductor, M. Saftler of 433 Bushwick Avenue, Brooklyn, was collecting fares when the auto struck the car. He was knocked down and had his right leg broken.

It took the wrecking crew about an hour to pry the auto and the trolley car apart and put the latter back on the tracks, reopening traffic on the line.

PYTHON BITES 'BILL' SNYDER.

Big Snakes Get Out of a Box and One Coils Around Attendant's Leg.

William Snyder, head keeper in the Central Park Zoo, undertook yesterday morning to transfer eight big African pythons from a box to a small cage. Louis F. La Roche, a representative of Park Comsioner Stover, and Thomas Brady, a painter, helped him. The snakes had been put in the box while their old quarters were being done over, and they had not been fed as frequently as usual because of this change. Hence they were exceedingly lively yesterday.

Snyder got one big snake out of the box and Brady reached down to help lift it when the snake coiled about his leg. He yelled for help, and La Roche, who was to have slammed the box cover down before others of the reptiles could escape, neglected this part of his work to run to Brady's aid. Meantime three other snakes escaped.

Snyder and La Roche uncoiled the snake from Brady. The other snakes coiled themselves around steam pipes and tried to climb into the monkey cage. Snyder recaptured all of them, but in doing it he was bitten in the right hand. The keeper said that the snakes had been deprived of their poison and he paid no attention to the wound.

HUMAN WILL MAKES ENERGY.

Dr. Bergson Dismisses as Absurd Theories of a Fixed Store.

Henri Bergson, the French philosopher, delivered his third lecture at Columbia University yesterday afternoon, and, as in the earlier lectures of the series, several hundred people who had made the trip to Morningside Heights to hear him were turned away from Havemeyer Hall. All of the lectures of this series are delivered in French.

Dr. Bergson said that the tendency of philosophical thinkers was to let their reasoning powers run away with them. Starting out with a tangible fact, they immediately push their conclusions to extreme ends, which, when closely analyzed, prove to be absurd.

Dr. Bergson believes in keeping close to facts that are present to the faculties. He brushed aside as absurd many theories as to the conservation of energy as applied to the will, with the doctrines of molecules and atoms and subatoms of energy, and said that the will created enormous energy from a mere spark, a mere idea, which flared up like gunpowder into a vast conflagration of energy, the sources of which philosophers could not explain in limited doctrines of a constant quantity.

PREVENTS "MOVIES" PANIC.

Fireman, Discovering Blaze, Gets Crowd Out Safely by Clever Ruse.

A possible panic in the Comedy Theatre, Grand Street, near Bedford Avenue, Williamsburg, was averted yesterday afternoon by the quick-wittedness of Joseph Ziegler, a fireman attached to Engine 121. Ziegler, while standing in the back of the theatre, thought he smelt smoke, and started an investigation. He found that a fire had started in a coal bin in the cellar and was rapidly gaining headway. He sent in an alarm and notified the manager, John Towns.

Ziegler then stepped out on the stage and informed the audience that the furnace was out of order and the smoke from it was likely to fill the theatre in a few minutes. He requested the audience to step outside for about fifteen minutes, while the trouble was being remedied. The crowd walked out laughing and jesting. As it reached the sidewalk the firemen arrived in response to the alarm. The blaze was extinguished with a slight loss.

H. M. FLAGLER VERY ILL.

Standard Oil Man Confined to Room in Hotel in St. Augustine.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Feb. 10.—It is stated reliably that Henry M. Flagler, Standard Oil man and builder of the East Coast Railway, is dangerously ill in his apartment in the Ponce de Leon Hotel. Beyond the fact that Mr. Flagler is known to have been in poor health, nothing can be learned, as his family and physician will not give details.

Mr. Flagler recently celebrated his eighty-third birthday, and received congratulations from all parts of the world.

JULIA SANDERSON DIVORCED.

Actress Obtains a Final Decree Against Tod Sloan, the Jockey.

Supreme Court Justice Bijur signed a final decree yesterday in the suit of Miss Julia Sanderson, the actress, for divorce from James T. Sloan, the jockey, better known as Tod Sloan. Sloan, whose present address is the Hotel Maison Lafitte, Paris, filed a counter-claim, but on the motion of his own lawyer, Nathaniel Cohen, who asserted that the evidence did not warrant the charges, his allegations were set aside.

Mrs. Sloan, now playing in "The Sunshine Girl" at the Knickerbocker Theatre, named Miss Mabel Robinson and Miss Charlotte Palmer as corespondents and charged her husband with misconduct with other women on the night of their wedding. Miss Sanderson was married in Sloan's apartments on West Forty-fourth Street on Sept. 21, 1907, when she was a chorus girl. At midnight that night the bride returned to her mother's home.

According to the testimony given at the hearing by Sloan's housekeeper the wedding feast became an orgy as soon as the bride departed. In the morning, the housekeeper said, she found Sloan eating breakfast with one of the women guests of the night before.

New Haven Road Pensions Brown.

President Mellen of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company directed yesterday that E. O. Brown, for many years the commercial agent of the road, with offices at the Grand Central Station, who retired on Feb. 1, be put on the pension list for the remainder of his life. President Mellen announced that all employes of long service and equal fidelity with Mr. Brown would be similarly pensioned.

HIPPODROME
6 A.M. 43d-44th. D'ly Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8
Extra Mats. Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS.
In addition to the Great Spectacle,
UNDER MANY FLAGS
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evs.8. Phone 9260 Col.
$1.50 MAT. TO-DAY. THE HONEYMOON EXPRESS with BABY DEELYS, Al. Jolson. Extra Matinee To-morrow.
Maxine Elliott's 39th St., East of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Sat. Mat. 2:15. ROMANCE Edward Sheldon's New Play. Every Afternoon at 3:30 (Except Sat.) & Saturday at 11 A. M. Special Perf. To-m'w at 11 A. M. Last Week of 50c. 75c. $1. SNOW WHITE The Children's Play, with Marguerite Clark.
PLAYHOUSE 48th. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Extra Mat. To-day. Mats. To-day, To-m'w, Th., Sat. LITTLE WOMEN 170 & 171st Times
48TH ST. Theatre. E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w, Thurs. and Sat. LAUGHS! MORE LAUGHS! THEN SOME! WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die. 4th Month.
39TH ST. THEA. nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Sat. 2:15. LAST WEEK Mrs. LESLIE CARTER as "THE SECOND MRS. TANQUERAY." Beginning TUES., FEB. 18 (Seats Thurs.) A New Comedy, THE BRIDAL PATH with Ann Murdock, Robert Warwick, 40 others.
Weber & Fields' 44th St. THEA., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. Extra Matinee To-morrow. THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES BETTER THAN MERRY WIDOW
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Sat. 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
William Collier's Extra Matinee To-morrow COMEDY 41st E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15 FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
Beg. Mon. Mat., Feb. 17. BROADWAY THEATRE HARRY LAUDER Two Weeks. Mats. Every Day. Seats on Sale Now.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. 25c to $1.50 Mats. Tmw, Thurs. & Sat. THE WHIP Thurs. Mat., 25c. to $1.00.
WEST END. 125th. W. of 8 Av. Evs. 8:15. ANNIE RUSSELL'S OLD ENGLISH COMEDY CO. To-night & To-m'w Mat., "She Stoops to Conquer."
Wallack's B'way & 30th St. To-night, 8:20. Mats. Lincoln's B'day & Sat. 2:30. The Original IRISH PLAYERS To-night and Fri. Evs., "Patriots." (First time here.) "Spreading the News"; Wed. Evs., "The Magnanimous Lover"; "Birthright." The Hackdaw"; Thurs. and Sat. Evs., "Kathleen-ni-Houlihan," "Maurice Harte." (First time here.) "The Rising of the Moon"; Wed. (Lincoln's Birthday) and Sat. Mats., "The Gaol Gate," "The Playboy of the Western World."
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2 on the minute. 8th Av. & 62d St. THE GREAT LENTEN PLAY. SUNDAY MAT. FEB. 23 Seats 25c. to $1.50. CAPTAIN AMUNDSEN WITH HIS Wonderful South Polar Motion Pictures.
TO-DAY at 4 RACKETTY-PACKETTY HOUSE at the Children's THEA., Century Theatre Building, 62d and 8th Av. Phone 8800 Col. Prices $1, $1.50, $2.
LITTLE THEATRE. 240 West 44th St. Evs. 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. LAST 7 TIMES Rutherford & Son
8TH AVE. & 25TH ST. TEL. 6468 CHEL. PEOPLES SOUTH 4 STRING ST. TEL. 3730 ORCH. BRONX 3 AVE. & 149TH ST. TEL. 1023 MELR. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Cherry Blossoms Country Store Tonight. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. The Tiger Lillies Country Store Tonight. LADIES' MAT. DAILY. Girls From Missouri Amateurs Thursday.
F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. 23d ST. nr. 6th Av. 58TH ST. & 3d Av. 125TH ST., Lex. Av. 12 STAR ACTS EDNA GOODRICH, ETTA BRYAN & CO., Nonette, Kate Elinore & Sam Williams, Ben Deely & Co., others. Three Hours of Real High-Class Vaudeville and Very Latest Photo Plays. 4 Times Daily. Prices, 5c to 25c. Bill Changed Mondays and Thursdays.
Murray Hill. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Burlesque THE STAR AND GARTER SHOW.
Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
Buy Your Next Hat at Kennedy's
The styles are smarter and the values better than any other store.

$2.00 Derbies at $1.50
A Rich Black Felt New Spring Styles.
FINER DERBIES, $1.90 and $2.90
Why Pay $3.00 to $5.00 Elsewhere?
Knit Hockey Caps, 50c
Fur Band Caps, 50c and 95c
Rodel Caps, $1.50. Seal Caps, $2.50.

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) Broadway at 29th St., (Southwest Corner.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)
Clearance Sale
Hart, Schaffner & Marx
Suits & Overcoats
JUST to give you some idea of the size of this sale—the Overcoats include Ulsters, Greatcoats, Belt Coats, Raglans and Chesterfields in meltons, kerseys, venetians, tweeds and homespuns.
The suits are the best models of Hart, Schaffner & Marx in *this* season's latest fabrics.
$20, $22.50 and $25 Suits and Overcoats $15
$25, $30, $35 and $40 Suits and Overcoats $18
$35, $40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats $25

Satin-Lined Overcoats Worth $40 to $50, Now $25
$25 Here's comfort, style and exceptional economy—a chance to own one of 250 coats worth twice its cost—Chinchillas, Meltons, Kerseys, Shetlands, Vicunas and Elysians to select from. Better coats are not to be had. Made to measure only. $25
Store open all day Wednesday, Lincoln's Birthday
Arnheim Broadway and 9th Street

You can't get away from a RED-MAN

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
EMPIRE B'way and 40th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:30. PARIS ..... A YEAR AND A HALF. LONDON ..... A YEAR. NEW YORK ..... SEATS TO MCH. 15. THE SPY "A GRIPPING PLAY WELL ACTED"—Herald. KISTEMAECKER'S FAMOUS "LA FLAMBE."
KNICKERBOCKER, Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. To-mor & Sat at 2. "The Year's Best Musical Comedy."—Press. JULIA SANDERSON in The Sunshine Girl with JOSEPH CAWTHORN. Eva Darenport, Tom Lewis, Alan Mudie, Vernon Castle, Flossie Hope, Irene Castle, etc.
LYCEUM 45th St., nr. B'way. Evs. at 8:30. 3 MATS. THIS WEEK—TO-MOR., THURS., SAT. Mats. Tomor., Thur. & Sat. 2:30. CHARLES MARIE CHERRY DORO In a Smart Comedy for Smart People The New Secretary
LYCEUM THEATRE. DANCE MATINEE OF MISS VIOLET ROMER TO-DAY at 3 ASSISTED BY IOLAUS
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. 3d CAPACITY MONTH. "THE CONSPIRACY" "MORE VIVID THAN 'WITHIN THE LAW.'"—ALAN DALE.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-Mor. & Sat. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in "THE ARGYLE CASE."
FULTON 46th St., just W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-Mor'w & Sat. 2:15. THE UNWRITTEN LAW by the Author of "THE SQUAW MAN."
HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:20. HOLIDAY MAT. TO-MORROW (WED.) "A REMARKABLE PLAY."—LIFE. THE Poor Little Rich Girl A play of fact & fancy by Eleanor Gates
HARRIS West 42d St. Evs. at 8:15. Mats. To-Mor., Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE TO-MOR. (WED.) LAST 8 TIMES MR. WM. HAWTREY THE OLD FIRM *NEXT MONDAY NIGHT (Seats Thurs.) "The Master Mind" with Edmund Breese.
NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. tomor. & Sat. 2.15. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy.
LIBERTY West 42d St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Sat. 2:15. APPROACHING THE 200TH PERFORMANCE MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblauch.
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-mor. & Sat. 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY "STOP THIEF" A Farce by CARLYLE MOORE.
GLOBE SPECIAL MAT. TO-MORROW. MONTGOMERY & STONE. ELSIE JANIS. THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.

B. F. KEITH'S NEW YORK THEATRES
UNION SQ. B'way & 14th St. 12 STAR FEATURES CURTAIN, 2 and 8.
COLONIAL B'way & 62d St. "The Kingdom of Destiny," Grace Van Studdiford, Jas. & Bonnie Thornton, others.
ALHAMBRA 7 Av. & 126 St. Edwards' Kid Kabaret, Nina Morris, Bert Levy, Willard Simms & Co., & 8 big acts.
BRONX 149 St. & 3 Ave. Daily Mats. 25c. Harry Woodruff, Wright & Dietch, Williams & Ayer, Davis & Macauley, others.
HARLEM Opera Ho. Stock Co. in "THE LOTTERY MAN." Mat. Daily.
OUTDOOR TO-DAY
Ice Skating
NOTLEK RINK, 119th St. & Riverside Drive. Admission 25 cents. Telephone 1468 Morning.
OPERA TICKETS Tel. 3026-7 Greeley. CHOICE SEATS FOR ALL THEATRES AND OPERAS. NORMANDIE HOTEL, BROADWAY & 38TH ST.
OLYMPIC East 14th St. Phone 1260 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. Thurs.—Amat. Night. AL REEVES' Fri.—Country Store. BEAUTY SHOW.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE Every Eve., DAS LAUSCHIGE NEST. Garden. 27th St. Ev. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. Kellerd-Hamlet
BROOKLYN AMUSEMENTS.
MAJESTIC MATS. WED. & SATURDAY. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS NEXT WEEK—Bought and Paid For.
B. F. KEITH'S ORPHEUM Daily Mat. 25c. BELLE STORY. "The Diamond Dinner," Murphy & Nichols, others.
HOTELS.
HOTEL Bretton Hall BROADWAY, 85th to 86th St. Between Riverside Drive and Central Park. Large Rooms, Large Closets and all Comforts of the best New York Hotels at one-third less price. Within ten minutes of shopping and theatre centers. Subway station at the door. Also HOTEL SEYMOUR, 50 West 45th St.
Monticello 35-37 WEST 64TH ST., N. Y. between Broadway and Central Park. Subway and "L" at 66th St. Large Rooms, private bath, for 1 or 2, $2-$2.50 day, $55-$60 monthly. Parlor and Bedroom, private bath, for 2, $2.50-$3 day, $60-$80 monthly. Phone, Columbus—1390. J. A. Jepson, Mgr.
Forest Hills Inn 13 MINUTES from Penna. Station. NEW FIREPROOF HOTEL. By Long Island R. R. to Forest Hills, L.I. $12 to $18 per week, including meals. Tea garden, golf, tennis, squash & billiards. Sage Foundation Homes Co. 47 West 34 St. Booklet upon request.
Philippine Islands.
GO TO MANILA
Every traveler should pay a visit to the Philippines. The charms and glamour of these beautiful islands of the East and the picturesque native life are in themselves sufficient inducement.
But there is, in addition, the absorbing interest of seeing how the regeneration of a people is being worked out, the pleasure of observing the development of American civilization in a strange country, and the pride of noting with one's own eyes how humanely and successfully America is acquitting herself as a Mother of Colonies.
The new Manila Hotel gives every American comfort and luxury in an Oriental setting.
RESTAURANTS.
Jurors and Others Attending Court—Out of Town Buyers When in N. Y. Are Invited To Visit FLEISCHMANN'S New Vienna Cafe and Restaurant AND LUNCH COUNTERS. Downtown—Duane St. and Broadway, near City Hall. Uptown—11th St. and Broadway. Established 1876. Open 7 A. M. TO 8:30 P. M.
Lüchow 14th Street, near Fourth Ave.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Evg., (Washington's Birthday), FEB. 22 JOHN McCormack Celebrated Irish Tenor, and Mme. NAMARA-TOYE, Soprano. Seats now on sale at Box Office.
CARNEGIE HALL. RECITAL BY To-Night at 8:15 YSAYE and Mme. ALDA Soprano of Metropolitan Opera Co. Seats now on sale at Box Office. Chickering Piano. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.
Aeolian Hall, Sat. Eve., Feb'y 15, at 8:15. ONLY SONG RECITAL BONCI THE GREAT ITALIAN TENOR. Assisted by MARTINA ZATELLA, Soprano, WANDA SEGRE, Violinist. Mgment. Haensel & Jones. Knabe Piano.
NEW AEOLIAN HALL, 4th Concert, To-Night at 8:15. Kneisel Quartet SCHUMANN, BACH, SVENDSEN. Seats, $2 and $1.50. Miss Love, 1 W. 34th St.
AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., Feb. 14, 2:30. Maggie Teyte 18th Century Costume Recital including | Edmond Clement The Milkmaid of Trianon
M. H. HANSON'S CONCERTS. Aeolian Hall, Next Thurs. Aft. at 3. SECOND VIOLIN RECITAL—LOUIS PERSINGER Seats 50c to $2, now at Hall. Steinway Piano.
Carnegie Hall. Next Sat. Aft. at 2:30. 3rd PIANO RECITAL—ERNEST SCHELLING Tickets 75c., $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, now at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. STEINWAY Piano.
CORT 48th St., E. of B'way. Tel. Bryant 46. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30. Laurette Taylor 'Peg o' My Heart.'
ELTINGE Next 42d St. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. WITHIN THE LAW
OPERA Tickets Seats for Conchita To-night and for Caruso in Tosca. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, opposite Met. Opera House. Office in Kaiserhof Dining Room. For all operas. B'way & 89th. Tel. 3663-3850 Bryant
Carnegie Lyceum. 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1. MATINEE TO-DAY 2:30 P. M. No evening show this week. Twice daily. Next week with entirely new war program. PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR IN KINEMACOLOR.
BIJOU B'way and 30th St. Evgs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
WILLIAM MORRIS' WONDERLAND VAUDEVILLE KINEMACOLOR CONTINUOUS. WE LEAD NEW YORK FOLLOW. THIS WEEK—THE BEAUTY CONTEST!!
COLUMBIA B'way & 47th. BURLESQUE Mat. To-day. BEN WELCH (Himself) and His BURLESQUERS
HAMMERSTEIN'S Evs